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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

JANUARY—APRIL,
1838.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. I.

OF late years, the vehicles of public intelligence in the East have increased so prodigiously in number and dimensions, that it is with no little difficulty and exertion that we are able to compress their contents into a space which will admit of their monthly publication. For the same reason, we are induced to think, many of our readers will consider as an improvement the plan which we have now commenced, and propose to continue, of giving a monthly "Review of Eastern News," which will direct public attention to the most prominent features of Asiatic Intelligence that may have reached England during the past month.

The political aspect of British India, at the present moment, is by no means without a certain degree of painful interest. Its relations with the Burmese empire have undergone a decided change, from whence some infer with certainty a war, and the preparations made by the local government, though they may be merely measures of precaution, are calculated rather to confirm than allay apprehension. The King of Ava, who, when the treaty of Yandaboo was negotiated, in 1826, was described as about forty, dignified and graceful in his manners, affable and obliging, and favourably disposed towards the English, has been for a long time past incapable, through mental derangement, of managing the affairs of the empire. The government, in consequence, devolved upon the queen, a bigoted, vindictive, haughty woman, who was greatly under the influence of her brother, whose character is similar to her own. Whilst the king was competent to the administration of the government, the ascendancy of Prince Mengthagye, the queen's brother, was balanced, in some measure, by that of the king's brother, the Prince of Tharawaddee, who was described as a man of mildness and good sense, and partial to the English. During the king's incapacity, the queen and her brother seem to have governed the country according to their own will; but at length, the Prince of Tharawaddee, fearing, or affecting to fear, that the interests of the heir-apparent might suffer from the uncontrolled power of the queen and her brother, relying upon the popularity of his person and his cause, determined to remove Mengthagye by force, and levied arms, the success of which left him in a condition to seat himself on the throne—a temptation which no Eastern

prince could resist. The old king and queen have descended into private life; of the heir-apparent nothing is heard. The change of fortune seems to have operated a change of disposition in the Prince of Tharawaddee, who, though he gave a pledge to our Resident, that he would not disgrace his victory by rewarding fidelity to a legitimate sovereign with the cruellest forms of death, has resorted to the usual lessons by which loyalty is supposed to be most effectually taught—sawing ministers in two, crucifying, and embowelling.

With these matters of internal government we have, of course, nothing to do; but his new majesty has shown strong indications of a change of disposition in another respect; he has declared, in the most supercilious language, that he will no longer tolerate a “British spy” at his court; that Rangoon shall be deserted, and the seat of the Southern Government be removed to some spot beyond the reach of English shot; and he is watching the approaches to the British settlement of Moulmein, and has given orders for a levy *en masse* throughout the country. It is said that he holds the treaty of Yandaboo as no longer binding; nor can we wonder that a prince, who boasts of his design to rival the great Alompra, should desire to annul a treaty which severed from Burmah the rich territories of Arracan, Martaban, Tavoy, Tenasserim, and Merghui.

To form any well-founded speculations as to the probability of a rupture with a state, the policy of which is so capricious, is impossible; but should we be forced into a new Burmese war, with our past experience and present knowledge of the country, it is by no means difficult to foretel the probable issue. “When the commissioners come to settle a new treaty of peace,” says the *Friend of India*, “they may be instructed not to forget that Pegu is a very rich country, and might be made still more rich and flourishing under a paternal government; that Rangoon is the maritime key of the Burmese empire—the emporium of a large commerce, through which, when the British flag shall wave over it, perhaps half a million sterling of British cottons, metals and woollens, may find a vent; and that we require a post-road all the way from Calcutta to Moulmein.”

With an Indian state, the kingdom of Oude, we have also commenced relations somewhat new, by an armed intervention in respect to the succession to the throne.

Saadut Khan, a private horseman in the army of the Emperor of Delhi; obtained by talent and treachery from the emperor the soubah of Oude, in the year 1722. He was succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law Abdool Mansoor, who was succeeded by Sujah-ood-Dowlah, the enemy of the English, with whom, however, he entered into a treaty in 1765. He died ten years after, and his son, Asof-ood-Dowlah, succeeded him—a weak, extravagant, licentious prince, whose embarrassments were relieved by the advice and interference of the British Government. He was succeeded by Vuzier Ali, who was deposed on the ground of illegitimacy in 1798, and afterwards confined in Calcutta for killing the British resident. The next nawab was Sandut Ali Khan, brother of Asof-ood-Dowlah, a prudent and

able prince, who repaired the effects of his predecessor's prodigality, and left behind thirteen millions sterling at his death, in 1814. He was succeeded by his son, Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder, who, in 1819, with the concurrence of the British Government, assumed the title of king of Oude, thereby renouncing his nominal dependence on the Mogul emperor. The character of this prince was indifferent; his pleasures were sensual, his pursuits low and grovelling. He was succeeded, in 1827, by his son Nuseer-ood-deen Hyder, the late king, whose character and disposition resembled his father's. The tales of the dissoluteness and low immorality of his court are as notorious as his quarrels with his mother. During the life-time of this prince, he acknowledged two sons, but their legitimacy not being made out to the satisfaction of the British Government, its assent to the acknowledgment was withheld, and the king himself afterwards disowned them. The heir-presumptive was then the king's uncle, Nuseer-ood-Dowlah. But immediately on the king's death, which had been for some time foreseen, the Padshah Begum, or queen-mother, for objects of her own, contrived to get possession of the palace, and to place formally on the musnud, and to crown, the only surviving illegitimate son of the late king, Moonajan Feridoon. The British resident, Col. Low, took prompt measures to assert the title of the person who had the rightful claim to the throne, and being opposed, had recourse to arms, which was fully justifiable under the treaty. It is to be lamented, however, that many lives were lost in this short struggle, and Capt. Patton, one of the resident's aides, was nearly killed. The populace appear to have been favourable to the cause of the begum and her *protégé*; and according to an account in one of the Calcutta papers, the writer of which is an avowed assailant of the course pursued by the British resident, had the princess, instead of shutting herself up in the palace, retired into the country, and boldly appealed to the people, she would have had forty thousand men, including the Government troops, on her side. It is to be feared, as the pretender was once acknowledged the king's heir, and, though illegitimate, is supposed to possess a claim to the throne by the custom of the country, that the new king's seat will be an uneasy one, and that frequent calls upon British intervention will increase his unpopularity. It has been deemed politic to mark the sense which the British Government entertains of the attempt, by the indignity with which its authors have been visited. The young pretender, after being kept close prisoner in the residency for some days, has been marched off into the British territories. The writer, to whom we have before referred, states that the boy was thrust from the throne on which he had obtruded into a prison, being forced thither on foot, his hands tied behind him; and that the begum was not allowed even a female attendant, except a *matronee* from the residency.

Almost simultaneously with the death of the king of Oude, that of the old emperor of Delhi has taken place. Akbar II, the nominal sovereign of India, the representative of the grand Mogul, the fifteenth (we believe) in descent from the great Baber, ascended the throne on the death of his father, the unfortunate Shah Alum, in 1805, and was eighty-one years of age at his

decease. His authority has been so completely superseded, that he is considered no more than a state-pensioner of the English Government, which is restrained by motives of prudent policy from degrading the pageant from his title, an act which would excite the wrath of the Mahomedans, who still look upon the descendant of their ancient sovereigns with reverence. His death will not have the slightest effect on the politics of India.

In addition to these revolutions, Nepaul, it appears, has been very near a civil war, owing to a change of ministry, consequent on the death of the raja's youngest son, which is supposed to have been violent, and the result of the intrigues of the ex-minister, Bhom Sien Thappa, who has a strong party. The royal party, however, has, for the present, defeated the plot of the malcontents, who were awaiting their trial when the last accounts were received.

Not the least important political news received during the last two months, relates to the state of affairs in the Punjaub. Our readers are, of course, aware of the recent battle of Jumrood, in which seven thousand men are supposed to have fallen, and the Sikh troops were worsted, though Runjeet Singh, like many a discreet European general, claims the victory. It appears that the Afghans, led by one Mahomed Khan, who had been ill-treated by Hurree Singh, Runjeet's general, seeing a favourable opportunity, made a sudden dash upon the Sikh troops, and after a desperate conflict, destroyed many, including Hurree Singh himself, and several other of Runjeet's best officers. Dost Mahomed Khan has been able to extract no advantage from this success. He is said to have accumulated a force of twelve thousand men in the vicinity of Jellalabad; but disunion is paralyzing its power, and treachery is silently working more mischief in his migratory court than the Sikh arms is able to effect. Runjeet is reported to have bribed, to assist his views, two brothers of Dost Mahomed Khan.

During this affair, Capt. Burnes was near the scene of hostilities, and in a letter from thence, he says that, although his business is with commerce, and to survey rivers and examine passes, he cannot help becoming embroiled in politics. The cause of the late warlike operations between the Sikhs and Afghans, he ascribes to the temporary absence of part of the Sikh force: "When Runjeet withdrew his troops, in the beginning of the year, to Lahore, to do honour to his grandson's marriage, the Afghans came out on the plains of Peshawar, attacked his division there, killed the general, and captured Peshawar and four guns." This exposition of the affair, whilst it shews that the occurrence is of a transient nature, and not likely to produce important consequences, clearly proves the unsettled state of things in that quarter, and that there are parties prepared to take advantage of the slightest opportunity to throw the whole country into combustion.

The expedition of Capt. Burnes (one of the most important of modern times) seems to be making satisfactory progress. The last accounts from him, which were received at Bombay in September, were dated from Attock. Lieut. Wood had proceeded twenty-eight miles higher up the Indus, when the crew of his boat mutinied, and refused to proceed further, alleging, as a

reason, the war then waging, and the disturbed state of the country. Capt. Burnes intends to push forward in person, and entertains no doubt of being able to visit and observe by chronometer a considerable portion of this part of Asia. He finds many places most erroneously laid down in the best maps. He regards the Indus as open to Attock for boats drawing not more than four feet water; but the descent is not unattended with difficulty, owing to the whirlpools caused by the sudden contractions of the river. Notwithstanding this, Capt. Burnes considers the line of the Indus as admirably adapted for an extensive and lucrative trade. The encroachments of the Sikhs in this quarter are represented as exciting great discontent, and disposing the native chiefs to regard the English (probably any power that would relieve them from Sikh tyranny) with favour. The Sikhs have lately seized upon the country from the town of Deyrah Ismael Khan to Mittoor Khote, and are now struggling to wrest the country south of Kalla Bagh, on the west bank of the river, from its rightful owners, the Afghans.

The *Loodiana Akhbar*, of August 12, states, on the faith of Native report, that a numerous army of Persians and Russians were encamped at Meshed, on their route from Astrabad to Herat and Kandahar. The proximity of Russians troops to the frontier of India is a reasonable ground of jealousy.

Passing from the foreign politics to the domestic concerns of British India, the most engrossing topic is that of steam-communication with Europe. The substance of the most material parts of the evidence before the Parliamentary Committee appears to have been transmitted to India, so that the views of the Home Authorities are pretty well known on the subject. The only matter worth noticing in connexion with it, is the scheme set on foot at Calcutta, and embraced apparently with great avidity, for raising a fund from all parts of India, to carry out a comprehensive plan, if the Government scheme should not prove satisfactory. The Indian papers are amusing themselves at the expense of some of the advocates of India steam-communication, which the agents in this country have employed. They cite the following extract from an elaborate article in a respectable work at home :

“ We shall confine ourselves, for the purpose of simplifying the argument, to the interval of the passage between Bombay and Suez. With this object we detach, at present, from consideration, the subordinate inquiry as to the most effectual mode of establishing a branch steam-communication between *Calcutta and Bengal*, on the eastern side of the Indian peninsula; and *Bombay and Madras* on the western.”

Accounts from many parts of the interior of India give melancholy details of the distress occasioned by the great drought, produced by the unusual heat of the season; the failure of the crops, scarcity, and consequent dearth, of grain, and disease its inevitable effect. The cholera is making fearful ravages in various quarters.

In relation to the subject of famine, of which the existing scarcity is supposed to be the forerunner, we may refer to the details given in our present month's *Intelligence*, of the treatment to which the children of the

natives, who suffered from the inundation which occurred some years back in the vicinity of Calcutta, have been subjected at the hands of those who purchased them. The distress of the poor people was so great, that they willingly sold, and even gave away, their children to any who would provide them with raiment and sustenance. It was impossible—nay, it would have been barbarous—to prevent this sort of traffic, and even the sale of the wretched objects by one purchaser to another, for freedom would have been death. “The staunchest friends of liberty,” says one of the papers, “were obliged, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, to consider this slave-trade, in every sense of the word (except that the law did not recognize in the purchaser the right of detaining the body of the person sold), a work of mercy.” The power thus acquired, soon degenerated into cruelty; the “inundation children,” as they were called, were treated as slaves; work was exacted from them beyond their inclination or ability to perform; incapable of refusing to work, as a hired servant may do, “the rattan, the chain, confinement, starvation, have been employed upon these orphans, so that many have sunk under these cruelties.” One of these cases, it will be seen, was brought before the Supreme Court, and though the evidence fully sustained a charge of great harshness and severity, the party accused (the wife of one of the most respectable and opulent Mogul merchants in Calcutta) was acquitted of the crime of wilful murder. The case, however, will direct the attention of Government, and of the European community, to the situation of these unhappy children, who ought not to be rescued from death, merely to experience how bitter life may be made.

Very extensive settlements are said to be making by Europeans in the valley of the Deyra; they are encouraged by the Government, which has sanctioned a very low rate of assessment. If colonization ever succeeds in India, it must be in those districts at the feet of the great northern chain, where the climate is more merciful to the European constitution than in the Upper Provinces and the plains of Hindustan.

The oppressive heat of the weather at Calcutta seems to have been severely felt. The business of the Supreme Court, it appears, was at a stand, at the date of the last advices in October, owing to the illness of all the judges. The Governor-general and his family were to leave the presidency for the Upper Provinces on the 20th October, intending to be absent two years.

A subject was creating a good deal of controversy in the Calcutta papers, of September and October, which, though we have not given it a place in our Intelligence, is worth noticing here: we allude to a system commenced at that Presidency, in imitation of the practice of the American printers, of pirating English publications. By this system, as soon as a popular work has reached India, it is printed there, and sold, of course, considerably under the cost of the imported copies. If the practice affords a ground of complaint when acted upon by the Americans and French, who are in no respect amenable to our law of copyright, it is intolerable when adopted in

our own foreign settlements, and calls loudly for some legislative remedy, if the present law is ineffectual.

From Madras, there is no intelligence of importance this month. Steam-communication is the prevailing topic here, and the Madras Steam Committee have pointed out some material savings in the estimated cost of the monthly communication between Bombay and Suez, which would go a great way to provide for an extension of it to Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon. We refer to the details in the Supplementary Intelligence. A commission is appointed to inquire into the causes and origin of the late insurrection in Canara. A formal representation has been made to the local government by the subjects of the rajah of Tanjore, against the arbitrary acts of their ruler, and praying its interference. Cholera appears to be ravaging some of the dependencies of this presidency.

Bombay, likewise, furnishes no news of interest. The city of Surat, lately all but destroyed by fire, has been visited by a new calamity, an inundation of the Taptee, which laid great part of the city under water. The same cause has done very extensive damage in Candeish, sweeping away no less than fifty-two villages.

The intelligence respecting Circassia seems to portend a speedy, and to the unhappy Cherkesses fatal, termination to the long-protracted struggle in that country. "Letters from Odessa, dated the middle of November, are full of accounts of the movements of the Russian army of Caucasus. This army, which is entirely distinct from that of Georgia, is to be raised to 50,000 men, and commanded by General Yermoloff. The division which crossed the Kuban under the orders of General Williaminoff was 12,000 strong. It was supported besides by a brigade of 4,000 men, and 2,500 Cossacks of the Black Sea. Troops had been marched from Tauris towards Anapa, Ekaterinoslav, &c. to replace the garrisons of those towns which had been incorporated into the active army. 3,000 foot Chasseurs and 1,500 Cavalry had left Novo Cherkesh. Finally, the divisions quartered in the Government of Ekaterinoslav, were approaching the Don, in order to be at hand to make up for the losses the army of Caucasus might sustain."

Intelligence from Egypt states, that the Egyptian army in the Hejjaz, after a series of disasters, has been completely routed, and its commander-in-chief killed. War has broken out between Mehemet Ali and several Abyssinian chiefs, and has hitherto been favourable to the latter.

From the other parts of the East, there is no intelligence which calls for prominent notice.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

Lieut.-col. Sim, of the Madras Engineers, being examined, stated that he was ordered by the Madras Government to survey the Straits of Manar, in 1829, and to ascertain the practicability of improving and deepening the passage between the island of Ramisseram and the coast of Coromandel, so as to admit of vessels passing through it. He reported it practicable to a certain extent. The Pambam passage was found to be almost six feet deep at high water, and from three and a half to four feet at low water, the rise and fall of the tide being from two to two and a half feet. The space between Ramisseram and the Coast of Coromandel is about a mile and a quarter; the passage or channel is between a ridge of rocks about 140 yards in width. It was considered practicable to obtain a passage of about twelve or fourteen feet of water at high water; but that the expense would be considerable. The rock is sand-rock, very much decayed, and very easily removed; but the chief difficulty is a sand-bank, which lies a little to the south of these rocks, and upon which there is only seven feet water at high water. It appears that the island and the coast were originally connected, and that the sand-bank was formed from the *debris* and materials of the chain of rocks connecting the main land and the island, when it was broken up by some hurricane. The bank, called Adam's Bridge, between the islands of Manar and Ramisseram, is about thirty miles long and a quarter of a mile broad, partly above and partly below the water, with three winding channels across it, which do not seem to vary. It is a singular formation, and not easily accounted for: the sea is perfectly clear on both sides at the distance of two miles. It was bored down to thirty feet, and it was sand at that depth. The rock which connects Ramisseram and the coast of Coromandel runs in a different direction, and quite clear of Adam's Bridge. It would be the greatest possible benefit to make a passage across Adam's Bridge; it might be practicable, but at an enormous expense, far beyond any benefit that could be derived from it. Bulwarks must be carried into deep water, to prevent the shifting of the sand: there is a heavy surf, which would otherwise throw up the sand, and close the passage. The rock on the connecting ridge is not more than two or three feet deep, and then you come to a sandy bottom. One plan proposed was, to cut a new channel through a tongue of land, about half a mile broad, and only five or six feet above high water, to the west, so as to keep clear of the sand-bank altogether; which might be done at a moderate expense. There is twelve feet water on each side of this tongue of land. This is the best mode of accomplishing a passage to the depth of twelve feet; it is very doubtful whether it could be deepened beyond that. The passage between the island of Manar and the main land of Ceylon is not more than three or four feet deep; that is quite impracticable. If Tuticorin or Cochin were made the starting and arriving points for Indian passengers, a steamer drawing ten or twelve feet might pass through the Pambam channel when improved. Tuticorin is a safe roadstead. The expense of making the passage between Ramisseram and the main land would be from £10,000 to £15,000.

Mr. J. C. Melvill (Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company) was next examined. He has understood that there is not sufficient depth of water in the inner harbour of Mocha for steamers of the burthen of the *Atalanta* and *Berenice* when fully laden; but this will not interfere with

the arrangement for steam-navigation between Bombay and Suez. If a floating *dépôt* in the outer harbour should be impracticable, Perim might be substituted for Mocha, or coal might be transported from Mocha to Aden, and Aden be made the station.

Sufficient means are not at the disposal of the Indian Government to effect a monthly communication between India and Europe till a further supply of steam-vessels be sent out; but the probability is, that the deficiency will be supplied by sailing-vessels. The communication will be greatly accelerated by passing the despatches through France to Marseilles, instead of sending them by the Malta packets from England, and passengers will avail themselves of the opportunity. Passengers might be made a source of profit to the Company, in the shape of passage-money.

Mr. Melvill distinctly stated that, in the correspondence between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors on the subject of a tripartite communication with the Red Sea, Sir John Hobhouse expressed an opinion, that no scheme would be satisfactory that did not embrace the whole of India, by sea. The general argument adduced to the Company, in opposition to this scheme, is, that having ascertained that the route from Suez to Bombay is practicable, and not having such experience as a guide with respect to the other parts of India, it is most desirable to limit the establishment at first to the former. The discussions have ended in this arrangement; to effect which, considerable difficulty has been encountered; and if the King's Government or the Board of Control had pressed too strongly on the Court a more extended scheme in the first instance, it would have greatly increased the difficulty.

The witness thinks four steamers absolutely necessary to carry the communication on to Bombay, and that it will be desirable to have a fifth: to Calcutta, would require an additional establishment as large. The doubt as to the practicability of steaming against the south-west monsoon from Bombay is, in some measure, removed; still it is a matter of opinion.

The present establishment of vessels in the Indian navy is eleven or twelve actually employed, at an annual expense of about £100,000 a year. Their principal service has been checking piracy in the Gulfs, and in surveys of the Eastern seas. An opinion has been expressed by the Bombay Government that the service against pirates would be better executed by steamers; but the establishment for the conveyance of mails should be distinct from any other. There are three sea-going steamers in Bengal, employed in a great measure in communication with the Eastern islands, for the general service of the Indian Government: they are not very efficient.

Assuming that there was a restricted communication with Bombay alone, Mr. Melvill thinks that passengers not destined for Bombay would be likely to avail themselves of conveyance by land: he mentioned instances.

Mr. Melvill has no doubt that great advantages, political and commercial, would result to both countries from the regularity and facility of a steam-communication. The Home Government, whether as initiating measures to be adopted in India, or as controlling or checking the local government, must derive vigour and energy in the proportion that the communication between the two countries is accelerated; with respect to individuals, every thing that tends to the comfort of the Company's servants must tend to the efficiency of their service, and it is desirable that the European servants of the Indian Government should have an opportunity of renewing their English feelings and connexions.

Mr. William Morgan, the next witness, an engineer, who has given his attention to steam-navigation to India, recommends a vessel of 450 tons burthen as best adapted thereto, with about 180-horse power. The expense of a vessel of a thousand tons and 300-horse power, built in London in the cheapest mode, with the most perfect machinery in present use, would be about £35,000. A vessel of the size he recommends, would be capable of carrying about a ton and a quarter of coal per horse-power, which would carry her about eleven days at full speed. She would run about eight and a half miles per hour, or about two hundred miles a day.

The French have built vessels of 620 tons admeasurement, with two engines of 80-horse power in each, and have obtained greater speed than any we can offer. They have studied the form of the vessels, and not overloaded them; they have the common paddle.

Five vessels, he might say six, would be required for a monthly communication between Suez and Bombay: engines require frequent repose and cleansing; if any little defect is put off, it not only increases in working very rapidly, but induces others. The men themselves, too, require rest, especially in a hot climate. The witness has known men hauled out of the engine-room actually exhausted by the heat in the Mediterranean or Adriatic. He recommends short stages, and relieving the vessels as often as possible.

A steamer of 650 tons would carry seventy cabin passengers, but no cargo in addition, to maintain anything like average speed.

Mr. Samuel Briggs, a merchant in London and Alexandria, was next examined. His connexion with Egypt commenced in 1801, and he has resided in it more than twelve years, at various periods. About twenty years ago, he visited Bombay, by the route of the Red Sea, embarking at Suez and returning by Cosseir. The Pasha of Egypt is friendly to a commercial intercourse with India, as well as with Europe, and disposed to afford every protection in his power to trade across the Desert to Suez, and by the route of Cosseir, and throughout the Red Sea. It would, however, be necessary to enter into a special negotiation on these points: all depends on his will. Passengers going to, or coming from India, pass through his territories as safely as through any part of Europe. He would willingly enter into a negotiation for the transit of merchandize through Egypt for re-exportation without opening the packages, on payment of a fixed sum in the gross per annum, or for a moderate sum *ad valorem*. Goods might be packed so as to be in no danger from plague or other infection, if unopened. "The Isthmus of Suez to Cairo, like the Desert between Cosseir to Keneh, or Thebes, on the Nile, can be crossed at all seasons, without any particular danger or extraordinary fatigue or inconvenience, if passengers are provided with tents, and take with them the necessary supplies of provisions, water, wine, and their usual comforts. The journey from Suez to Cairo is usually performed in three days, sometimes, with light baggage, in two days, the distance being seventy-two miles. A special messenger, by dromedary, may perform the distance in one day, and even less; the route by Cosseir, either to Keneh or Thebes, on the Nile, is about 125 miles, and the journey generally occupies five days; both roads are of hard gravelly sand, fit for carriages, with trifling exceptions, which could be removed without any great difficulty. No carriages, however, are to be procured in the country, though the Pasha and some of his court have of late years introduced several from Germany and England for their own private use. The only present mode of conveyance for baggage and merchandize is by camels, and for passengers by mules, horses, dromedaries, and asses of a superior breed; all these have

easy paces, but the motion of the camel is very laborious, so that this patient, useful animal is seldom used but for the transport of baggage; its usual pace is two miles and a half per hour; though the other animals travel quicker, it is not prudent for travellers to separate from their supplies, but they may let them proceed on for an hour or so before them. In the Desert between Cosseir and Keneh or Thebes, on the Nile, the difficulties which formerly existed, for want of water, have of late years been removed, as two English borers, with a Swiss mineralogist, were employed for two years, 1831 and 1832, in sinking new wells and deepening the old wells, so that now there is plenty of water along the whole line of 125 miles, at convenient distances; so much so, that when the old wells formerly yielded in twelve hours only a scanty supply of five to eight skins of dirty water, there is now a regular supply of eight feet deep by eight feet in diameter, in twelve hours, quite enough for a small caravan. The introduction of palanquins, with Indian bearers, for the use of ladies, or even gentlemen, would be a very great accommodation, and probably would be patronized afterwards by the Pasha and his court, and be the means of inducing several sets of bearers to settle in the country, which would materially facilitate the intercourse between India and Egypt. This might likewise be promoted were the Pasha to encourage the settlement in Egypt of part of the redundant population of Indian Mohamedan labourers; they come up to Mecca to perform their pilgrimage, and were he to encourage them, for the cultivation of the soil, I think that it would facilitate the intercourse; the numbers of natives having, of late years, been very much drained for recruiting the army and navy of the Pasha, to the detriment of agriculture, the source of the wealth of Egypt. Many hundreds of Maltese labourers and artisans have for years been settled at Alexandria and Cairo, and obtain a livelihood which they could not obtain in their own island; and an arrangement with the Pasha for encouraging Indian settlers in the upper provinces would be likely to prove beneficial to both countries, and cement the connexion between them. There is no danger nor difficulty to be apprehended from the Arabs in the deserts or otherwise, in passing through Egypt, nor has there been any for more than twenty years, owing to the vigorous government of the Pasha. The casualties are of very rare occurrence, fewer than in many parts of Europe."

If a regular monthly steam-communication between England and India be established, many articles of commerce would be conveyed by such steam-vessels, which are now sent by the Cape; but no heavy goods of small value. Nor is this desirable, as it would tend to injure our shipping interests, in the Cape trade, and affect one of our best nurseries for seamen. In general, insurance by steamers may be effected cheaper than, or at the same rates as, by sailing vessels; but between England and India by the Red Sea, the transshipments and risk of damage by loading and unloading would increase the premium. This may be obviated by an alteration in the mode of packing.

The Hon. John Elliot, of the Bengal civil service, postmaster-general in Cutch from 1829 to December 1835, was next examined. The average time required for the common post to Bombay and from Bombay was eleven days eleven hours, in March 1835; in the wet season, on an average, three days may be added; and in very inclement weather, as much as two days more. The witness never remembers an instance of the packets being entirely lost, or damaged so as not to be legible, on the road: he has known them lost for a time, owing to the people having been taken by tigers: four or five such instances occurred whilst he was postmaster-general. Between Calcutta and Bombay, the daks are carried during the dry weather by foot-runners from

Calcutta to Ripore, 535 miles, from thence to Omraotee, 330 or 340 miles, on horseback, and in the rainy season by men; from thence to Poonah, in the same manner, by horses in dry weather, and by men in wet; and from Poonah to Bombay they are conveyed in a wheeled carriage, at all seasons. Nearly the whole way from Midnapore to Nagpore, near 650 miles, is through thick jungle, and in great part unhealthy; and after leaving Nagpore, there is a good deal of jungle. Generally speaking, passengers landing at Bombay could not make this route to Calcutta; healthy young men might do it at particular periods of the year; but females and children never could, and the strongest men can only do it occasionally. A *dák* conveyance of parcels between Calcutta and Bombay is now, or might be, established. The difference between the ordinary post and the *banghy*, between other stations, is as follows: the post from Calcutta to Meerut, 893 miles, travelled it, in March 1835, in seven days and 20½ hours; the *banghy*, in April of the same year, was about twelve days. Persons in Bengal, wishing to embark for England by Bombay, would be compelled to go round by sea, which occupies, in the most unfavourable seasons of the year, sixty or seventy days. If a communication by steam-vessels between England and Calcutta could be effected in about two months, the greater part of private correspondence, more than half in number, would take that channel. The rate of postage adopted by the Court of Directors is a very fair rate, a very low rate. Quicker communication would increase the number of letters, and would materially increase the number of passengers, unless the rate of passage-money were much higher. In the present state of the country, a land-communication between the presidencies could not, in his opinion, be made safe for passengers generally.

Dr. Dionysius Lardner was examined at great length; but as his examination is little more than a recapitulation and explanation of the contents of the pamphlet he wrote "at the suggestion and wish of persons interested in having the question sifted in all its bearings," and who expressly engaged him in the consideration of the subject of steam-communication with India, and which pamphlet is before the public, it is unnecessary to undergo the labour of epitomizing, at the risk of damaging, his statements.

Captain George Barnes Brucks, of the Indian Navy, was examined. He has been thirty-one years in India, and twenty-seven years constantly at sea. He has been at Socotra, and has made himself acquainted with it by information also. As far as anchorage goes, it will make a very good *depôt* in both monsoons. If anchorage for a floating *depôt* (as the S.W. monsoon is the only period at which it would be wanted) could be found under Cape Gardafui or Cape Felix (and he has reason to believe there is good anchorage under Cap Felix), coals in a floating *depôt* would much facilitate the vessels in the S.W. monsoon, as in going up to Socotra, at that season of the year, they become exposed to the violence of the sea running out of the Gulf of Aden, while they would escape by keeping in with the African coast. During the S.W. monsoon, in a steamer, from being able to keep a direct course along the shore, you might always keep in the smooth water, consequently there would be none of the violence of the wind and sea felt. Capt. Brucks thinks it perfectly practicable to make a direct passage from Bombay to Socotra during the S.W. monsoon, but not advisable, because the vessels would become much strained; but, by continuing down on the plan given in, to within two or three degrees of the Line, they would make the passage in an equally short period, with two-thirds of the expense of fuel, and an immense saving of wear and tear. The witness thinks it perfectly practicable to make the voyage from

Calcutta to Point de Galle against the S.W. monsoon, where it is more violent than between Socotra and Bombay, generally.

Galle is a very good starting-place for steamers; but to make it efficient as head-quarters for steamers, where repairs could be done, would require a large outlay. Trincomalee has a wharf to heave down ships; but you have the full fury of the S.W. monsoon to contend against between that and Dondra Head. Putting the outlay out of the question to fit the places, he should say Galle was superior in every point, as a station. There would be no difficulty in establishing regular steam-navigation between Bombay, Galle, and Socotra, even in the S.W. monsoon. When the witness left India, he was as great a bigot to the system laid down by Capt. Wilson as any one, depending on his information; but he has since seen what steam-vessels can do, and he should be quite ready to stake his professional reputation on the subject. He should propose a vessel of 750 to 800 tons. He could make the passage from Point de Galle to Socotra, in the S.W. monsoon, in about 15½ days, distance (in the line he should go) about 2,200 miles. On this line, the vessel would not steam all the way; it would have the benefit of sails for at least 700 miles. On the plan he has given, sixty days might be calculated on, at the outside, from Bombay to England, in a S.W. monsoon, and fifty-six days probably; the minimum out at this season would be from forty-four to fifty days.

With four steam-vessels, two of the first class and two of inferior class, with lighter guns, and two sailing vessels, the duties of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf (in keeping down piracy) might be efficiently performed. Another advantage might be derived from the employment of steamers. Supposing some disturbance at Cutch or near the Indus, that it is necessary to send up, during the N. E. monsoon, the usual time for field operations, a force to be collected from Poonah or Bombay, four or five thousand men; the force by land would have a six-weeks' march, in sailing vessels they might get up in ten to eighteen days, in steamers they might be landed in three or four days, quite fresh and ready for action. The employment of steam-vessels, from the peculiar circumstances of our Indian empire, for purposes of safety and protection, and keeping that empire together, would be peculiarly serviceable. There are two points to which their duties will be directed, and in which their value ever will lie: the trade of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea is immense; they take off large portions of the produce of Bengal; a greater part of the surplus produce of Malabar and Canara; they take off an immense quantity of our imports from Bombay; and the quantity of our British manufactures they take off is very large; we cannot reckon far less than a million and a-half for the import and the export trade of the Gulf; the returns are mostly specie; and that of the Red Sea is to a large amount. The steam-vessels would always have such superiority over native vessels in which piracy is carried on, whenever they fell in with them, they would be able to cut them off before they reached their port. Another thing is with respect to the armament of the steamer; there is not a port on the pirate coast in which the large guns they carry forward or aft would not destroy every vessel in the back-water, which the sailing vessels, unless they are vessels of very large size, could not carry ordnance to do. In regard to the employment of vessels for the Indian navy, it would be most advantageous that they should be steam-vessels; still, a small number of sailing vessels is necessary. The witness would not recommend the mixture of war duties with packet duties for the steam-vessels: if the regularity of the communication is broken, great inconvenience must result. But there would be this advantage to the packet navigation, by employ-

ing a steam-vessel instead of a sailing vessel of war in the Red Sea, should the steamer break down, the war-steamer might take the duties for a time.

Capt. Brucks does not think Camaran would be the best depôt in the Red Sea, because there is a periodical wind, in which sailing vessels cannot get out for a certain number of months. Perim is a port which has every advantage of a harbour, and every thing necessary; the sailing vessels might go there and deliver their coals, and start off the moment the coals are out. Sailing vessels carrying coals into the Red Sea would be detained by the wind, which blows furiously into the sea for three months in the year. With proper steam-vessels, they will require no more than one depôt between Bombay and Suez. No water is to be had at Perim, but just opposite, at Cape Babelmandeb, five miles off, water is plentiful, and might be brought over in any quantity.

The witness delivered in an estimate of the expense of running three steam-vessels, as packets, between Bombay and Suez, each vessel to be from 700 to 750 tons. The amount, including every possible expense, he makes £50,136 per annum.

The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone's examination we subjoin at length :

"What is your opinion of the probable effects, political and moral, of a communication with India by steam?—I think the effect would be highly advantageous, both in a political and a moral view.

"Have the goodness to state the political advantages you would expect from it?—The most obvious is that of a ready transmission of intelligence and instructions during war, especially with an European power: but many inconveniences would also be removed by more speedy communication in matters relating to the internal government. Much time is lost in waiting for replies to references on ordinary subjects; and as there are various important points in which the government is restrained from acting without authority from the Court of Directors, opportunities must often be lost, and evils left uncorrected, during the time occupied in obtaining the requisite sanction. I am aware that a great part of this delay is occasioned by other causes than the slowness of the communication; but I think that if a speedy and certain channel were established, there would be greater despatch in inquiry and decision than are likely to be while it is doubtful whether such exertions will be of any avail. Some bad consequences may follow an accelerated intercourse between the governments here and in India, but none which may not be avoided by care on the part of that in England. The authorities at home would probably forbear from availing themselves of the greater means of interfering with affairs, during their progress, which in almost all cases are better left to those on the spot. They might also be as much depended on as ever for taking time to consider of all proposals for great change, and for avoiding all such proceedings as were likely to diminish the importance and responsibility of the local governments.

"What do you conceive will be the effect of increased facility of communication, on the members of the Company's service?—It may perhaps lead to inconvenience, by promoting appeals and the employment of private interest against the decisions of the local governments; but that will be more than compensated by the more frequent visits of the Company's servants to England, and the greater infusion of European ideas, which cannot fail to extend their views and increase their efficiency. It will also tend much to strengthen their connexion with their native country, the possible diminution of which has on former occasions given rise to serious apprehensions.

"What would be the effect of a ready intercourse on the other classes?—I do not think that the other classes would be so much affected by the improve-

ment of steam-communication as the Company's servants. It would not increase the number of settlers; for when a man has made up his mind to a permanent residence in India, a month or two more or less in the length of the voyage would make little difference to him. The same applies to missionaries, editors of newspapers, and others who are likely to give too great an impulse to discussion in India. It would probably increase the number of travellers, who will have the attractions of Egypt and Arabia, instead of the discouragement of a monotonous sea-voyage. This will be useful, from its effects, in India, and still more so from the attention it will draw to that country, and the interest it will excite about it at home.

“What do you think will be the effect of a more easy communication with England on the natives?—I think it will have the best effects, though they may not be felt to their full extent at first. The real obstacles will not be much diminished; for after the effort necessary for a native to form the intention of visiting a country so remote and so unlike his own, the addition of a short time to his passage would not be likely to deter him; but there is a great deal in getting rid of the vague dread of a sea voyage; and although the overland journey, as it is called, would prove to be almost entirely made by sea, yet, when once a native had been tempted to inquire into particulars, he would find the actual difficulties to be very small. The novelty of a steam-conveyance will excite attention. Two or three successful visits will lead to more attempts; and it is to be hoped that the fashion will spread among the rich and educated classes. The advantage of the visits of such persons would be incalculable. More would be learned by an intelligent native during a year's residence here, than by many years' study in India; and each individual on his return, might open more ideas to his countrymen than the ablest European could ever hope to do.

“Do you apprehend any ill consequences from the influx of natives into England?—No. There may be an increase of petitioners at the India House, which is troublesome, without being of much use, for their affairs are seldom such as the Court of Directors could interfere in; but if it is not required for the redress of grievances, it is useful as a vent for discontent; and no man will undertake such a journey, with the knowledge that a year's residence will also, in all probability, be necessary in this country, unless he is actuated by strong feelings of the importance of his case. A greater evil would be, its teaching native princes and rich individuals to look to England, and to hope to effect, by intrigue and by private influence here, what they have failed to accomplish in India; but there is more to be feared from Europeans than from natives in such intrigues, and there is less chance of their being resorted to now than there was when this country was less known in India. It is also sometimes said, that a familiarity with the institutions of Great Britain would indispose the natives to obedience to the government in India; but I do not see that danger. If they only get a taste for popular government, or a disposition to legal assertion of their rights, it would be an improvement in their character; and with respect to factious feelings against the local government, I think they are more likely to acquire them in Calcutta than here, where they are less liable to be dazzled with the novelty of liberal opinions, and where they may observe that it is not so simple a matter to carry those opinions to their full extent, as it seems at a distance. Besides, I do not think that there is any fear of disturbances in India from democratic principles. The real sources of danger there are national prejudices and religious enthusiasm, both of which would be weakened by visits to England.

"What other effects do you think steam-navigation would have in India?—I think the free communication, as far as it went, would be useful in many ways; merchants would have more facility in ascertaining the state of the markets, and manufacturers in suiting their productions to the native taste. The greater quickness with which books and instruments might be ordered, the greater ease in printing both native and European books, and, above all, the increased attention which we might hope the two countries would pay to each other's proceedings, would be the means of procuring important benefits to India. The effect of the more direct influence of the English press might have been questionable while that of India was restrained; but I think there is no doubt that it would be useful now. If the acts of the Indian Government attracted notice in this country, the discussion of them by the newspapers attached to different parties would secure a more impartial examination of them than they might meet with in India; and if, in the progress of colonization, there should come to be any opposition of interest or feeling between the Europeans and natives, I think the natives would have a better chance of being treated with fairness in an English newspaper than in an Indian one."

COMPARISON of the Performance to be expected from the proposed Indian Steam Vessels, with the ascertained Performance of other Sea-going Vessels of admitted excellence; (referred to in the Evidence of Mr. Morgan).

VESSELS' NAMES.	Builders' Measurement.	Nominal Power.	Tons Measurement, per Horse Power.	Tons Displacement per Horse Power.	Area of Immersed Section.	Average Velocity per Hour.
	Tons.	Horses.				Knots.
<i>Medea</i> , Admiralty steamer }	840	220	5·818	5·59	1·61	8
<i>Gulnare</i> , Sardinian Admiralty steamer }	320	90	3·55	3·78	1·84	9½
<i>Transit</i> , Commercial Company }	282	80	3·57	4·75	1·657	8
<i>Blazer</i> , Admiralty steamer }	533	120	4·358	5·175	2	7¾
<i>Leonidas</i> and <i>Tancrede</i> , French Government }	600	160	3·75	4·38	1·233	Bad Weather. 8·08 in the Bay, in the Ocean. 8·936 in the Mediterranean.
Proposed Vessels, Indian steam }	620	180	3·44	4	1·22	

N.B.—The average speed of the *Medea* and that of the *Gulnare* has been obtained from their performance in the Mediterranean; that of the *Transit* is principally from her performance in the Bay and in the Atlantic; the average of the *Blazer* is that of her performance in the Bay, in the Ocean, and in the Mediterranean. The masting of the *Medea* and of the *Blazer* very sensibly affect their performance as Steamers.

THE TURF IN INDIA.

HADJEEPORE RACES.

WHILE other modes of enlivening the life of an Indian exile have retrograded, the turf seems to improve with every season ; and at the present day, instead of being a rude attempt to imitate the truly national sport at home, racing is becoming a science, and naturalized in the country of its adoption. It would require a sporting character, to which the writer of this article can have no pretensions, to enter into the details of the Indian racing calendar, our business being only with the picturesque portion of the affair, and the impetus given to society by the establishment of the annual meetings on the turf in Hindostan. Races have always proved interesting to the native population, who enter with enthusiasm into the spirit of the scene, and take a greater share in the excitement than they usually testify at any other European *tamasha*. In fact, at Calcutta, Meerut, and other large places, the race-course affords little attraction to that portion of the European residents who have no connexion with the turf, and is often nearly deserted ; while, unless upon occasions of extraordinary interest, with the exception of native spectators, no very large concourse is assembled. Lord Auckland's patronage scarcely succeeded in bringing together a full attendance, although he and the ladies of his family proceeded to the course in the good old English fashion. The equipages of the Governor-general, and of a gentleman of Calcutta, who drove four chestnuts in hand, decorated with red roses, seems to have been the only turn-outs worthy of notice ; while, in the Upper Provinces, still less attention is paid to the style which renders the company at an English race so interesting a portion of the amusement. Were the Mahratta-ditchers really to enter into the spirit of the thing, there would be no difficulty in making some approximation towards the show and state which characterize the equipages of the higher classes of spectators at any meeting of note at home. Even in the Upper Provinces, the attendance of the whole of the residents of a station, all doing their best to make a good appearance, would render the race-course a very striking spectacle ; but the contrast between the apathy of that part of the community, who care nothing for sporting of any kind, and the extraordinary activity of those who take to the field or the turf, is never more strongly exhibited than upon the occasion of a race. At Delhi, the attendance of some of the native princes affords a splendid feature in the scene. Mirza Suleem is reported to have made his appearance lately with two handsome carriages, each drawn by four horses, in one of which, with the blinds jealously closed, the favourite wife was said to be seated. It is probable that, if the European residents in India were to study, with rather more earnestness than they have hitherto displayed, the methods of conciliating the higher classes of natives, upon all such public occasions, there would be an eager manifestation on their part to join in the sports of the day. Without the attendance of the natives, a race-course would, to the mere looker-on, be a very spiritless thing ; it is

they who must make up the crowd; and men of rank and wealth, proceeding in the state which they love to affect, would add considerably to the bustle and gaiety of the scene.

While many of the races in the Mofussil are suffered to take place without drawing a large or a brilliant assemblage together, those at Hadjee pore are always exceedingly gay. They occur at the annual fair, the only period in the year in which the place is visited by Europeans. This fair occurs in November, one of the most delightful months in the whole winter, and as different from the dark, foggy, gloomy, and desolate aspect of the same season in England, as can well be imagined: fogs are to be sure there, but only before sunrise and after sun-set. The dust has scarcely begun to accumulate since the subsiding of the rains, the sun shines out magnificently-bright, but not sultry, and the cold and bracing air renders the enjoyment perfect. Duty obliges the attendance of several civilians at Hadjee pore during the period of the fair, and military men are sent there for the purpose of purchasing horses for the cavalry regiments. The sojourn of these gentlemen forms the inducement for many others to join the party, and partake of the amusements set on foot for the purpose of beguiling time. Hadjee pore is very conveniently situate for the visits of persons residing in Tirhoot—the strong-hold of indigo-planters—Patna, Dinapore, Buxar, Ghazee pore, and many other places. Even before the introduction of steam-navigation upon the Ganges, it proved sufficiently attractive to bring a stray person or two from Calcutta; but since the great facilities for travelling afforded by the new method, many of the Mahratta-ditchers are tempted to make an excursion to Hadjee pore. Though not claiming any high degree of picturesque beauty, the scenery round Hadjee pore is very pleasing; a piece of green sward, comprehending about two square miles, a sort of natural lawn, delightfully shaded by wood in some parts, has been selected for the encamping ground of the Anglo-Indian visitants. There are seldom fewer than 120 tents of all sorts and dimensions, double and single-poled, pitched upon this spot, many having large enclosures of canvas walls in the rear. These tents are occupied by commissioners, collectors, magistrates and their families, their deputies and assistants, military officers, planters, and merchants. A bazar, also under canvas, affords the necessary supplies, and is tenanted by native dealers of every description, while the population is farther augmented by whole troops of servants. Nothing can be more cheerful than the scene, all the occupations of the multifarious host of attendants being carried on in the open air; horses and elephants are groomed, carriages cleaned, under the trees, while the numerous fires blazing on the ground are surrounded by busy groupes, preparing the repasts of the vast multitude of bipeds and quadrupeds assembled together.

A ball-room and theatre are afforded at the single bungalow which has been erected for the purpose of accommodating a civilian of rank, whose duty it is to attend at the fair of Hadjee pore. The practicability of getting up a play, however, depends entirely upon the quantity and quality of amateur talent assembled, professors of the brush being required to paint

the scenes, in addition to the heroes of the sock and buskin. The races form, of course, the principal attraction; they are considered to afford some of the best sport in the Mofussil; at least they equal in interest those of Meerut, Coel, and Allyghur, while they do not run the risk of the failures which sometimes attend the meetings at Cawnpore, Benares, and other places. The course is reckoned an excellent one, although there is one rather sharp turn at the mile, and two topes, or groves, which stand a little in the way, and which, in a foggy morning, no uncommon state of the atmosphere in this cold weather, intercept the view, as they attract the mist; a regular Tirhoot fog being as thick, though not quite so yellow, as London particular, and occurring only when the sun is away. The soil is good, the turf, in consequence of its peculiar nature, being always green and verdant. The cause of this fertility is imputed to the large quantity of carbonate of soda, which effloresces in the soil throughout this district, and which, with other salts, affords a source of occupation and profit to the natives, who manufacture saltpetre on the spot to a considerable extent. This verdure renders the difference between the sites of Hadjepore and Patna, the latter being on the opposite side of the river, very great indeed: the arid appearance of the one, with its dry barren sands, contrasting strongly with the freshness and greenness of the vegetation on the other.

Hadjepore has some pretensions to be styled the Newmarket of India, since horses ready trained, and of considerable celebrity, are brought to the course from many parts of the country. At meetings of less celebrity, the votaries of the turf are content to run horses of any kind of promise, but the proximity of the fine stables at Ghazeepore, and the opportunity of obtaining the best cattle from the Company's stud, render it a place worthy of the attention of men who enter with heart and soul into the sport, and who can afford the expense attending upon it. Few men in India have been ruined by the turf, while it may certainly be said that all the affairs connected with racing are conducted in a more gentlemanlike manner than at home, and without the least admixture of the strategy, which is so frequently resorted to by persons who consider that all is fair in horseflesh, or at least are quite satisfied to cheat, provided they run little risk of being discovered. There are no persons to be found upon the turf in India who live by it, or who, having spent large fortunes in a disreputable career, are now obliged to practise those arts by which they themselves were fleeced. It has been very justly observed, that in India the best horse is always brought out to win, and should he fail, the disappointment is ascribed to the right cause, accident or bad riding; and it is in this latter point that the sport in the Mofussil is decidedly inferior to that of Calcutta, and falls so many degrees short of what is enjoyed at home. The difficulty of procuring English jockies obliges those gentlemen who have horses to run, to engage native boys for the purpose. It is not, perhaps, easy to afford them a stronger stimulant, but there can be no doubt that the method pursued is not the best to render them efficient—"a gold mohur in the event of winning, and a good thrashing in case of failure." It is very unfortunate that Englishmen, with all the

advantages which education and an early acquaintance with the precepts of the Christian religion can give, should delight in those countries where "beating is cheap," and should so much rather resort to the very worst system of rule and regulation, than be at the trouble of discovering the best means of rendering their dependents instrumental to their interests and amusements. The kind of moral training, if it may be so styled, which is requisite to render a native enthusiastically anxious to win, in a contest on the turf, has never been attempted, and yet complaints are made that no native jockey is fired with sufficient "enterprize to buy a race, or has ever yet been known to back his own horse for a cowrie." Now, a comparatively short residence in India has enabled the writer of this article to state, with the greatest confidence, that proper measures are alone wanting to render native boys not only equal "in hand and seat" to Europeans, but also to make them most anxious, neither for the hope of a gold mohur, or the dread of a beating, for their master's horse to be the winner.

As it has been before remarked, black-legs are a genus—European black-legs at least—unknown to an Indian soil. We must not flatter ourselves, however, that in the science of knavery, our adepts at home are at all superior to the natives, who, particularly in horseflesh, are more than a match for the most scientific rogue in the world; but these gentry have nothing to do with the turf, which is filled with gentlemen influenced by high notions of honour, and addicted to nothing more flagrant than the ill-treatment of the unfortunate urchin who "can never be made to understand the necessity of holding a pulling horse together, and who will invariably fail in the rush." Occasionally, the knowing-ones are so far taken in, as to look with great contempt upon a horse, probably an Arab, which does not appear to possess a single good point, but which, when it comes to the trial, beats the favourites hollow. At other times, the merits of a horse will remain unknown to the owner. Something like a suspicion of unfair play occurred at Calcutta, in the case of Sirocco, the favourite when the races commenced, and perfect in blood, bone, and training. After the first heat, he was discovered to be lame at the starting for the Metcalfe Cup, and unable to run for it. The cause of this failure remained a mystery, notwithstanding every attempt made to clear it up. The report of the veterinary surgeon, however, strengthened the opinion that the animal had been purposely injured by the application of some chemical preparation of a highly caustic nature. The attendant grooms either could not or would not give any evidence which could be at all conclusive, and of course suffered under the imputation of cunning, stupidity, or dishonesty. Some stated their belief that the horse had received a strain, others that he had been blistered, while a third party were of opinion that he had been stung by some venomous creature. The sporting characters of India, as well as the amateur performers at the theatres, are fond of appearing in public under assumed names, which, though affording no sort of disguise to their associates, yet is puzzling to persons at any distance. This sort of mystification may answer some supposed purpose, but many are inclined to doubt its

policy with relation to the respectability of the turf, since it has been justly observed that, "were the names given, a guarantee would be afforded for the character of the races, and many would be induced to come forward, who now hold back." The subscriptions sometimes, especially at any period of public alarm or pecuniary difficulty, are not sufficiently large to induce gentlemen to make heavy purchases; and occasionally, when time has not been allowed for the conveyance of cattle from the Upper Provinces, the Calcutta market has not produced a sufficient show to enable the most wealthy to make large purchases. Horses imported from England, or from the Cape, are the favourites; but latterly it has been found that pure Arabs, or the horses bred at the Company's stud, will make a good figure in the field against them. The improvements manifested at Ghazee-pore have been attributed to the judicious crossing with the Arab, a system to which, it is said, that even now full justice has not been done, while for ordinary purposes the breed has been somewhat injured by the exclusive introduction of horses whose public running has given them celebrity. A passion for the turf has been permitted to extend a little too far; for if a horse can perform the two miles considerably within the four minutes, he obtains a character which the lightness of his limbs, and his deficiencies in other respects, will not bear out. As it has been before observed, a very slouching-looking *garron* of an Arab may be discovered to run remarkably well, and to win easily when opposed to animals selected with great care, and to possess all the points required, "great girth, and depth of chest, breadth across, and length of quarter well coupled, broad massive forehead, with short stout bone below the knee, and though last, not least, with as great show of blood and as clean legs as possible." Persons really and strongly interested in matters connected with the turf have their attention almost wholly absorbed in the competition for the superior stakes, but many others, and a great portion of the lookers-on, are quite as anxious for, and perhaps much more amused by, the *harum-scarum* proceedings which sometimes follow, when gentlemen ride their own matches in cocked hats, or a *melée* affords all sorts and descriptions of horses and riders an opportunity to show themselves off. At Hadjeepore, the ladies, who have accompanied their male relatives to the camp, always make their appearance at the stand. They are never without attendants, in the shape of steady-going officers or civilians; but the attraction is certainly at the scales, where a very animated scene takes place, and where the utmost anxiety prevails respecting the achievements of horses yet untried. The steady old hands before-mentioned appear in all the proprieties of uniform, according to government regulations; but the assembled youth cut very grotesque figures. Those who ride their own or their friends' matches, sport, of course, their bits of pink, blue, or yellow; but the lookers-on delight in a costume of the Tom and Jerry kind, and are charmed if they can make their appearance in the character of young farmers, rough-riders, stable-keepers, or grooins. It is difficult sometimes to recognize an old acquaintance in the knowing hat, striped waistcoat, dark corduroys, top-boots, and qucer coat, in which he

has arrayed himself. Those who can sport a *drag*, built in the true coachman style, are but too happy as they gather up the *ribbons*, and dash along to the scene of action; the *tout-ensemble* being, however, a little injured by the native syces, who are sitting behind, or running alongside. Some of these gents have been at a pretty considerable outlay in the purchase of an animal who is either to make or mar their fortune. Nearly every individual belonging to the male sex feels more or less desirous to be considered a tolerable judge of horseflesh; it is, perhaps, the book-worm alone who will honestly confess that he knows little or nothing about the matter; and accordingly, in India, where skill in the science is deemed indispensable, there is no small quantity of pretension. Previous to a race in the Mofussil, the stables of the Company's studs are closely examined, and the Arab dealer, who may arrive in the neighbourhood with a batch of horses, receives numerous visits; those who are acquainted with the native character taking care to conciliate him by every means in their power. The man will probably ask a sum ten times greater than he intends to take, merely for the pleasure of being caressed and cajoled into a lower price. In fact, in India, it is quite as necessary to study the points of the owner, as those of the horse; and men who are impatient at the slowness of the proceedings, or who are indignant at what they consider an attempt at imposition, will never succeed in effecting a purchase. They must be taken in their own way, or they will not deal; and unless the European party should be well qualified for the task, it is always better to employ an agent; it being said, upon exceedingly good authority, that not one Englishman in a hundred can purchase a horse of a native, alone and unassisted. At the fairs in India, and at every place, indeed, where horses are bought and sold, brokers are to be found willing to undertake the commission, and highly competent to fulfil it. These gentry go by the name of *dulal*, and are certainly wonderful fellows, both in their perfect knowledge of a horse, and the method of riding him. It is rather strange that Astley, who has brought out so many foreign artists, and who found the Bedouin Arabs so attractive as vaulters and tumblers, should not have procured a native of the northern provinces of Hindostan to "witch" the London "world with noble horsemanship;" it would no doubt answer, and in all probability, in the painting, disguising, and doctoring of the stud, the English manager would obtain many valuable hints from his Indian ally.

As soon as a horse has fairly, or unfairly, as the case may be, exchanged owners, the new purchaser, anxious to evince the skill he has acquired by experience, or to put some favourite theory in practice, commences the process of training. The best authorities are consulted, opinions taken, and the unfortunate animal, dosed, not exactly, perhaps, *secundum artem*, may possibly be drenched to death by the wonderful prescriptions which were to render him first in the field. Should he escape the most disastrous effects of these compounds, he may be seen taking his walking exercise, to the great admiration of his master, and amid very dubious expressions from the lookers-on, who, unless something very much above par should be exhi-

bited, are rather gloomy in their prognostics. A first-rate Arab, fit for the turf, cannot be procured for less than £150, and this is considered a very low price; consequently, many who cannot afford these terms, and who purchase a cheaper animal, in the hope that they may bring him up to the mark, are disappointed. There can be no doubt that young men, who go upon the turf in India upon slender means, do great disservice to themselves and their prospects, and Government at one time discountenanced a species of gambling which it considered to be of a very injurious tendency. Some few instances there are upon record, in which the disgrace and loss of commission of an officer may be clearly traced to his entering into an expensive and certainly dangerous amusement; but these have not been sufficient in number to justify the condemnation of a sport, which not only serves to beguile the tedium of an Indian life, but has promoted a spirit of enterprise, and an improvement in the breed of horses, which must always be desirable. Latterly, the high authorities have manifested great zeal in the encouragement of the turf. Sir Charles Metcalfe, who always promoted good fellowship of every kind, lent his aid at an early period, and Lord Auckland has given a Cup, which has put the turfites upon the *qui-vive*, and been the occasion of bringing some splendid horses into the field.

Not even in Calcutta, as we have before remarked, where the assembly is much more promiscuous than in the Upper Provinces, does the race-course exhibit the scenes of dissipation and knavery which are displayed in England, the race itself forming the sole attraction, the lower classes of Anglo-Indians contenting themselves with looking on, and neither attempting to cheat their neighbours, or becoming the prey of sharpers. No dancing-booths, thimble-rigs, or pick-pockets are to be found, the class actually engaged in the sport being nearly upon an equality with each other, regarding rank and prospects, while there is not a very essential difference in their pecuniary resources. In the Upper Provinces, it may be justly said, that general sociability has been the end proposed in the establishment of races, and with the solitary exception of being a means of leading thoughtless young men into extravagance, they are obnoxious to none of the objections brought against them at home. Balls appear to be indispensable adjuncts to a race, and accordingly, at most places in India, one or two are given to the ladies. These are rendered occasionally very attractive by the appearance of the company in fancy dresses; and at Calcutta, lately, a considerable degree of interest was imparted to the supper, by a very appropriate decoration. All the Race-Cups, in the possession of gentlemen formerly upon the turf, were lent for the occasion, and were placed upon the table. The Cups, which are run for in India, are of a very magnificent description, and do great credit to the artists employed in their construction. The Auckland Cup, value a hundred and fifty guineas, is a splendid thing. The Tagore Cup, given by the spirited native gentleman of the name, value a hundred gold mohurs, is also very superb; but even these have been eclipsed by the Lancer Cup, which is of gold, after a Greek model, and formed to contain about six bottles of claret, the shape suggesting the wine which should flow from its classic lip.

The native visitors of Hadjee pore incline towards the town, which as its name denotes, is the City of Pilgrims, vast numbers of devotees crowding to it at the time of the annual fair, on their way from the north-west to Gya, Gunga Saugor, Pooree, and Juggernaut. Like most of the holy places of India, it stands at the confluence of two waters, the Gunduck and the Ganges mingling their streams together near the spot. Vast numbers of merchants also repair to this meeting, for the purpose of disposing of their goods. It is a great mart for cattle of all kinds, and many persons come from afar to lay in a store of foreign luxuries, or to mount themselves and their attendants. The fair, which is held on the opposite bank of the Gunduck, at a place called Sonapore, has been long established, and boasts a very imposing display of the commercial resources of the country, both in natural and artificial produce. Elephants are brought by their breeders from Sylhet, horses of all descriptions and from all parts of the country, camels, and rare beasts for show; together with myriads of birds, either from the neighbouring hills, or more remote solitudes. These merchants and dealers take up their position in a large mango grove, which is surrounded by numerous tents, booths, and awnings of the most simple kind, while some convenient spot in the interior will be occupied by the splendid canvas-dwelling of a native nobleman, with its richly-decorated walls and gilded poles. Great numbers, however, of this vast multitude are content with the canopy afforded by the trees, and live as comfortably and securely under the forest boughs, with a mat, or even the bare earth for their bed, as those who have all the appliances and means of the most luxurious accommodation. Brahmins are of course plentiful, for it is from them that absolution is to be gained, and they are sought equally by the wealthy rajah, who can afford to pay handsomely for the remission of his sins, and the poor cultivator, who has scarcely wherewithal to find himself a meal.

In an Indian horse-market, there are always to be seen specimens of fat, pampered animals, resembling the prize oxen of an English show, which are crammed into their frightful condition by a mixture of spices and treacle, served up with their ordinary food. These are more in request with native than European purchasers; and though high prices are demanded for them, probably are worth little or nothing, and were bought in the first instance for a very small sum. They are covered up very warmly in cloths, and their owners affect to consider them to be too valuable to be exposed to the common gaze, and will make some difficulty in showing them to persons who are not rich enough to make the purchase. Elephants are, perhaps, more numerous at this fair than at any other in the north of India, since they have not so far to travel from their breeding-places in Sylhet. The Company's stud is at Chittagong; and the best elephants are taken at a place called Komilla, across a range of hills three hundred miles to the eastward of that station. It being impossible to keep up the number required for government purposes without occasional reinforcements from wild herds, parties are sent out for the purpose of ensnaring them—a work of toil, difficulty, and danger, which is always attended with loss of life to some of the number, who perish from the effects of accident, and from exposure to cold,

fatigue, and hunger. The party, which, to be successful, must consist of at least five hundred coolies, ten shikarries, or native hunters, with as many guides well acquainted with the country, and a troop of thirty or forty matchlock-men, are obliged to make all their preparations on the spot, for the sagacity of the elephant would detect the approach of his enemies, were they to come provided with rope or other articles, which the extraordinary sense of smelling of the animal would enable him to snuff. As the hunters approach the haunts of the elephants, they are obliged to redouble their precautions, communicating with each other by means of a whistle, the human voice being likely to create alarm; and taking care, as they advance, to make as little noise as possible, the wary animals being enabled to detect the cause of any strange sound. Those who study natural history will find that creatures, very inferior in point of intellect to the elephant, will distinguish the difference between the footsteps of those species of the animal creation not inimical to them, and those that would make them their prey. They know whether the crash of the forest is occasioned by deer or by men; and water-fowl, remaining undisturbed by the falling in of the bank, or the splash of turtles, will take to instant flight at the faintest stroke of a paddle. When the scouts give information that wild elephants are at hand, the utmost patience and vigilance are necessary in following upon their track, for any premature alarm would send them off in full retreat, a circumstance speedily communicated by the falling of timber in their progress, and the trampling down of all the underwood in their way. Should matters proceed favourably, a few of the most experienced persons strip themselves, and, advancing from the main body, crawl in silence and under cover to the place in which the herd is feeding, in order to calculate their numbers, since it is not deemed worth while to incur the trouble and expense of snaring, unless the amount of the captured should be rather considerable. When this point has been ascertained, the coolies are divided into two bodies under separate leaders, and each, wheeling to the right and left, detach two men, at proper intervals, until they have formed a circle, and encompassed the herd, taking care not to speak the whole time, but to regulate their movements by the appointed signal. Great care is taken to guard the path which the elephants are accustomed to traverse, and the proper position having been taken up, the hunters, though concealing themselves from view, make their vicinity known by their voices. Should the elephants attempt to break the line, they are driven from it by shouts and yells of the most appalling description, the firing of guns, and other noises. Meanwhile, a stockade is built, enclosing the path-way: this barrier consists of an immense paling formed of large teak and other forest trees, which stand at least seventeen feet high, and is secured in the interior by a trench six feet in depth, ten broad at the top, and four at the bottom—a necessary precaution to prevent the elephants from injuring the stockade, which, although planted firmly three feet in depth, and filled up with rattans, they might break through in their desperation, could they get a fair purchase. When the trap is finished, the entrances are guarded, quantities of dried rubbish filling up the trench across the pathway, and men stationed

with spears thrust between the gigantic paling, to keep off the elephants, should they in their first acquaintance with their perils endeavour to force a passage. The remainder of the party proceed to the rear of the herd, and commence hostilities by firing guns and making the woods re-echo with their shouts. The elephants take to flight, making their way in an opposite direction from their pursuers, down the path which leads directly into the stockade. When the whole have passed through, the fuel in the trench is fired, to prevent escape, and the entrance secured as quickly as possible. When the herd is large, comprising forty or fifty of these powerful animals, the scene of their capture may with truth be called terrifically and savagely sublime. The rage of the imprisoned elephants is dreadful; they tear and spurn the earth in their rush, with a vehemence which makes it tremble, spending their fury on the trees. Intelligence of the success of the hunters is conveyed to Chittagong, and supplies are sent up from that place, together with the tame elephants required to play their part in the ensuing act of the drama. One of these animals is loaded with ropes, and three of the most expert shikarrees, who clothe themselves in black garments, and lie close down upon the neck of the animal for concealment, while rope-ladders are prepared, to afford the means of escape to these men, should the wild herd prove unmanageable: the other three elephants have only their mahouts. The herd, by this time somewhat subdued, have crowded closely together, and taking choice of one, the tame elephants surround and press upon it, in order that the poor creature may have little power over its own movements. A shikarree now slips down, dexterously contriving to encircle each of the hind legs with a rope, which is fastened firmly to a tree, the mahouts, armed with spears, keeping guard all the time. This service is one of great danger, and it is very seldom that some of those engaged in it do not lose their lives. The extraordinary courage and skill required in men, who can be thus induced to face an enemy so formidable—not only from their strength, but their sagacity—tells very favourably for the intrepidity and presence of mind of the Indian character, since persons are never wanting for the occasion. The elephants are not subdued by hunger, food and water being supplied to them; and when the whole have been secured by the legs, they are left for a while. At the second visit of the tame elephants, which carry in a fresh cargo of ropes, a more efficient manacle is accomplished, these creatures managing to fetter their wild brethren with a noose, which they pass over their necks; they are afterwards put completely into harness, though the most powerful evince so much opposition, that to ordinary persons the task would appear to be hopeless: some have taken two days and nights of constant attention before they could be properly secured, and then, always consisting of the strongest male elephants, will, particularly if more than one herd be captured at the same time, commit great havoc in the stockade, by turning their rage upon their fellow-captives, instead of expending it upon the earth and the trees. The tame elephants employed on these occasions are always females; their task is one of considerable difficulty and of long continuation, for after the herd have been sufficiently secured to be led out of the stockade, a great deal remains to be accomplished before they

can be brought down to Chittagong in safety. In fact, this journey appears to be the most miraculous portion of the whole performance. Upon the march, the refractory are still attended by those that have been trained to assist in the service, and which are particularly useful in conducting them through the difficulties of the undertaking, for they have to penetrate forests and to swim rivers, in their progress from the country north of Chittagong, before they have lost more than a very small portion of their original wildness and independence. Great care is necessary to guard against any sudden panic; their late experience has rendered them more suspicious and timid than ever, and the apprehension which they always seem to entertain of wild beasts is heightened. It is consequently considered expedient to have an advanced guard to clear the road, to warn the villagers to secure their domestic animals from straying, for not even a dog must be allowed to cross the path, and by shooting every four-footed animal that comes in the way, the danger of alarming the herd is considerably lessened. Notwithstanding the exciting nature of these enterprizes, the risk is so great, from exposure to *malaria* in a dense jungle, rendered pestiferous from the absence of sun or air, and the discomforts attending the want of accustomed food, that very few European gentlemen are found to engage in it. The mortality amongst the natives upon these occasions is seldom less than four per cent.—men long inured to hardships and privations falling a sacrifice to the severities of the campaign.

Perhaps there is no subject connected with natural history so very interesting as that afforded by the elephant, and yet, comparatively speaking, very little is known concerning the early habits and domestication of this noble animal. A detailed account of the system pursued at the *feel khana* or elephant stud, at Dacca, together with biographical sketches of some of the most celebrated of its four-footed inhabitants, would form an interesting and amusing narrative. The gentleman who has for a long time conducted this establishment, Major G., perhaps might be induced to make the information, which he alone is able fully to impart, known to the public, and this account, embracing as it would do a description of the country forming the haunt of wild elephants, and the savage tribes of the human race to be found amid its fastnesses, would give altogether a picture of forest life hitherto unparalleled.

The purchasers of elephants at Hadjepore, however, trouble themselves but little respecting the method of their capture, or how they have been brought to their present state of docility; their only business being with their temper and their points. The Homilla elephant is in the highest esteem, being an exceedingly powerful animal, large in the body, with short, compact, strong legs, the head broad, and well proportioned, with a trunk wide at the root, long, and tapering handsomely to the end, a long bushy tail, and rising from nine to ten feet in height. The Sylhet elephant is not nearly so well-shaped, the trunk being short and narrow, and the body diminishing in size at the hind legs, while the head is deficient in the requisite breadth.

Salgrams, or stones of peculiar sanctity, which are objects of worship among the Hindus, on account of a supposition of their being memorials of the persecution sustained by Vishnu from Sani Saturn, are found in the

river Gunduck, and form a portion of the holy articles vended at Hadjeepore. They are not very common in the Indian river, but as specimens of these singular petrifications are easily attainable in England, it has been suggested that a small investment would be profitable at the fair. Though thus enriched with treasures more highly prized than gold, the waters of the Gunduck are any thing but wholesome, occasioning to those that dwell there the very frightful glandular disease of the throat, known by the appellation of *goitre*, and which is attributed to the saline impurities held in solution. Nothing living along the river's banks, either man or beast, can drink of the stream with impunity; and it is only necessity that induces the former to hazard the consequences. Young people are more liable to its attacks than those of a more advanced age, but all run a strong risk of suffering from this very distressing malady, the complaint prevailing throughout the whole of the province of Tirhoot.

The pilgrims assembled at Hadjeepore go there for the purpose of bathing in the Ganges, the river being considered to be exceedingly holy wherever two streams unite. Upon these occasions, the more wealthy of the devotees offer up animals to the object of their worship; the kids and goats thus sacrificed being eagerly scrambled for by the poorer classes of the assemblage. All animals, sanctified by the priesthood as an offering to the gods, may be eaten by the strictest Hindus: thus the Brahmins of the temples often feast upon flesh, while it is only upon occasions like the present that poor men of good caste can obtain a meal. Money is also dropped into the river by rich bathers, and the confusion may be imagined, when the crowd, in addition to their own ablutions, are contending for the prizes thus cast before their longing vision. It is altogether a very unpleasant sight, for, as usual upon all meetings of the kind, the mendicants of every description form a very large and a very prominent class. The different tribes of jagheers are distinguished by different marks, all equally offensive to an unaccustomed eye. Some of them are accompanied by a bull, the more ugly and mis-shapen the better—one with two heads or five legs would be a perfect treasure; others have no covering whatsoever, excepting yellow ochre daubed over their bodies; while a third party are bundled up in immense quantities of dirty rags. These fellows exact a tribute from all who are either to be moved by solicitation, or tempted by threats. A native entertains a very strong dread of being made the object of a curse, especially if the person thus anathematizing him be of some holy profession; many, therefore, who excite no respect in themselves, and who are known to be worthless and undeserving, extort money by means of the apprehension which he so well knows how to excite. The neighbourhood of Hadjeepore is famous for its thieves, and these gentry have an opportunity of exerting their professional abilities to great advantage during the fair. Horses are very frequently the objects of their plunder, and nothing can be more dexterous than the manner in which they contrive to obtain and keep possession. It is the practice of the party employing himself in this occupation, to look out for a suitable steed, and to make himself well acquainted with all the points of the animal, by pretending a strong desire for the purchase. When

ascertaining that it is worth the trouble of appropriation by a more summary process, the gentleman withdraws. At night, the horse is abstracted from its picket, the thief stepping as carefully as Diomed of old, when bent upon a similar feat, over the bodies of the sleepers, who by way of security have stretched themselves all round it, and conducting the animal away with equal silence and caution. He must be a good rider—one who has been regularly trained to the work; and if he could otherwise be depended upon, would cut a figure on the race-course. Mounting the stolen horse, he goes off at speed, never resting until twenty or thirty miles from the scene of the capture. Arrived at the halting-place, which has been previously determined, he is met by a confederate, who, after a short breathing-time, takes his place and rides the animal thirty miles farther in a contrary direction, changing the course, as it may be, from south to east. The ensuing day is employed in painting the animal, and the artist being a proficient, the colour is so completely changed, that no description will lead to a discovery. The horse is then ridden at leisure, through by-ways, to the stable of the new owner, and is sent at some convenient opportunity to a distant fair to be sold. In fact, unless absolutely caught in the attempt, there is scarcely a chance of recovery, so many facilities aiding the schemes of men who are adepts in their business. Other and more petty thefts are very extensive, and upon each morning during the meeting, outcries and clamour are to be heard, proceeding from various parties who have lost some of their goods and chattels during the night. The European visitors are obliged to keep a sharp look-out, although the danger to them is not so great as to the natives, who are more exposed to such attacks.

The Ganges at Hadjepore is infested with alligators, and as fishing for these animals has lately become rather a popular amusement among the sporting characters of India, the diversion may be pursued in the neighbourhood with great effect. Shooting has been the usual method of slaughter; but it is not very effectual, and unless the animal can be prevented from taking to the water, it usually escapes. The better plan is to encounter him upon his own element, and this is done by the natives, who go out in boats for the purpose. The movements of the alligator being watched, the place in which he has sunk is ascertained, and a semicircle being formed, the boatmen contrive to entangle him with stout ropes to which heavy iron hooks are fastened, and having secured him in this manner, drag their prey to land, where he is speedily killed, by severing the vertebrae on the back of the neck with a sharp hatchet. Great dexterity is required, for, if the monster thus attacked should be aware of the cause of the wound which he first receives, he displays his wrath by assaulting the boat, which he can easily sink, knocking out a plank or two by a single blow; generally, however, he is bewildered, and falls an easy victim. Were all the natives of India equally zealous in the extirpation of savage beasts, the inhabited parts of the country would soon be cleared; but many have a notion that it is useless to attempt it, since as fast as one is destroyed, another will take its place; acting upon a supposition, which would be more excusable in regard to the alligator than any other animal.

LIFE OF THE FATIMITE CALIPH MOEZZ-LI-DIN-ALLAH.

BY M. QUATREMÈRE.*

MOEZZ, however, in the midst of his new acquisition, was far from being perfectly at ease. The dread of the Karmathians, who had already all but snatched Egypt from him, engendered constant anxiety in his mind. He was under perpetual apprehension that these formidable fanatics would, one day or other, undertake a fresh and better-concerted invasion of this country, which might succeed in transferring to another master a province only half-conquered, whose inhabitants were, without doubt, but little inclined to sacrifice their property and their lives for the defence of a sovereign who had not had time to gain their affection, and to merit this act of devotion.

As soon as he had fixed himself in Egypt, Moezz resolved to write to Hasan, representing to him that they both belonged to one and the same sect. In taking this course, his object was to ascertain, by the answer of the Karmathian, his secret intentions, and whether or not the entry of the Fatimites into Egypt had inspired him with any serious alarm. In fact, says the historian Nowairi, he well knew that the principles adopted by him and by the pretended descendants of Ali, were identically the same; he was not ignorant that the interior and secret doctrine recognized by both tended to a denial of the existence of the Creator, to inculcate the murder of Musulmans, the plunder of their property, and the extinction of the name of the Prophet. But, although the two chiefs were thus united by a conformity of religious sentiments, neither was the less disposed to destroy the other if he should fall into his hands.

The title of the letter was thus expressed: "From the slave of God, his servant, his *protégé*, his elected, Maad-Abu-Tamim ben-Ismaïl, Moezz-li-din-Allah, prince of believers, son of the most excellent of the prophets, descendant of the most illustrious of heroes; to Hasan, son of Ahmed, and grandson of Hasan." The letter, written in pompous and emphatic terms, contained merely menaces, reproaches, and pressing invitations, enforcing upon the chief of the Karmathians the necessity of submitting, without hesitation, to the power of Moezz. The reply to this despatch contained simply these words: "From Hasan ben-Ahmed-al-Asem. We have received your letter, which contains a superabundance of words, but very little reality. We shall follow our reply without loss of time. Adieu."

In fact, Hasan, in the month of Shaban, 363 (A.D. 974), entered Egypt at the head of his troops, and encamped at Ayn-shems. He had a number of affairs with the African troops, dispersed detachments throughout Egypt, and sent some officers as far as the Said, to collect imposts. Moezz, meanwhile, was not idle. He reviewed his troops, distributed arms amongst them, and granted them an increase of pay. He sent an army, under the command of his son, the amir Abdallah, who marched with the parasol, the emblem of sovereignty, having before him a numerous body of well-armed troops, vast quantities of baggage, standards, chests filled with money and robes of honour. A corps of four thousand men advanced towards Lower Egypt, which was occupied by a part of the army of the Karmathians, who were attacked vigorously, and left a great number on the field, and many prisoners were taken, amongst whom were several servants of Ikhshid, and some soldiers of the militia of Egypt. The Karmathians, on their side, attacked the amir

* Concluded from last vol., p. 303.

Abdallah; but they were defeated, and lost a great number in killed and prisoners. The amir Abdallah returned to Cairo on the 1st of Ramadan, but these advantages had nothing decisive in them; the main army of the Karmathians continued their attacks, and threatened the capital of the Fatimites. The soldiers of Moezz, pent up, were compelled to maintain perpetual conflicts on the very borders of the ditch which surrounded their capital, the city of Cairo. They were soon, however, beaten, and forced to abandon the ditch itself to the enemy, and seek an asylum behind the ramparts of the city. These reverses overwhelmed Moezz with consternation; he found himself in the greatest perplexity, not daring to cross the ditch at the head of the troops.

Hasan-ben-Jerah, of the tribe of Tac, with a numerous corps, fought under the standard of the Karmathian Hasan. This corps was the flower and *élite* of the army, and composed its advance-guard. The partizans of Moezz, finding themselves not in a condition to repel the attacks of Hasan, after maturely reflecting on their position, saw no other resource than that of dividing the enemy's army. They felt that they could not effect this object without the co-operation of Ebn-Jerah, and that, in order to draw him into their interests, it was necessary to agree to his own terms. In consequence, they sent a deputation to Ebn-Jerah, and offered him 100,000 pieces of gold, on condition that he would create a disunion in the army of Hasan. The proposal was accepted without hesitation. The partizans of Moezz, however, thinking the sum they had promised to pay was exorbitant, caused some dinars to be struck in lead, and coated with gold-leaf, depositing them in purses, taking care to place at the top a small number of genuine pieces of gold covering the base money. These purses they sent to Ebn-Jerah, exacting a solemn promise from him, that as soon as he received the money, he would execute what had been stipulated. In fact, when the money was placed in his hands, he prepared to sow division in the Karmathian army. He ordered his principal officers to follow him wherever he led them. The two armies having come to an engagement, in the heat of the battle, Ebn-Jerah turned his back and fled, followed by his officers and the whole corps he commanded. The general of the Karmathians, seeing his allies thus voluntarily take flight, at the very time when they had a decided advantage over the enemy, was aghast, and being left to maintain the combat with his own force alone, although he defended himself bravely with the sole view of escaping from his enemies, feeling assured that with such diminished means he could not hope for victory, beset on all sides, and in fear of his life, he at length fled outright. The victors pursued him closely, took his camp, which they pillaged, and made about 1,500 prisoners, consisting of servants and merchants, whom they instantly beheaded. This battle, so fatal to the Karmathians, took place in the month of Ramadan, 363. A general, named Abu-Mahmood-Ibrahim ben-Jafar, was despatched in pursuit of Hasan, at the head of ten thousand Africans. But this officer, in the execution of the duty entrusted to him, took care not to use great expedition, apprehensive that the enemy might face about, and attack him with a superior force. The Karmathian, not dreaming of trying a fresh appeal to arms, continued his retreat till he came to the place called Adraat. From thence he sent a corps to Damascus, under Abûlmunaja, whose son had been previously governor of this important city. Then, crossing the desert of Arabia, he retired to his own capital.

The Africans had learned, meanwhile, that Dâlem, in consequence of his disputes with Abûlmunaja, had been thrown into prison by order of Hasan, and had retired to a fortress of his own. They hastened to open a negotiation with this general, to prevail upon him to attack the Karmathians in the rear.

He, in consequence, advanced as far as Balbec, where he heard of the defeat of the Karmathians, and the arrival of Abûlmunaja at Damascus; and instantly directed his march to this city. Abu-Mahmood, who was encamped at Adraat, was, it is said, in correspondence with Dâlem, and they agreed to attack Abûlmunaja in concert. The latter, who commanded in Damascus, with a garrison of about two thousand men, was informed that Dâlem was approaching, at the head of a small force; and soon after that he would encamp, next day, at a place called Akabah-Damir. The garrison of Damascus had repeatedly demanded their pay from the governor, who had invariably told them he had no money; but when he was assured of the approach of Dâlem, he immediately gave to each soldier two pieces of gold.

Meanwhile, Dâlem arrived at Akabah-Damir. Abûlmunaja and his son left Damascus with the troops they could muster, and proceeded to the *meidan* (hippodrome) to attack the enemy. It is asserted that Dâlem despatched an express to Abûlmunaja, to acquaint him that he had come solely to ask for an amnesty. The garrison of Damascus, however, was dissatisfied with Abûlmunaja, on account of not receiving the whole of their pay. As soon as they learned that Dâlem was posted near the city, a great part of them proceeded to Akabah, to join Dâlem. Other parties successively followed this example, and Dâlem, perceiving that his force now equalled that of his enemy, resolved to hazard an action. Quitting his camp at Akabah, he marched to the spot where Abûlmunaja was posted, whom he completely surrounded. This general, having no means of escape, and being severely wounded, was taken prisoner with his son. All the troops he commanded joined the colours of Dâlem, and the city of Damascus immediately submitted to him. This event took place on the 10th Ramadan, 363. Dâlem put Abûlmunaja and his son in irons, and threw them into prison; he also seized a great number of his rival's partisans, and confiscated their property.

At this period there existed in Syria a descendant of Ali, named Abd-allah ben-Obayd-allah ben-Tâher, who, after executing several important missions, by order of Kafur, had been appointed governor of all Syria. After the death of his master, he had some serious differences with two officers, Hasan ben-Obayd-allah and Thimal-Okayli, who commanded in some parts of the province. Having come to blows with Abd-allah, both had been overcome, and taken to flight. It is said that Abd-allah wished to be recognized as sovereign, and took the surname of *Mahdi*. When the Karmathians entered Syria, he joined them; and when these sectarians marched to attack Moezz, he accompanied them. The caliph, hearing of this, complained bitterly to Abu-Jafar Moslem, Abd-allah's brother. The sheriff wrote to his brother, placing the letter in the hands of Abu-Jafar-Ahmed ben-Nasr, who was on terms of friendship with Abd-allah. The latter, having been detached by the chief of the Karmathians to invade the province of Said, encamped in the neighbourhood of Osout and Akhmim, besieged Ali ben-Akiaban, made frequent attacks upon him, and levied heavy contributions in the country. Moezz, irritated at this, reproached the sheriff Moslem bitterly; the latter excused himself by protesting that he had broken off all communication with his brother. Meanwhile, Abd-allah penetrated into the interior of the Said, massacred many Africans, and made a good number prisoners; he then returned to Akhmim. Having there learnt that Hasan, the Karmathian chief, had been completely defeated under the walls of Caïro, he hastened towards the Hejjaz, and halted in the city of Mecca; but, not thinking himself safe there, he took refuge in the city of Aksa. He did all he could to persuade the Karmathians to continue the war

with Moezz, but finding them not in a condition to adopt a bold course, he quitted them, and took the road of Irak. Ebn-Senber was detached in pursuit of him, who, having come up with him at a place called Jafariah, two miles from Bassorah, poisoned him in some milk. Abul-Allah's body was conveyed to, and interred at Medina. These occurrences took place in the course of the year 363.

Moezz, in the midst of his triumphs, was far from abandoning himself to a presumptuous confidence and blind security. The family of Ali caused him great and just uneasiness. These descendants of the *Prophet*, proud of the privileges of their birth, could not behold without jealousy the success of a bold conqueror, whom they considered as an alien and usurper, and who, in defiance of them, arrogated to himself a throne to which they believed they had the sole claim, as of the most illustrious blood. Moezz, who was not ignorant of the hostile feelings of these pretended relations, and who had no hope of being able to overcome so powerful an opposition by force, endeavoured to neutralize their malevolence by gentle means. He sought to ally himself with the family of Ali by marriage, which, by blending the rights of the two branches, should silence jealousy, put a stop to embarrassing explanations, and leave no door open to dangerous rivalry. It has been seen, that there existed at this period, in the city of Fostat, a member of the family of Ali, named Abu-Jafar-Moslem, son of Obayd-Allah, and grandson of Taher; he was known in Egypt under the name of Moslem the Alide. Endowed with brilliant qualities, distinguished in merit, he held a high rank at the court of Moezz, and enjoyed great reputation. One day, the Caliph found, either in his palace or in the pulpit of the mosque, a paper containing some verses, urging him to unite himself by marriage with the children of Taher. Moezz hastened to demand one of the daughters of the sheriff for his son Aziz. Moslem refused, alleging that each of his daughters was betrothed to a relative. The Caliph, provoked to find a proposal, which ought to have been esteemed the highest compliment by one of his subjects, repelled, caused Moslem to be arrested, and confiscated his goods. The sheriff was never seen again after this: according to one account, he was put to death in prison; another authority states, that, having found means to escape, he perished in the deserts of the Hejjaz.

Meanwhile, Moezz, who had triumphed by craft over his formidable enemy, despatched Abu-Mahmood, son of Jafar ben-Fallah, into Syria, at the head of an army amounting, it is said, to twenty thousand men. This general reached Damascus on the 23d Ramadan, and Dalem, coming out to meet him, placed in his hands Abulmunaja and his son. Abu-Mahmood enclosed each in a wooden cage, and sent them to Egypt, where they were thrown into prison.

At this period, the Africans were scattered in the quarters of Karafah and Magafer, and took forcible possession of houses, expelling the proprietors, and obliging the inhabitants to go elsewhere: then they began to establish themselves in the city. Moezz had permitted them to dwell in the most remote parts of Cairo. The people, plundered and harassed by these greedy soldiers, crowded to the Caliph to implore justice. Touched by their complaints, he ordered the Africans to remove their residence to the environs of Ayn-shenis, going himself to fix the spots they were to occupy, and appropriating a sum of money to the expenses of building. This quarter subsequently took the name of Khandak and Hoffrah (ditch), and Khandak-alalbid, or 'Ditch of the Blacks.' Soon after, however, most of the Africans removed their residence to Fostat, where they mixed with the inhabitants. Jauher never consented to authorize this, and had formally prohibited them from passing a night in the

city. Every evening, a public crier promulgated to the Africans an order to quit the city.

On the 10th Moharram, 363, the anniversary of the death of Hosayn, son of Ali, a troop of Shi'ites, accompanied by their people, were returning from two meshids, that is, from the tombs of Keltum and Seydah-Nefisah, escorted by a party of African troops, horse and foot, all in tears, lamenting with loud cries the murder of Hosayn. In passing through the markets, they broke the vessels of the water-carriers, and abused all who were making purchases. They continued their course in this manner till they reached the Mosque of the Wind, where they were attacked by a large body of inhabitants of Lower Egypt. Hosayn ben-Ammar, who resided hereabouts, caused the gate of the street to be shut, and prevented the two parties from coming to blows, prevailing upon them to return peaceably home. This act was highly commended by Moezz : in fact, but for Hosayn, the tumult would have degenerated into open riot, for the people had already barricaded their shops, closed the markets, and shut up their houses. The presence of Moezz had inspired the Shi'ites with an arrogance which they had been far from manifesting before.

Abulfaraj Yacub and Asluj ben-Hasan, who had this year been appointed by Moezz to collect the taxes and administer the affairs of the public revenue, the police, pious foundations, inheritances, and other matters relating thereto, throughout the empire, declared that they would not receive any other gold money than the dinar Moezzi. From this moment the dinar denominated *radi راضي* was depreciated to two-thirds of its nominal value, and the exchange of this money produced a loss of about one-fourth, which operated to take from the Egyptians a part of their fortune. The rate of exchange of the dinar Moezzi was fixed at fifteen dirhems and a-half. The contributions were exacted with extreme rigour, in order to refund the enormous expenses which the conquest of Egypt had cost Moezz. The prince had expected, on his arrival in this province, to find immense treasure there; but he discovered that the expenditure of the government and the pay of the numerous armies had absorbed it. He had, moreover, dissipated in his expedition incalculable sums, the amount of which was known to him and his treasurers alone. One of the writers belonging to the treasury related, that he had seen four large chests brought into Fostat, the burthen of two camels, which were filled with empty purses, the contents of which had been expended. In a single day there were received in Egypt about fifty thousand dinars Moezzi; the receipt was without any acknowledgment or order. Sometimes 120,000 dinars were collected, and once in particular, the cities of Tennis, Damietta, and Ashmuneyn produced in one day upwards of 200,000 dinars. No country had ever yielded so large a revenue.

In the month of Rebi II. Moezz became ill, but recovered in the course of Jumada I. At the beginning of Rejib, the cadi Mohammed ben-Noman died, and Moezz pronounced the prayer over his body, and caused it to be deposited in the coffin in his presence. About the same time, the prince directed the Africans to quit Fostat, and reside exclusively in Cairo; they obeyed, and abandoned the houses where they were settled. Shortly after, Moezz experienced a return of his malady; but this time it was not serious, and in a few days he was in a condition to give audience to his subjects.

During his reign, the Caliph showed himself favourable to the Christians of Egypt. With a condescension very rare amongst Musulman rulers, he permitted the celebrated Severus, bishop of Ashmuneyn, to have disputation on points of religion with the cadis and other eminent personages. At the request

of the Patriarch Ephraim, he authorized the rebuilding of the church of Saint Mercurius, in Fosta, which had fallen into ruins. Hitherto, the Christians had been unable to obtain permission to repair this building, which had been converted into a reed warehouse. The church called Moallakah, situated in the castle of Kasr-ashshama, could not fail to be an object of solicitude to the Patriarch, at whose entreaties Moezz not only granted an order authorizing its re-construction, but wished to furnish the funds requisite for the purpose out of the public treasury. The Patriarch acknowledged the act with gratitude, but returned the money. When the order was read, in front of the church of St. Mercurius, the merchants thereabouts, in conjunction with the rabble, exclaimed, "Though we should lose our lives, we will not suffer one stone to be put on another in this church." The Patriarch carried this intelligence to the Caliph, who, in a rage, mounted his horse, and proceeded instantly, at the head of his troops, to the scene of tumult. He caused the foundations of the edifice to be dug forthwith; by his orders, a vast number of masons were collected, stones were brought from all quarters, and the works commenced without any one uttering a word save a sheikh, who pronounced the prayer at the head of the merchants, in a mosque built on the spot. This man, who had excited the mob, and kept them together, leaping into the cavity where the foundations were being laid, cried "Let me die here for the name of God! I will not allow the rebuilding of this church!" Moezz commanded the workmen to go on with their work, and to lay stones on the body of this man. The sheikh, finding the stones and mortar falling upon him, wished to rise, but the guards prevented him, seeing that the Caliph wished this turbulent fellow to be buried beneath the foundations of the building. The Patriarch, who was present, dismounted, and throwing himself at the feet of Moezz, obtained his pardon for the sheikh, who thus escaped certain death. The Caliph returned to his palace, and the building, as well as the repairs of the church of Moallakah, was completed without the slightest interruption. The churches of Alexandria, which were partly in ruins, were entirely restored, and the Patriarch expended very large sums for this purpose.

At the court of Moezz was a Christian, named Abúlyaman-Kozman ben-Mina, whose virtues, irreproachable manners, and severe probity, had conciliated the esteem and affection of every one. He had secured the favour and regard of the Caliph, who took pleasure in his conversation, and sometimes adopted his advice, and selected him to preside over the collection of taxes in Egypt. The vizir Yakub, jealous of the credit enjoyed by this personage, and fearing to be supplanted by him in the post of prime-minister, suggested to Moezz, that as Kozman ben-Mina was a man upon whom he could depend, it would be politic to send him to Palestine, and confide to him the government of that province. His only object in this proposal was to remove a rival. The Caliph, in compliance with this suggestion, sent Ebn-Mina into Palestine, where, by his talents and vigilance, he raised a sum of 200,000 pieces of gold. But he soon learnt that the chief of the Karmathians, having become master of Syria, was approaching Palestine. He thereupon carried the money he had collected to a monastery on the summit of Mount Tabor, and deposited it in the hands of the superior, whom he requested to take charge of it: he then returned to his residence. The Karmathian told him that he had nothing to fear from him; "I will do you no injury," he said, "and you shall have the same office with me as you had under Moezz;" and this he guaranteed to him by a formal treaty. Some treacherous spies informed Moezz that Kozman ben-Mina had entered into a treaty with the enemy, in whose sentiments he parti-

cipated. The vizir, seizing the opportunity, remarked to the Caliph : " This Kozman, whose fidelity and incorruptible integrity you so much boasted, is in league with your enemy, and in order to facilitate his operations against you, he has handed to him the 200,000 pieces of gold which he levied in the provinces you placed under his control." Moezz, in his wrath, ordered all the relations of Kozman to be arrested and thrown into prison, and their property to be confiscated. The Karmathian having, however, been completely defeated in his Egyptian expedition, Kozman wrote to Moezz, giving him an account of what he had done, and how, by means of a few concessions, he had evaded his fury, and placed in safety the 200,000 pieces of gold. The Caliph, now irritated against the vizir, caused him to be imprisoned. Kozman, by desire of the prince, came to court, bringing the sum just mentioned. He was clad in a robe of honour, and loaded with marks of kindness : his relations were set at liberty, and all their property was restored to them. Prior to his departure for Palestine, finding himself in possession of ninety thousand pieces of gold, he had placed the whole sum in the hands of the Patriarch Ephraim, to whom he had said : " If you hear of my death, employ this money for the deliverance of my soul, and in distributions amongst the churches, the poor, and prisoners; if I return, you will restore my deposit." Upon his visit to Egypt, and his recovery of the Caliph's favour, he claimed his ninety thousand pieces of gold. The Patriarch told him in reply that, having heard what had happened to him in Syria, and the arrest of his relatives, he thought he would never return to Cairo, and fearing that if Moezz knew of the deposit in his (the Patriarch's) hands, he would seize the money, which would yield the owner no advantage in this world or the next, he had applied it to the uses which Kozman had mentioned. Ebn-Mina, far from reproaching the Patriarch in the slightest degree, observed : " You have done well, father; you have rendered me a good service by distributing the money amongst the needy, and thus securing it from destruction."*

In the month of Dhûlhijjah, an ordinance appeared, prohibiting all women from wearing large drawers or trowsers. It had been found that one of these articles of dress was of such enormous dimensions as to require five pieces of cloth, and another eight pieces of the stuff called *dabiki*.

The *Nauroz*, or first day of the year, was in Egypt a period of rejoicing and recreation. In the year 364, these amusements were carried to a high pitch. During the day, large streams of water were poured about, and at night many fires were lighted. The lower orders in Fostat went about the city with images of elephants; from thence they proceeded to Cairo, where they protracted their diversions for three days, making grand displays in the streets, and committing great excesses. Moezz prohibited in future these exhibitions of water during the day and fires in the night; a good number of those who had been guilty of these disorders were arrested, some of whom were put in prison, and others were led round the city, ignominiously mounted on camels.

In the month of Jumada I., Moezz remitted to the sheriffs and other deputies from the Hejjaz, the duties they were liable to, amounting to 400,000 pieces of silver. On the 24th day of that month, died the amir Abd-allah, son of Moezz. The Caliph received the condolences of his subjects, each presenting himself without a turban, and with all the marks of the deepest sorrow. Moezz ordered the eadi Ebn-Noman to wash the body of the young prince, and caused it to be deposited in the tomb within the enclosure of the palace.

* These facts are mentioned in a MS. in the Royal library, entitled, *History of the Patriarchs*.

In the month of Rejib, the reparation of the bridge of Fostat was begun, and the passage was closed for a time. For several years this bridge had been dilapidated and useless. In the month of Dhulkadah, it was announced in the mosque called *Athik* ('the ancient'), that the pilgrimage to Mecca would henceforward be performed by land, which had been suspended for several years.

Whilst these events were occurring in Egypt, Syria was the theatre of very tragical scenes. The soldiers of Abu-Mahmood, composing the garrison of Damascus, indulged in such excesses, as to rouse the whole population. The commandant of the citadel having killed some of the inhabitants, the others revolted and massacred his officers. Dâlem presented himself in order to calm the disturbances, but the people of the neighbouring districts, exasperated by the violence of the Africans, flocked precipitately into the city. In the month of Shawal, 363, the population took arms and attacked the troops of Abu-Mahmood. After a battle which lasted several days, the general defeated the rebels, and pursued them to the gates of the city. Dâlem ben-Mauhoob, who secretly favoured the people, fearful of being implicated, quitted the house of the amirat. The Africans set fire to the environs of the gate called *Bab-alfaradis* ('the Gate of the Gardens'), and many persons lost their lives there. These troubles lasted without intermission till the month of Rebi II., 364. At length, peace was agreed to, on condition that Dâlem quitted the city, and that Jeish ben-Samsamah, son of the sister of Abu-Mahmood, should be appointed governor. Tranquillity was restored for a moment; but the Africans renewing their disorders, the inhabitants took up arms and marched towards the citadel. Jeish abandoned it with precipitation, and sought refuge in the midst of his troops. At their head, he advanced to the city, formed its siege, consigned to the flames all that had escaped the first conflagration, and cut the conduits which conveyed water into the place. The inhabitants were reduced to extreme famine, and trade was wholly at a stand. Moezz disapproved greatly of the conduct of Abu-Mahmood, and wrote to the eunuch Rayan, who commanded in the city of Tripoli, desiring him to go to Damascus, to take an account of all that had happened, and to remove Abu-Mahmood. This general was sent to Ramlah.

To understand what has been just stated, we must bear in mind that, according to the testimony of Nowairi, in the beginning of Rebi II., 364, Rayan had taken the city of Tripoli, expelling the Greek garrison.

The Turk Aftekin, freedman of Moezz-ed-daulah, son of Buayh, having deserted his master, Bakhtiar, son of Moezz-ed-daulah, and Adad-ed-daulah, at the date of the troubles excited by the Turks in Irak, entered Syria at the head of a numerous corps, and were encamped near Hemes. Dâlem ben-Mauhoob, who had a command in the city of Damascus in the name of the Caliph Moezz, having learnt that Aftekin was in his neighbourhood, advanced towards him with the intention of surprising him. Not succeeding in this, he was forced to return. Aftekin then marched on Damascus, and sat down under the walls of this place, which was then governed in the name of Moezz by the eunuch Rayan. The young part of the population, having assumed an absolute authority in the city, allowed the principal inhabitants no sort of influence, and did not even acknowledge the sovereignty of the Caliph. As soon as the arrival of Aftekin was known, the sheriffs and sheikhs went to his camp, testified great joy at seeing him, and besought him to stay amongst them, to take possession of the city, to deliver them from the yoke of the Caliph of Egypt, whose rule was hateful to them, on account of the difference of creed, and

the vexations of his fiscal agents, and to deliver this capital from the annoyance of a party of turbulent youths. Asteikin accepted this offer, made them swear perfect submission to him, and promised on his part to defend them against every assailant.

He entered the city and expelled the eunuch Rayan. By his order, in the month of Shaban, the name of Moezz was omitted in the *khotbah*, that of the Caliph Tae-lillah being substituted. He repressed with great energy the authors of the troubles and disorders, made himself feared and respected by all, and ameliorated in a material degree the condition of the people. The Arabs held the open country around Damascus and all the territory dependent on this city. Asteikin attacked these turbulent neighbours, completely defeated them, killed a great number, and compelled the rest to submit. He displayed in these expeditions equal prudence, courage, and firmness. He gave the neighbouring cities to his officers, as military fiefs. Finding himself well established, at the head of a numerous army, and in possession of immense wealth, he determined to court the good will of the Caliph of Egypt, by writing to him, protesting his fidelity and submission. Moezz, without allowing himself to be seduced by this language, invited Asteikin to come to him, pledging himself to bestow robes of honour upon him, and to entrust his government to him, which he would hold as vassal of the Fatimite princes. Asteikin, whose mistrust was increased by these fine promises, refused in explicit terms to comply, and Moezz prepared to compel him by force of arms, and employed himself in collecting for that purpose a numerous army, when his death, which happened soon after, put a stop to this project.

In the month of Jumada I., of this year, the eunuch Nasr, one of the pages of Moezz, took the field at the head of a numerous army, and entered the city of Beirout. Not far from Tripoli, he had an action with the Greek army, which was routed: this occurred in the month of Shaban. Soon after, public rumour announced that the Greeks were preparing to make an incursion into Syria, the Turk Asteikin having written on this subject to the emperor Zimisces بن السهسي In fact, this prince, at the head of the Greeks, marched

against the city of Beirout. Nasr, having advanced to meet the enemy, was beaten and made prisoner. The Greeks continued their march to Saida. Asteikin visited the emperor, kissed the ground before him, and concluded a truce with him, which guaranteed the safety of the city of Damascus. Zimisces was proceeding towards Tripoli, when the eunuch Rayan, at the head of the troops of Moezz, attacked him, defeated him with great slaughter, and forced Zimisces to retrace his steps with the wreck of his army. This news overwhelmed Moezz with joy: he received felicitations without number, and the poets wrote numerous pieces in his praise.

In the month of Moharram, 365, the conductor of a caravan of pilgrims arrived at Cairo, who stated that the prayer had been made in the name of Moezz at Mecca, Medina, and in all the districts dependent on those two cities, and that the ceremonies of the Haj had taken place without impediment. We learn, indeed, from an historian, that, whether through superior force, or by reason of the inconstancy of the people of Mecca, they had for a time ceased to recognize in that city the sovereignty of the Fatimite Caliph, and had proclaimed that of the Abbasside Caliph. Soon after, on the 4th Jafar, some pilgrims arrived who had taken the land route.

On the 8th Rebi I., Moezz was seized with illness, which lasted without intermission for the space of thirty-eight days. Feeling his death drawing near,

he named as his successor his son, Abu-Mansur-Nezar, to whom he gave the surname of Aziz-billah. He expired on the 14th, or, according to another account, the 17th, of Rebi II., aged about forty-five and a half years. This prince, the son of Mansur and of a slave, was born in the city of Mahdiah, in the province of Afrikiah, the 12th Ramadan, 319 (A.D. 931). His reign had, in the whole, extended to twenty-three years and ten days, and two years, seven months, and ten days had elapsed since his entry into Egypt as its sovereign.

On the day of the death of Moezz, Abd-alsami ben Omar, *khatib* ('preacher') of the great mosque at Fostat, pronounced from the *mimbar* the prayer for the prince.

If we credit some historians,* an event, which had nothing alarming in itself, contributed to hasten the death of Moezz. The Greek emperor had sent an ambassador, who, having resided with him in Afrikiah, had proceeded to him in Egypt. One day, when this envoy was alone with the Caliph, the latter said to him, "Do you remember, when you arrived at my court, whilst I resided at the city of Mahdiah, when I predicted that one day I should receive you in Egypt as sovereign of this country?" The ambassador replied, that he remembered the incident perfectly. "Well," added Moezz, "I now foretell that a day will arrive when you will see me at Bagdad, in possession of the caliphate." The ambassador having asked whether he might safely, and without exciting the Caliph's anger, freely express his thoughts, and being told that he was at liberty to speak, and had nothing to fear, continued thus: "When I was first sent by the emperor, my master, to you, I was so struck with your imposing grandeur, and with the numerous attendants surrounding you, that I had nearly expired with astonishment. I arrived at your palace, which shone with a lustre so brilliant that it dazzled my eyes. When I beheld you seated on your throne, you appeared to me like a god, and if you had told me that you should mount to heaven, I should have been ready to believe you. But in approaching you at present, I have beheld nothing of what heretofore so excited my admiration. Your capital presents itself to my view as a dark and obscure city, and I have not recognized in you that majestic air which so impressed me at my first visit. Hence I have concluded that at that period your empire was at the height of its prosperity, whilst at present it exhibits a spectacle the very reverse." Moezz hung his head and was silent. Scarcely had the ambassador taken his leave, when the Caliph, suffering under deep emotion, was seized with a violent fever, which continued to increase, and conducted the prince to the grave.

Moezz united in his character many excellent qualities; he was intelligent, prudent, and liberal, and distinguished especially by a strong attachment to justice and equity. A remarkable incident proves to what extent he carried this virtue.

The wife of Ikhshid, one of the last sovereigns of Egypt, at the period of the ruin of her family, had placed in the hands of a Jew a robe entirely composed of jewels. After some time, she reclaimed the deposit, but the Jew pretended he had never received it. She offered to give up to him one of the sleeves, provided he returned the rest of the robe. This proposal was not agreed to. At length, after reiterated solicitations, she stipulated to surrender the whole robe, on condition that the Jew would restore one sleeve: but she experienced a direct refusal. Provoked at the conduct of the Jew, she proceeded to the palace of Moezz, and laid before him the subject of her complaint. The Caliph sent for the Jew, and interrogated him without being able

* Ebn-Athir, Hayder-Razi, and Mirkhond.

to extract any acknowledgment ; whereupon, he despatched a number of intelligent emissaries, with orders to proceed to the dwelling of this man, and to demolish the walls. On executing this order, the robe was soon discovered, which was presented to Moezz, who was struck with amazement at the sight of so magnificent an article. The Jew had removed from above the breast two pearls, which he acknowledged having sold for 1,600 pieces of gold. Moezz delivered the vestment to the princess, who begged him to accept it as a present, or to pay what price he thought convenient ; but he positively refused. "My lord," said she, "so rich a dress as this might become me when I was sovereign of Egypt, but it is now totally useless to me." Moezz, however, persisted in his refusal, and she took the robe and withdrew.

Moezz cultivated different branches of literature and poetry with success. Some verses of his composition are extant.

A singular trait is related of this prince, which may give an adequate idea of the energy of his character. Two slaves, Kaisar and Modaffer, stood very high in the favour of the Caliph Mansur. Modaffer, on the ground that Moezz, when a child, had learned of him the elements of writing, treated this prince with hauteur. One day, in an angry mood, he uttered a Slavonian word, which Moezz fancied must conceal an offensive meaning, but thinking it beneath him to put questions on such a subject, he applied himself to the study of languages. He began by learning the Berber tongue thoroughly, then the Greek, then the Negro language, and made himself equally master of all. He then applied himself to the Slavonian tongue, and in the course of his study he met with the word which had excited his suspicions, which he found did convey a gross insult. He instantly gave orders that Modaffer should be put to death.

According to some historians,* Moezz was much addicted to astrology, and reposed great faith in the sayings of astrologers. One of these persons announced to him one day that he was threatened with an interruption of prosperity, during a period he named ; in consequence, he advised him to have a subterranean dwelling dug, and to conceal himself there until the fatal term had expired. The prince, determined to follow this advice, convened his generals and principal courtiers, and said to them, "I have made a covenant with God, to whom I have promised to pay a visit for a short time. I leave you, as ruler, my son Nezar (or Aziz) ; pay attention to his commands, and obey him faithfully." He then descended into the cavern, and kept himself concealed there. During his absence, when an African perceived a cloud, he saluted it, convinced that the cloud contained the Caliph. In a year's time, he exhibited himself to his subjects ; but the joy caused by his return was not of long duration, for he was attacked a short time after by his fatal illness.

Moezz had had four sons and seven daughters. Amongst the former was the amir Tamim, who was a poet, and gave his name to a garden since called Mashúk, situated in the vicinity of the pool of Habesh. One of the princesses, named Rashidah, died in the year 441 ; another, named Abdah, in 442 : the latter left behind treasure to an immense amount. The amir Tamim, and his brother, the amir Akit, both died at Cairo in the year 374, and their bodies were deposited in the burial-place of the palace.

* Ebn-Athir, Hayder-Razi, and Nowairi.

MR. SHORE'S "NOTES ON INDIAN AFFAIRS."

OF the number of those who have at different times assumed the designation of "A Friend to India," none were so well entitled to it as the late Mr. Shore. Possessing in some degree an hereditary claim, in his immediate descent from one of the most honest of its governors, he strengthened his pretensions to the title by the zeal and ardour with which, from his earliest connexion with the civil service, he devoted himself to his public duties, to a study of the native character, and to those inquiries and pursuits which are indispensable to qualify a European to form a correct estimate of the effects produced upon the people and the country by the very peculiar government to which they are subjected. Mr. Shore has been described as an enthusiast, which term, if it is merely intended to imply that his conviction of the errors committed by superficial observers of India, who set down the existing government as excellent, and the people as naught, carried him into an opposite extreme, is sanctioned, we think, by the volume now before us. Nor does it convey, in our opinion, any reproach, unless it can be supposed that there exists such a *sine labe monstrum* as a controversial writer perfectly free from the slightest bias or partiality. Mr. Shore found the administration of the British in India—in the dispensation of justice, in the collection of the revenue, and in the various relations of social life—bearing with oppressive weight upon the natives; he found their character loaded with charges as false as they were opprobrious, proceeding from selfishness and ignorance on the one hand, and morbid philanthropy and religious horror on the other. We own it is not easy for us to conceive that a man, gifted with the sensibilities of such a mind as Mr. Shore's, could repress his indignation at this discovery; and we could hardly esteem, however much we might admire, the philosophy that could talk and write upon such a topic with the frigid indifference of a stoic. We think not the worse of Mr. Shore that he suffered his sympathy for the natives of India to turn his observation rather on the brighter than the darker parts of their character; that he courted the society and conversation of the natives, and that he even wore a long beard.

These concessions are due to the gentleman whose work we are about to examine; but although the considerations we have mentioned detract not from his character, they must necessarily influence those who read his book, which must be regarded as emanating from one who was in some respects a partisan. It formed, probably, a part of the design of Mr. Shore, in the publication of these papers (which made their appearance originally as a series of letters in a Calcutta newspaper, under the signature of "A Friend to India"), to take advantage of a relaxation, perhaps temporary, of the India press-law, by exhibiting a highly-coloured picture of the state of India, which should alarm the Government as well as the European community into an inquiry "whether these things were true;" and inquiry

* Notes on Indian Affairs, by the HON. FREDERICK JOHN SHORE, Judge of Civil and Criminal Sessions of the District of Furrukhabad. Two vols. London, 1837. Parker.

would, he thought, be sure to detect so much of truth in the picture as to show that reform was called for. This is a conclusion to which it is as natural as it is charitable to come, when we see things delineated in such dark hues as Mr. Shore has given them in his "Notes." We perceive all objects inverted, exaggerated, distorted, in comparison with our former impressions; and where we find this, we are always strongly inclined to distrust the medium through which they are viewed. This remark applies to almost every part of Mr. Shore's work; but we cite one sample: "The 'baseless fabric' of our Government is already tottering to its ruin—the ground beneath it is sinking—and the slightest touch, even from an invisible and powerless hand, would be sufficient to overthrow it, never to rise again." And this is described as being the case "at this very moment," July 4th, 1833!

The miscellaneous nature of the topics embraced in these papers, which unavoidably discover numberless repetitions, somewhat embarrasses us in the attempt at an analysis. The author would have done well to have recast them before publication; but his many avocations furnish a sufficient excuse for the omission. He has, in the Introduction to this publication, suggested the order in which they ought to be read, and we shall so far adopt his suggestion as to begin with his paper "On the Exclusion of the Natives of India from a Share in its Government," which succeeds his sketches of the British Indian administration and of the Government of British India. It is necessary, however, to premise, that Mr. Shore considers "the chief object of the British administration in this country, ever since its establishment," to have been, "that of the exaltation of the few upon the depression of the many; that is, that the whole population of India should, by every possible means, be rendered subservient to their English rulers, and contribute exclusively to their benefit." This is a doctrine to which Mr. Shore, we understand, clung throughout his whole life, and by which preconceived theory all his views and opinions were governed. He seems to have deduced it from the consideration that the empire of India being founded by a company of merchants, must necessarily have been ruled "in the true mercantile spirit," so as "to realize as large a profit as possible on the capital embarked." The object being to send as much money as possible to England, one of the supposed (though not very obvious) impediments to it was the employment of natives of respectability in any situation of emolument; consequently, "the natives were excluded as far as possible from all share in the government."

The result of this is (as I have before observed), a total want of sympathy between the governors and the governed. The former have been led practically to consider the latter as existing exclusively almost for their benefit; while scarcely an attempt has been made to promote any permanent improvement of the country or of the character of its inhabitants; which, considering the opportunities afforded, and the power given to effect both, is not too strong an expression. The consequence has been (indeed, it would have been a miracle had it been otherwise), the establishment of a system of misrule, oppression, and injustice towards the people of India; and, to crown the whole, they have been made to feel their situation the more galling, from the arrogant, super-

cilious, and insulting conduct which they experience from their rulers as individuals.

He admits, with Mr. Mill, that in good intentions towards the people under their authority, the Court of Directors could not be surpassed by any government; but, he says, Mill should have added, that there was an unalterable proviso tacked thereto, "that these good intentions should not be put in practice so far as to interfere with the main feature above alluded to; that direct and immediate benefit to themselves, their friends, and constituents, should be the primary object in retaining their Indian possessions." From this principle, he deduces all the abuses and anomalies which he sees in the system of British Indian rule.

How far this view of the theory of the British Indian Government is borne out by facts, we shall not inquire, remarking only, as we pass along, that it is negated by the solemn declaration of Parliament itself,* by the reluctant admission of the Ministry which abrogated the Company's trading charter, and more distinctly still by the fact, that the Company never were the recipients of that "surplus revenue," which Mr. Shore supposes was the sole object of their rule: they even relieved the financial difficulties of India out of their commercial funds, from which the dividends of their constituents were paid. But we proceed to the paper on the subject of native exclusion.

Mr. Shore supposes that the exclusion of all respectable natives being a part of the scheme for realizing as much as possible from the country, an inferior class was employed, on inadequate salaries; that incapacity and roguery were the natural consequences, and that the British Government, instead of investigating the true cause, adopted the conclusion, that all natives were unfit to be trusted. "The consequence has been, the ruin of the upper classes, and the deterioration of the character of the whole people." Mr. Shore points to the decay of many of the great native families, to the dilapidation of towns, &c: and asks—

In what respect can such a state of things be the natural result of British supremacy, unless I have stated the truth, that self-interest, either in their own persons or that of their friends and dependants, is to be the primary object of our rulers in retaining their Indian possessions? There was no other cause which rendered it necessary that the upper classes should be involved in one general ruin; on the contrary, it would have added greatly to the stability of our empire, had we allowed them to remain.

Now, that the exclusion of natives has been carried too far; that the distrust of the native character has been indulged to an absurd and unwarrantable extent, is most true; and the truth is now perceived, and a better system, that of introducing natives into the judicial department especially, has been adopted. But what, except theory, could so have clouded Mr. Shore's understanding as to conceal from him the true reason of native exclusion? Several arguments in favour of it are adverted to by him,—such as

* "That the British sway has conferred very considerable benefit on India can hardly be doubted, since under our government the people enjoy advantages which all history shows they never possessed under their own princes."—*Report on East-India Affairs*, 1832.

that India is to be retained for the sole benefit of its foreign rulers, which we believe was never gravely maintained by any one; but he never once alludes to the startling objection, that by placing substantial power in the hands of the natives, we should be virtually relinquishing our empire.

We are very far from participating in sentiment with those who paint the native character with hideous features. The deception (we do not say wilful) which Mr. Ward has practised upon Europeans, in describing the Hindus in general from a few degraded specimens of Bengalees, corrupted by contact with the worst of our countrymen in India, has done much to diffuse false notions on this point; but we still think that that character has yet to be purged of many ingredients which render the Hindus unfit to be substitutes for Europeans, on a large scale, in any department of government. What was the estimate of the Hindu character formed by Mr. Shore's revered father, and on which Mr. Mill relied with so much confidence? "Cunning and artifice is wisdom with them; to deceive and overreach is to acquire the character of a wise man." Lord Teignmouth's recorded opinion of the moral character of the Hindus approached the lowest possible estimate yet framed of it. The progress of experiment should be slow, and never carried, for the reason already hinted at, to a great extent. Those who have had as good opportunities of judging of the native character as Mr. Shore, have been of opinion, that the people of India do not feel the same confidence in their countrymen as in Europeans. Whence is this, if the former are equally trust-worthy?

In his paper on the "Behaviour of the English towards the natives," we fear there is too much truth; but still we should hope that facts are exaggerated:

The haughty superciliousness, arrogance, and even insolence of behaviour, which the generality of the English* think it necessary to adopt towards the natives, by way of keeping up their own dignity, is extremely great. This conduct appears to be rather on the increase, but to such a pitch has it already been carried, that the feeling among most of the natives is rather to avoid than court intercourse with the English; as by even paying a visit to an English gentleman, the former are more likely to be treated with slight and neglect, than to meet with civility.

It is not at all uncommon in society to hear a young man, who has been only a year or two in India, who is totally ignorant of the native character, or even language, beyond a little Anglo-Hindoostanee jargon, say, that he "hates the natives;" and insist that they have not a single good quality, but almost every bad one; that he considers them as a degraded race; and much more to the same purpose. I have even heard more than one say, that "he liked to beat a black fellow!" In England, such language as this, in regard to the inhabitants of any country, particularly if the speaker were a young man, unacquainted with the language and customs of that country, would procure for him the reputation of an illiberal blockhead, or perhaps worse. But so far from this being the case in India, a man who speaks in this way of the natives, often has the greater part of the society in his favour, and hears himself supported by

* chiefly allude to the civil and military officers.

sundry observations corroborating what he says. While a person who does know something of them, and consequently does not see so very great a difference between them and himself (*vide* Sir John Malcolm), can only venture to say a word in their favour, with the almost certainty of being ill-spoken of by the majority of his countrymen. One of the expressions very commonly used, and meant as one of dissatisfaction, i.e., "Oh, he is fond of the natives!" One would suppose the principle adopted was, to treat the people as a degraded, inferior race. This feeling at least shows itself daily, and pervades, more or less, every thought and action. Few Englishmen return the salute of a native; they can hardly bring themselves to speak to them civilly. The slightest fault of a servant is visited, if not, as is frequently the case, with blows, with the most gross abuse; forgetting how degrading this conduct is to the person making use of such language. The language of Billingsgate is in hourly use towards servants in the situation of butlers, footmen, and even clerks; and very often for no fault beyond not understanding what their master said, who probably spoke unintelligibly. Servants are frequently beaten and turned away without paying their wages, for the same reason, the fault alleged being insolence; this being the usual reason assigned, when an Englishman loses his temper and ill-treats his servants without cause.

Should a native of rank come to pay an Englishman a visit, on his being announced, the answer often is (in English), "D—— the black fellow;" then (in Hindoostanee), to his servant, "Tell him I have not time to see him." Should he be admitted, he is received with a negligent return of his salute, often without any at all; a chair is handed to him, and perhaps a word or two is addressed to him in bad Hindoostanee, without those civilities of speech which are usual among men of rank; such as addressing him "toom" instead of "ap," which is much the same as if one English gentleman were to address another, "You fellow." And this, perhaps, only if the Englishman is by himself. Should he have one or more friends sitting with him, they usually continue their own conversation in English, and scarcely take any notice of the native. Should one of the company observe, that as he had been admitted, it would be but civil to talk to him, the answer often is, "Oh, d—— the black fellow, I wish he would not come plaguing me; I do not want to see him: besides, I do not know what to say to him; these fellows have never any thing to talk about." Yet the native who is thus spoken of, is perhaps a prince, and the descendant of princes; one who is well conversant with the history of India, or, perhaps, for I have known such instances, one who would put to shame most Englishmen by his knowledge of our own British Indian laws and institutions; and from whom much information might be gained on points connected with the government of this country. While probably the Englishman, who thus speaks of him, may be one whose chief conversation is about horses and dogs, scandal, or battalion duty, or promotion, should he be in the army; or consists of anecdotes of his office, should he be a civilian.

Though habits of discipline, perhaps, prevent this feeling from showing itself so much in the army, yet it prevails among the Indian soldiery fully in as great a degree as among any other class of natives. It is by no means uncommon for an officer to curse and swear at his men on parade, and use most disgusting terms of abuse to them. I have heard of a commanding-officer, who applied epithets of this description to his English officers: so far had the habit of abusing his native soldiers been strengthened by custom, as to overcome his prudence. This is not the way to induce the native soldiers to respect their officers.

The want of consideration towards the feelings and opinions of the natives of India is, indeed, very great on the part of the English. "Who cares what the natives think?" is a common expression. In many instances, this shows itself in a disregard of their opinions in points which are not in themselves of any intrinsic importance, but which, if we wish to make the people respect us, it would be prudent to attend to.

But in many cases it shows itself in conduct, not only wantonly insulting, but in the greatest degree unjust towards them; and it is only surprising how patiently they bear the ill-treatment. Nothing is more common than for an Englishman to enter a mosque or Hindoo temple without taking off his shoes. Should the attendant priests remonstrate, they are usually abused, often beaten. Now, on the point of taking off our shoes, it may be observed, that this, like any other mode of testifying respect, means nothing in itself beyond the idea that is attached to it—it is no more than taking off our hats; and if the natives prefer the former, it would, to say the least, show our good sense and a kind feeling to humour them, particularly as the English are so fond of boasting of their liberality and freedom from prejudice. However that may be, we have no right to annoy their feelings wantonly: if we dislike complying with the above custom, we may, at least, refrain from entering their mosques and temples. The practice of Heber, a man in ten thousand, was in strict conformity to these observations.

In many places a pond or a particular part of a stream is stocked with fish, and considered holy by the Bramins, who regularly feed the fish: the English gentlemen who pass these spots usually amuse themselves by angling in them, often abusing or even beating the Bramins, if they remonstrate. Thus, however absurd it may be in these people to venerate the fish, not only violating their religious prejudices, but, to consider it in no other light, invading private property.

The English gentlemen almost universally make a practice of treading down the corn, just as it is ripe, in search of quails: and as they usually take with them a long line of beaters, the damage done is very great. I have often seen a field of gram in such a state from the above cause, that the poor cultivators were reduced to pick up the produce from the ground almost by single grains.

It is by no means my intention to assert that all the English behave as above described, but it is lamentably true, that too many of them do so; and, as too often happens in such cases, the bad conduct of some brings discredit on the whole. The acts of Government, even if they are unjust, often affect comparatively few; but the behaviour of individuals is felt by all in their daily and hourly intercourse with us; and where the conduct is such as is above described, it galls the feelings of the people almost beyond description.

In a great measure the blame of all this may be attributed to Government. At the annual disputations of the college of Fort William, it was usual for the Governor-general, in his speech to the young men, to recommend them to adopt a civil manner of behaviour towards the natives, to have some consideration for their prejudices, &c. This was all very proper; but when these young men came to be employed in Government offices, and found that those situations only of which the pay was so small that no Englishman could live on it were filled by natives, they would naturally suppose that there was some truth in what they had heard of the incapacity and roguery of the people; and, from considering them as a degraded race, it was but a step to treat them as such.

All this, it seems, is to be attributed to the Government, because it employs only roguish natives, in order to save money, that it may remit the more revenue to England! In this way, the theory of Mr. Shore is brought to bear much in the same manner as Tenterden Steeple is convicted of being the author of Goodwin Sands.

From the general tenor of Mr. Shore's remarks, we should be prepared for an opinion, in which, unfortunately, many concur with him, of the unpopularity of our Government with the native people. He says :

There are few subjects on which so much ignorance and so many false impressions prevail. The popularity of our Government, and the high estimation in which the English character is held, has been one of the most favourite subjects for declamation; while the injustice, tyranny, and oppression of the native governments have afforded a fertile field for contrast to heighten the effect of the picture. A representation so agreeable to our taste, and so flattering to our vanity, has been contemplated with so much satisfaction, that the attempt to place it in a different light could scarcely anticipate success; and I own it was with no small hesitation that my first approaches were made to this end.

I now proceed to investigate the causes which have tended to produce an unfavourable disposition towards our Government, and to adduce such facts in favour of my statements as bear most strongly upon the question. The principal are those so often alluded to, as having more or less influence upon all others—the over-wrought estimation in which the English are accustomed to regard themselves, and the broad line of separation from the native population, which, under the mistaken idea of keeping up their dignity, they have deemed it proper to establish. An almost total ignorance of the feelings of the people has been the natural result of this most impolitic conduct; and it has had an equally mischievous effect upon their own characters; for, living only among ourselves, and having only our own standard of opinion wherewith to compare our conduct and ideas, self-love has been gradually gaining strength, and prejudices taking deeper and deeper root in our minds. Interested and designing men among the natives, attached to us from mercenary and dishonest motives, have not been wanting to confirm these pernicious habits and ideas. No people have truer and quicker insight into character than those of India; and, like other sycophants and menials, whose sole means of livelihood is their dependence upon the great, they have found it their interest to flatter the vanity of the English functionaries, by affecting to believe *their* ideas of things in this country correct, and by representing matters so as to meet the tastes and feelings of those "in the light of whose countenance" (according to the oriental phrase) "they derive exaltation." Scorned and detested as such men are among their own countrymen, there is no species of artifice to which they will not have recourse to bring themselves into favour with a government from whom they have every thing to gain; and that *they* should misrepresent the truth, is not to be wondered at; but that those in whose service they are, while fully aware of, and openly condemning, their general depravity, should be satisfied with *their* testimony, instead of examining into the truth for themselves, is a species of inconsistency which would scarcely be believed, did not daily experience prove it to be but too common.

But those who are not enveloped in the mist of official dignity, and have found their way to *the people* at large, have acquired a very different idea of their real feelings; indeed, if we consider the subject impartially for a moment, it will be difficult to arrive at any but an unfavourable conclusion. For what is their real condition under the British Government? Placed by the chances of war, or negotiations in which they had no share, under our authority, they have been ruled by a system whose primary principle was self-interest and self-exaltation. They have witnessed, year by year, the gradual decay of their power, their dignity, and their wealth, the ruin of their princes and governors, and the daily-increasing poverty of the whole people, caused by the rapacity and mismanagement of their governors; they have suffered by being excluded from every office which it was possible to bestow upon an Englishman; they have seen the abolition of almost every hereditary institution by which the affairs of the country were formerly administered; and have been mocked by a harassing and vexatious system of *miscalled* justice, infinitely more expensive, and less efficient, than their own, under which oppression and injustice have pervaded the land. This is, in a few words, a summary of their obligations to the British Government; nor have they fared much better in the treatment they have received from the English as *individuals*. I have already spoken of the haughty tone of superiority assumed towards them in common intercourse, and of the contempt, neglect, and even insult, which they too commonly meet with in return for their politeness, patient forbearance, and attempts at civility. By the constant changes which our system induces, they have never had fair opportunities of recommending themselves to the few who were disposed to treat them well, or to entertain a favourable opinion of them; and when, by repeated instances of good conduct, they have succeeded in creating an interest in their behalf, and in some degree conquered the prejudices against them, others have been sent to take the place of those whom they were beginning to look upon as their friends. Like Sisyphus and his stone, they have been doomed to never-ending toil.

I have travelled in several independent native states; and I do most confidently assert, that the mass of the people deprecate, above all things, their subjection to the British authority; and I could even particularize one province of the Hill tract, the Deyra Doon, conquered from the Goorkahs, who, in their distant and new-acquired territories, were undoubtedly guilty of the most tyrannical conduct, by the people of which the change was notwithstanding regretted. In Kumaon Proper, I have been told that it is different; but this may be easily accounted for, by the character of the present able commissioner of that district,* whose zeal in promoting the interest of the natives, and long experience of their habits and sentiments, has already been celebrated by an abler pen than mine.† But I will be bold enough to instance Oude, now the subject of so much discussion and inquiry, and think I can show that even there the introduction of our authority is dreaded, not only by those in power, but by the people at large. The misgovernment of Oude has been the most fertile topic for the English for years, and it is strenuously asserted, both officially and in private conversation, that the people are sighing for the introduction of our rule, to put a stop to the miseries under which they are groaning. Let us first investigate the causes for this belief, and then see whether facts and analogy will bear them out. The opinion is deduced, first, from the reports and statements of the different residents at Lucknow, derived from their sycophant dependants. I believe that many of them have officially given

* G. W. Traill, Esq.

† See Heber's account of his visit to Almorah.

opinions quite at variance with their private sentiments; satisfying their consciences by representing them as having been derived from conversations with the people, without discriminating what *class* of natives were their informants. The next, is the inefficiency of our own police, and the inadequate protection to person and property which it affords. The magistrates, being obliged to make periodical reports, are necessitated to find some reasons which should not detract from the excellence of our system. For the districts along the whole border-territory, Oude is the scape-goat. "The dacoits come from Oude."—"They are protected by the zemindars, and others in authority."—"Until some better system be enforced in his Highness's dominions, it is impossible that peace can be preserved here."—"The thieves find a ready deposit for their plunder in Oude, where, from the disinclination of those in power to assist our police, or pay any attention to my representations, it is impossible to follow up any trace, or obtain any clue to discover the perpetrators," &c. &c., *usque ad nauseam*. Such are the statements of our magistrates, most of whom believe what they write. They are ignorant of the real state of the case, and take for granted the assertions of their police, made in order to conceal their own inefficiency, or connivance with the criminals. These are too flattering to themselves to be controverted, or even inquired into, and are, therefore, allowed to pass current, while the few who are better informed, finding it difficult to stem the torrent, allow themselves to be carried along by the stream.

Now the truth is this:—The boundary is a mere arbitrary line drawn through a tract of country which was formerly under the same government. On each side of the boundary, the people are connected by the ties of kindred and acquaintance, and even by being sharers in the same property, and they keep up their intercourse both for good and evil. In the robberies of our border-territories, some of the Oude people are undoubtedly occasionally concerned; but, I believe I may say, *invariably* in connexion with some of the residents in the British possession. Equally are some of our subjects in the same manner connected with the robberies in Oude. It is very doubtful, however, which party could conscientiously throw the first stone on this point. As to the disinclination of the local governors of the different provinces in Oude to aid our police, there is some truth in the assertion; but from what does it arise? From want of reciprocity on our parts. Should an application be made for the apprehension of a criminal from Oude, who has taken refuge in the British dominions, in general no notice is taken of it; occasionally the man is apprehended, who, knowing the weak side of the English magistrate, cunningly tells a fine story of the oppression he had suffered, and concludes with declaring that he has left his home, lands, and family, to enjoy justice and protection from us, &c. This at once procures his release, and the affair forms the basis of an eloquent paragraph in the next periodical report. Such being the reception with which requisitions from Oude are treated, it is not surprising that the governors there should retaliate.

The current assertions respecting the misgovernment of Oude, receive considerable strength from what passes repeatedly between our officers and their sepoys. Every one has complained (and with much truth) of the tendency among the natives who are connected with those in authority, to turn that connexion to improper account, and to make use of it in order to enforce an unjust demand, or an unfounded claim. No class is more prone to this than the British sepoys, the truth of which assertion would at once be proved by an inspection of the records of any of our civil courts, where the preposterous

claims which are constantly brought forward by sepoys—not so often in person, or according to the established forms and channels, though that is sometimes the case, but whenever they can persuade their commanding officer to enclose their petition in a letter from himself to the judge or collector—are really perfectly surprising. It is the same with those sepoys who are natives of Oude. Most of them pretend to lay claims to some land or money to which they have not the slightest shadow of right. This they are fully aware of, and would never think of urging it in a court where an impartial hearing would be given; but having some notion of the complete subserviency of the court of Lucknow to the will of the British Government, they imagine that by procuring a letter from their commanding officer to the resident, they may perhaps succeed in obtaining an off-hand order to the local governor to grant what they demand. To this end a pitiful story is told of the injustice they have suffered; the picture being heightened by a dreadful account of the state of the country, judiciously interspersed with neat compliments to the British Government functionaries and officers, and usually concluding with an assertion that the people are clamorous for our taking the country under our control. I have not exaggerated. I know this to be the case; and I firmly believe that three-fourths, or even a larger proportion, of the complaints of injustice suffered in their own country by the Oude sepoys in our army, are in reality of such a nature that, in strict justice, they ought to be punished for making them. I have mentioned an analogous case, which can easily be proved, by a reference to our civil functionaries, as to the nature of the claims often preferred by sepoys, when they can coax an officer into writing about the matter more than the mere official form.

It is universally acknowledged, that the constant presence of our troops alone prevents disturbances, or, in plain English, insurrection; and we have had proofs sufficient that on any opportunity a spirit of insubordination has immediately been manifested. I think it is Grotius who remarks, that if every mutiny were impartially investigated, however unjustifiable it may be in the soldiers to resort to such a measure, it would be found to have had its origin in some promise broken, some right withheld, or some injustice practised towards the men:—so, in civil life, I believe that inquiry would prove that almost every insurrection or disturbance has been caused by some wrong committed against the people, or some hardship suffered by them. I by no means defend the mode of redress adopted, nor do I assert that when once roused, the mob have always directed their fury against the real authors of their injuries. On the contrary, it is a lamentable fact, that when excited, all the evil passions of our nature are allowed full scope, little or no distinction is made, and plunder and rapine are the natural results, however little intended at first. But such events are rare, without some just cause of discontent. The late Cole insurrection,* which cost so many lives, and occasioned such heavy losses to Government, however the unpalatable fact may be studiously concealed, and even denied by many, undoubtedly had its rise in oppressions and extortions practised on the people by the subordinate natives attached to the court, and some few individuals to whom they gave the support of their authority “for a consideration.” The disturbances in most of the Upper Provinces in 1824—and there was scarcely a district in which the spirit of disaffection was not more or less manifested—arose from the same cause. I am aware that a different version was attempted to be given, and that it was asserted that the idea

* This occurred in 1832, in the provinces between Calcutta and Nagpoor.

of our having sustained reverses in the operations against the Burmese, and of our troops being required in that quarter, was the cause of what happened; also, that many of the parties of insurgents were merely a few banditti, who were on the look-out for plunder. Certainly these were the proximate causes; but if the natives really enjoy such happiness under our government, how comes it that they are so ready to unite in opposition to our authority? How is it that, in the whole of the Upper Provinces, not one of the leading landholders was found to come forward in support of Government? It is also true, that some of the insurgent parties originated in a gang of banditti, formed merely with the hope of plunder; but what was the conduct of the people? On the first success of the robbers, numbers even of the better sort of inhabitants immediately joined them, and *then* insurrection, and not mere plunder, was the object. The rallying cry all over the country, repeated with the most enthusiastic exultation, was, "The English reign is over!"—"Down with the English!" It will not avail to say that it was foreign to the habits of the people to come forward, and that they stood aloof, leaving the business to our police and troops: the history of India abounds with instances in the native states, where, in the event of a disturbance, those of influence called out their retainers and tenants, and boldly stood forth in defence of the Government. But it was very different at the period above-mentioned: they did not merely stand aloof: even those ordinarily in frequent attendance on the different magistrates, separated immediately to their homes, under pretence of exerting their influence to preserve order in their own neighbourhood, and began raising men; but for what purpose?—to be ready, if occasion proved favourable, to turn their whole weight and power against our Government; some of them did so; and it is not going too far to assert that, had not the most prompt and vigorous measures been adopted, and a fortunate issue not occurred at the first serious collision, or had a delay of a few days longer taken place, an insurrection would have broken out, which it would have required all the troops in the Upper Provinces to quell; and that it might have terminated in the utter subversion of our power. I have seen the official correspondence from most of the districts in that part of the country at that time. In that from Suhaurunpoor, it was stated that a gang of banditti was first formed for plunder; that on their success, they were joined by others, villagers, when further plunder was perpetrated; a few days after which, their numbers amounted to about twelve hundred, joined by one of the principal landholders in the district, who received them into his fort, openly defied the Government, and supported one of the party in assuming the title of Rajah; and that had the collision with the troops, who were called out, been delayed a day, their numbers would have swelled to at least three thousand; it having been *ascertained* that several parties of from fifty to four hundred had been already formed, expressly to join the insurgents; and that had our forces sustained a reverse, the whole of that country would have been one scene of rebellion and outrage. So far from being controverted, the truth of these statements was acknowledged by Government, and the exertions of those engaged received their due: to them a fortunate, and, let me observe, not very common occurrence; for it has generally been the practice of Government to endeavour to show that the local functionaries have been precipitate, and have had recourse to harsher measures than were necessary; being well aware of the tendency of an insurrection to excite suspicion, that all is not as it should be on the part of the Government.

Nor is (or, at least, has been) this feeling confined to the Upper Provinces,

where the people are far more inclined to be turbulent than the patient Bengalees. But, in truth, this *turbulence* and *patience* is nothing more than high spirit in the one instance, and the want of it in the other, which leads the former to be more ready to show their discontent than the latter. Even in the Lower Provinces, insurrectionary symptoms have been occasionally displayed. At the period of the disputes between Warren Hastings and the Rajah of Benares, a report was current that Mr. Hastings was killed: this was immediately followed by disturbances in several of the Bengal districts—in particular, in Rajshahye and Beerbhoom, the collection of the revenue was stopped for several days, and the authority of the English functionaries, for the time, was completely subverted.

Connected with this subject, the degree to which the English possess influence over the people is worth inquiry. It is a point on which much difference of opinion exists. The majority describe it to be very great. Others declare that we have little or none. As far as my observation goes, I should say that the former statement is given by men who do not look beyond the surface: they are content to take the obsequious and servile behaviour of their dependents as marks of real respect, and the apparent readiness with which official orders are obeyed as proofs of influence. Those who assert the contrary, have all been men who possess considerable acquaintance with the native character and feelings. Under such circumstances, which of the two is most likely to be correct? If we consider the effects of the system pursued by the British Government, we shall not find much ground for the belief that the civil officers can possess influence with the people. As has already been remarked, the nobles of the country have been stripped of their authority, and pensioned off to degenerate, having no stimulus to exertion—no hope of raising themselves in the scale of existence. The landholders of respectability have been reduced to poverty by taxation to the uttermost (assisted, I allow, by the system of equal division of landed property, which has been carried to a much greater extent under the English than under any native state, probably on the maxim, "*Divide et impera*"); so that, with the exception of a few merchants and shopkeepers, there is scarcely a wealthy native in the Upper Provinces; while the English keep so aloof from the people, that the state of feeling existing between them is fast approaching to that of the slaves and their owners in the West Indies.

Our empire is, indeed, like an island of sand thrown up by an inundation; it possesses no stability in itself, and nothing has been done to give it any. No embankments have been raised—no trees planted, whose roots might extend beneath and bind it together. The whole attention of those who have taken possession of it has been absorbed in *digging for gold*.

Here again the theory peeps out, and is, in fact, intended by Mr. Shore as the grand solution of the problem.

What, it may be asked, with some impatience, by those who have not seen Mr. Shore's letters, is his opinion of the native character? This is the subject of several papers, the first of which, "On the Character of the People," is little more than a long, and somewhat tedious, disquisition upon the difficulty of drawing it, and upon the false estimates which have been formed of it by those who have generalized from particulars. In the others, the subject is approached with something like apprehension, as if the writer, in a dilemma, was fearful of compromising his own favourable ideas of

the native character, on the one hand, or truth, on the other. He observes: that "though the vanity and self-esteem of the English had exalted them to an almost immeasurable height, in their own opinion, above the natives of India, yet that when we became better acquainted with their character, and with our own, the difference might be reduced within much narrower limits;" and many instances are then quoted to prove that, if we could claim exemption from some of the peculiar vices and follies of the natives, others, of which they are guiltless, might be justly charged upon us: That we err in judging the people of India by an English or European standard: That the immense inferiority of the people of India "is a topic so familiar to the English, that a considerable time must elapse before we can get rid of our old prejudices, and view the subject with an impartial and a philosophical mind:" That their ignorance of history, their comparative deficiency in knowledge, arts, and arms, and the childishness of their amusements, are cited as proofs of their inferiority to us: That, on the subject of history, though they may be ignorant of that of Europe, the native gentry of the East, particularly the Mohamedans, are as fully acquainted with Asiatic history as the educated classes of the West are with that of Europe, if not better informed: That, in science and arms, though they may fall short of the English, a comparison with other European nations—the Spaniards and Italians, for example—would not be unfavourable to the natives of India: That their recreations of flying kites, playing at *peechee-see* (te-to-tum), chewing *pān*, and listening to story-tellers, is not less intellectual than billiard-playing, cards, smoking, and drinking gin-and-water, "in which amusements much of the time of the military, and of some of the civilians, is spent." In the following passage there is much justice:

The situation of the English in India, and the circumstances under which they enter the country, present considerable obstacles on their part to the formation of a true comparison between the character of the natives and corresponding classes of their own countrymen. But this, at least, is in our power; to divest ourselves from prejudice; to view the people with impartiality and benevolence, and to note carefully what we observe, giving at the same time the extent of locality and population over which our observation has extended, and the reasons which have influenced our opinions. This, at least, will enable others, who are competent judges of European customs, to form a comparison between the natives of the east and west, with a greater prospect of fairness than any that has ever yet been instituted.

The great desideratum for judging of the people of India, and delineating their character accurately, would be a body of intelligent and well-informed Englishmen of mature age, well acquainted with society in all its grades in England; men of knowledge, observation, and experience in the world, who had mixed in all classes at home, and in other European countries, with ample opportunities for noting the peculiar characteristics of each; and who should, at the same time, be free from that exclusive prejudice in favour of England and English habits, which has so often been attributed to our own countrymen in foreign countries, and which, in proportion to its existence, more or less disqualifies the mind from impartial observation or investigation. They should

be prepared to treat with indifference the petty annoyances to which all travellers are exposed, in a greater or less degree, on the first arrival in a country where every thing is so totally different from what they have been accustomed to; unimbued with prejudices either for or against the natives, but ready to observe, reflect, and form their judgment from what lies before them. They should possess a competent knowledge of the vernacular language, and make themselves familiar with the forms and etiquette of native society, having also sufficient leisure to devote to the subject. With these preliminaries, they should then mix as much as possible with the respectable natives, and take every opportunity, in their walks and rides, of conversing with the peasantry. But where, it may be asked, are such men to be found, and what probability is there of their enlightening the horizon of India? A few individuals have occasionally appeared possessed of the primary qualifications, but there was nothing in the object in view sufficiently attractive to induce them to undergo the drudgery of learning what was requisite after their arrival here; and they have gone their round, and perhaps published a book on their return home, in which we may indeed find correct descriptions of scenery, costume, modes of travelling, and other superficial points, enlivened by entertaining anecdotes: while of the habits, thoughts, feelings, and opinions of the people, together with the causes which have influenced them, as little has been discovered as of the treasures of a mine, into which the traveller has never descended, or of the very existence of which he has been ignorant, while amusing himself with gathering the flowers or weeds which cover the surface of the superincumbent soil.

Mr. Shore asserts, that when we have advanced a little further into the study of the native character, we shall discover that "the difference between us is not so great as we have been accustomed to take for granted; and that, if the Hindus exceed us in some of their vices and follies, they are free from others to which we must plead guilty." He admits that some of their laws and customs are "of such a nature, that every friend to them and to humanity would wish to see them eradicated;" but still that, upon this point, they can retort upon us; and he instances our tyrannical laws of impressment and imprisonment for debt. He admits that the practice of suttee is a barbarous one; but he urges that that of duelling is equally so. In honesty, if we are in some particulars superior to the natives, in others the English must concede the point to them. "Falsehood and want of truth is justly attributed to them; yet, in certain cases, the latitude we allow ourselves is great; for solemn declarations on honour are falsely made without a man losing his consideration in society; while inaccuracy and exaggeration in common conversation are of so frequent occurrence, that it is become a proverb 'only to believe half that is told you;' and 'the difficulty of getting at the truth' is a complaint that is universal, not only in questions of *meum* and *tuum*, but on the most trivial subject that is agitated between parties of opposite opinions." Again: "When we tax them with practices which offend our notions of decency and propriety, we must blush at the sight of a party of officers, sitting up more than half the night, singing the most profane and indecent ribaldry, and finally carried to bed by their native servants, in a perfect state of intoxication; while the

very next day, before they have well recovered from their debauch, some of those very officers are sitting on a court-martial, to try and punish a poor private for having done no more than they themselves have been guilty of!" And thus Mr. Shore goes on, in the true *et tu quoque* style, admitting enormous vices in the native character, balancing them, however, by a *per-contra*-creditor account on our side. But this is not the way in which a writer should proceed who systematically denounces the conduct of the British Indian Government, in excluding natives from offices of rank and emolument, and attributes that exclusion *directly* and *solely* to the sordid appetite for gain.

Mr. Shore, premising that the origin of these, and most of the "faults" of the people of India, may be traced to indolence, enters, in another paper, upon a specific consideration of the charges of falsehood, forgery, and perjury, which are some of the most prominent charges brought against them. Now, he it observed that, with regard to the first, he makes this distinct admission :

The accusations to which they have been subject, for their want of truth, have been universal; and their best friends must allow that these have been too well founded. Although there are, undoubtedly, some exceptions, yet it may be affirmed of the nation at large, both of Hindus and Muslims, that "truth is not in them." The slightest motive of self-interest is generally sufficient to induce a native to say what he thinks will best promote it, without regard to the accuracy or inaccuracy of his statement : often, indeed, are we disgusted with hearing them utter falsehood, without any conceivable motive being apparent for so doing ; and it is a common remark among official men, that a cause is frequently lost, and a criminal prosecution has failed, from the improbabilities and even impossibilities which are sworn to ; whereas, success would have been complete, had the parties concerned merely related the simple truth.

His defence of the natives on this head savours very much indeed of the enthusiast and the partisan. He argues that "a very broad line must be drawn between a wilful falsehood or fabrication, and an unintentional deviation from truth:" in other words, there is a broad line of distinction between that which is falsehood and that which is not—to which proposition his readers will very readily assent. In the next place, we must bear in mind, he says, "the great difference of ideas on the subject which exists in the minds of the natives of India, and those which prevail amongst the English, and due allowance should be made for this difference:" that is, if the proposition means any thing, we should make due allowance for a people amongst whom falsehood is practised so universally, that they think there is little harm in it—a proposition to which his readers will *not* very readily assent. Then he insists upon their proneness to exaggeration, even in the commonest affairs of life ; upon the figurative language and amplification which are the characteristics of oriental nations ; upon the hyperbolic expressions common amongst the Hindus, which are not intended to be taken as words of course, in which respect "the lower classes of Irish very much resemble the Hindustanees!"

But do all these ingenious suggestions relieve the Hindus of one jot of the stain which attaches to their character in being universal liars? Do they palliate in the slightest degree their judicial perjuries and forgeries? Do they excuse the admission of such a doctrine into their code, as that falsehood is, in some cases, where the weal of a brahmin is concerned, preferable to truth? Above all, do they justify Mr. Shore in asserting that the *sole* ground upon which the natives were excluded from offices of trust and responsibility, where veracity is one of the essential requisites, has been throughout, a desire to extort the more tribute from the people of India?

Passing over the rest of this paper, which is little more than a tissue of such artifices to mitigate this glaring defect in the Hindu character, we proceed to the next paper on the same subject, which treats of another feature ascribed to it, that of ingratitude, exemplified especially amongst native domestic servants. On this head, Mr. Shore is certainly a more plausible, if not successful advocate. Indeed, in his view of the case, gratitude from them to us is out of the question, nationally speaking. "What have they to be grateful for to the English?" is a question which, he says, he was once pithily asked. And if it be true, as asserted by Mr. Shore, that "we are regarded by the people of India with the strongest feelings of aversion," and that "they would hail with joy the first opportunity of emancipating themselves from our yoke," we must echo the question. He says:

We may ask, with regard to the natives of India, Are they to be grateful to the British Government, which, by a succession of force and fraud, has obtained a large portion of territory, and has inflicted on them a government which they detest? Are they to be grateful to us for having deteriorated the landed interest, and reduced almost every individual of respectability connected with it to penury? For having daily taunted them with the utter corruption, dishonesty, and inefficiency of their character, and for the discharge from office, and, from the period of our acquisition of the respective portions of country, for their exclusion from all situations of trust and honour? For having established a system of mis-called justice, of which the civil department was a nonentity, and of no benefit to any but the dishonest, while the police was in such a state that even the Government was obliged to pronounce, that, "to the people of India, there was no protection of person or property?" Are they to be grateful to us for having taxed them, in every possible way, to an extent far beyond what they had ever paid before, so that almost all landholders in the unsettled provinces have been reduced to a happy equality of poverty? Are they to be grateful to us for having nearly annihilated all internal trade and manufactures by a system of internal duties, prescribed by ignorance and cupidity, and unparalleled in any country in the world? Are they to be grateful to us in having, by absurd laws and the appointment of a succession of young men as collectors, or even judges, who were totally ignorant of the customs of the people, reduced the landed tenures of the Upper Provinces to such a state of confusion, that it is almost impossible to make a title to a single yard, and that land is almost the last security which a man who advances money will take? Are they to be grateful to us for our purveyance system?

These are, I think, about the sum of their obligations to the British Government.

This is very good declamation; but we ask, in return, what does it all amount to, as an answer to the charge of ingratitude as a characteristic defect? Does ingratitude, as a social vice, spring from the same source as that which generates hatred to the oppression of a ruler? The sources of the two feelings are radically and essentially different. The best answer to the specious argument of Mr. Shore is furnished by himself, when he proceeds to show that the charge is true, only with reference to the lower orders, and particularly to servants, who are certainly not treated by Europeans generally in a manner likely to nourish any germs of grateful feelings in their breasts.

Let us (he says) consider our position in this country: the little grounds which exist for any community of feeling, the hardships and annoyances which the natives are often obliged to undergo in our service, the almost certainty of the service not being permanent, and the great chance of its being of very short duration: and we shall then be better able to judge on the subject. Every native knows, that it is the object of every Englishman to return home as soon as he has acquired a competence to enable him to do so; that, if taken seriously ill, a voyage to sea, or perhaps to England, is the first thing thought of; and that almost every one of us, so far from being a member of a family, is, as it were, an unconnected and insulated individual, who, at his death, leaves no trace behind; since his widow and children, if he have any, immediately return to England. In either of these cases, an Englishman's establishment is entirely broken up; his property sold off, and his servants, after receiving their wages, are turned adrift. It is these circumstances, and not our foreign extraction, and difference of faith and complexion, that causes the natives of India to exhibit such an indifference to us and to our service. I have often known servants obtain two or three months' leave from their masters at Cawnpoor, to visit their families, perhaps at Benares or Patna, who never returned to their old services. The fact was, opportunities of service offered themselves on the spot, and they preferred taking advantage of them, instead of going such a distance, though it was a probability, in some cases a certainty, that they would, ere long, have to move with their new masters to a long distance from their homes. Had these been asked why they did not rejoin their old masters, they would probably have replied, as I have heard before now a native do in similar circumstances: "An Englishman's service is so precarious, that I thought it a hardship to travel so many hundred miles, and perhaps find my master dead, or going on sick-leave, or gone, in consequence of orders, to some stations three or four hundred miles further off." On the other hand, I have known some instances of a contrary nature well worth recording, to which I shall allude presently.

Mr. Shore mentions specific instances of gratitude in natives, and they might be multiplied; but the question still recurs, whether these are not exceptions to a general rule. Gratitude is eminently a social virtue, and it is doubtful how far it can take root in minds disciplined by such institutions as those contained in the *Dharma-Sāstra*, and by the separation into castes, which cherishes anti-social feelings between masses of the commu-

nity. Mr. Shore settles this matter, as he does the others, on the *tu quoque* plan, by showing that the Hindus are not worse than some of us.

On the whole, I should say that the comparison, on this head, between the lower orders of English and the natives of India, was in favour of the latter, and that they have more of real gratitude in their nature, as well as of the inferior quality above-described; at least, I have experienced and witnessed a good deal of it myself in India; whereas, in England, the upper classes seem to condemn the common people, almost *in toto*, as not having a spark of the feeling. The universal complaint is, that, do what you will, you can rarely produce any sentiment of gratitude, or even thankfulness: whatever you give them, whatever you do for them, they look upon as a right. "You are well off in the world, therefore we have a right to expect assistance from you,"—is the only idea which they seem to entertain.

In another paper, he speaks of the charge of dishonesty brought against the people of India, and here again he says: "Compared with the common people of England, between whom and the corresponding classes of Indians the contrast is made, I have no hesitation in affirming, that in this very quality the latter will shine to the most advantage." So again, in respect to morality in general, he observes: "Their ideas of morality differ, in many respects, from ours; in some respects, the advantage is on their side; in others, upon ours." But it is obvious, that the most immoral, dissolute, and profligate nations may be vindicated in the same manner. There are certain great rules of conduct which, if they are not written by the hand of the Creator on the human heart, are still so plainly discerned when the foundations of any society (especially so artificial a one as that of the Hindus) are laid, that the habitual breach of them, more particularly when tolerated by the community, is a fatal vice in the national character.

We shall here close, for the present, our notice of Mr. Shore's volumes; not, however, without again giving him credit for the very best intentions, and a spirit of philanthropy of which we regret hitherto there has not been a larger infusion amongst the service to which he belonged. Still, we are of opinion, that nearly all his pictures are grievously overcharged, and that his work is calculated to propagate as much error as it will correct.

It is, perhaps, one of the greatest misfortunes incidental to humanity, that the prejudices which spring from virtuous sources are the most influential in clouding the understanding, and leading the mind into the labyrinths of error. Under the conviction of his own good intentions, the individual himself is deaf to the voice of argument, and a large portion of mankind are so easily led, where there is an appearance of disinterestedness in the leader, that he is in no want of hearers, readers, and active agents. Mr. Shore appears to us to be one of those persons whose philanthropy has not a little over-mastered their judgment, and who gallop with so much alarm from one set of errors, that they pass over those almost invisible limits,

DUTCH SETTLEMENT IN NEW GUINEA.

If the colonial policy pursued by the Dutch were of a more liberal nature, the spirit and enterprize of that mercantile nation would prove highly beneficial to the countries to which the Netherlanders have directed their attention. Unfortunately, they have many lessons in the art of just government to learn, and when we hear of the Dutch flag being hoisted upon new territory, we cannot help feeling an apprehension that the country has fallen into bad hands. Experience, however, may have taught our neighbours in Holland the disadvantages which have attended their rule, and the necessity of acting upon very different principles; and therefore we may entertain a hope that, in their occupation of New Guinea, they will be guided by more enlightened motives than have hitherto characterized their foreign rule. We are indebted to the eager desire manifested on the part of the Dutch to increase their possessions in the Eastern seas and their adjacencies, for some very interesting particulars relating to New Guinea, a country hitherto little known, but which, in the event of the permanent establishment of a European settlement, conducted upon a liberal system of policy, would open considerable sources of trade.

The party appointed to select a convenient site for the erection of a fort and factory, found, on their first approach to the shore of New Guinea, the land low, and overgrown with tall trees. This umbrageous covering presented an even surface to the eye, which could not distinguish any remarkable point, the whole line of coast being of the same description. Upon reaching the mouth of the Dourga river, the naturalists of the party went on shore. There is something unspeakably solemn in the first invasion by civilized man of the primeval haunts of nature; the ground round about was one morass, and nothing visible could lead to the conclusion that this part of the country was inhabited, or even habitable. A solitary fish sprang out of the water as the boat approached, and the visitants were greeted by the screams of multitudes of birds of different descriptions—sea-mews, herons, cockatoos, and a variety of others; clouds of musquitocs, which proved exceedingly troublesome, completed the catalogue of living things; but the naturalists were rewarded for their researches by the discovery of three new varieties of trees. At a second visit, the impression of a human foot was seen in the mud, and the people on board one of the boats plainly distinguished the voices of men, and the barking of dogs; but the search for good fresh water proving ineffectual, the voyagers determined to depart immediately, and were only prevented from putting their design into execution by the appearance of seven men, who rushed into the water, making strange gesticulations, and shouting with all their might. The interpreter who accompanied the party could not make these people understand a single word which he addressed to them. They seemed to comprehend the gestures which he made significant of peaceful intentions, for, after he had dipped his hand into the water, and moistened the crown of his head, they threw down their weapons, and approached the boat with greater confidence. The interpreter, having supplied himself with presents of looking-glasses and beads, at the sight of which they screamed with delight, met them half-way as they waded through the water; and after bestowing a friendly embrace upon the stranger, they began to dance. The sight of the presents induced another native to emerge from his concealment, and the number assembled was ultimately increased to eighteen, all of whom, together with one of the Dutch gentlemen, who thought it expedient to join them, danced in the water.

Having by this means gained their confidence, they were at length prevailed upon to come on board their boat. The looking-glasses, which are generally the objects of admiration and wonder to a barbarous people, did not attract much attention; after examining the back part with the same interest as the mirror itself, they threw them aside with great indifference, showing, in fact, a very judicious preference of the *utilis* to the *dulcis*—linen and piece-goods being much more highly valued. While apparently most amicably engaged in receiving favours from their new friends, who dressed them out in garments which their naked condition rendered very acceptable, they manifested an evident desire to get the boat into their power, by drawing it to the shore. Though curious and inquisitive, they had not hitherto betrayed any thievish propensity; but their movements becoming suspicious, the party were alarmed. A wound inflicted by an arrow, which seemed, upon reflection, to have been caused by accident rather than design, unfortunately excited so strong an apprehension in the person who received it, that he gave the word to fire. The command was instantly obeyed, the report of the musquets causing the natives to dive under water in the greatest agony of terror; not, however, before they had discharged a flight of arrows, which did some mischief. In all probability, the European weapons proved more fatal, for the crew of the vessel, at anchor, observed that the natives lifted the bodies of three of their companions out of the water—sad mementoes of their first acquaintanceship with civilized man. They endeavoured to avenge the injury they had received, by shooting their arrows at random, and apprehensions were at first entertained that these missiles might be poisoned; the conjecture, luckily, proved erroneous, though the wounds they inflicted, in one instance, proved the cause of a long and painful illness.

The natives of this part of the coast had no covering, excepting a girdle of rushes, five or six inches broad, edged with a fringe of the same, much deeper at the ends, which were fastened behind. Some were decorated with bracelets of twisted rattan; and other ornaments for the neck were neatly made. They were of middling stature; and though their lips were thick, and their noses rather flat, had somewhat of the Arab countenance. Their skins were very dark, with a bluish gloss, and greasy-looking; their appearance, altogether, being disagreeable and repulsive. They were armed with bows, arrows, and javelins, all constructed of different kinds of cane, and highly ornamented. Two women, who showed themselves on the shore, were as ill-looking and as scantily clothed as the men; their loud and shrill voices, and uncouth gestures, proving them to be equally barbarous and uncivilized. Not too much disheartened by the failure of the attempt to establish a friendly communication with this people to relinquish their researches, three of the naturalists, attached to the expedition, embarked in one of the ship's boats, on the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of examining the creek, and of obtaining, if possible, a view of the habitations of the natives. They saw a considerable number, both of men and women, in the trees, who, with their weapons on their backs, sprang from bough to bough like monkeys. These people could not be induced, by the presents flung to them, to leave their shelter; and the party, not being able to accomplish their mission, returned on board. Subsequently, the expedition proceeded eleven miles up the river, but without being successful either in their attempts to find human habitations, the skeleton remains of two huts long abandoned, proving the only symptoms of man's abode, or a place suited for the erection of a fort. The country was of a very swampy nature, and destitute of springs of fresh water; conse-

quently, the party agreed to sail farther to the northward, along the western coast of New Guinea, where the interpreter, who spoke the dialect of one of the districts of the country, as well as the Ceramese language, would have a chance of being understood.

Weighing anchor, therefore, they proceeded on their voyage, and made attempts at several places on the coast to land, and enter into communication with the natives. Though effecting their object in part, the surf at one point, the scarcity of fresh water, and some inexplicable cause of alarm on the side of the people, who put out to the ship in their prahus, prevented them from succeeding to their wish. It was evident, however, that the native tribes inhabiting this part of the coast were much superior in their habits and manners to those first encountered. They manifested an earnest desire to procure articles of clothing, and were ready to barter any portion of their possessions for linen, being delighted if they could get an old shirt in exchange. At length, a native, who, though poor, almost naked, and exceedingly dirty, had evidently derived some advantage from previous intercourse with civilized people, came on board with great confidence. He had a handkerchief upon his head, twisted after the Malay fashion, with a written paper stuck in it, which he seemed to value very highly. This paper proved to be a charm, indited in the Malay language, and containing the usual assurances of preservation from evil, which, in all probability, he had received from a Ceramese priest; it appearing, by the account given by this man, that the natives of New Guinea carried on a trade with the people of the western Ceram Island. The new arrival called himself Abram, and claimed acquaintance, upon coming on board, with the interpreter, who manifested much pleasure at seeing a person, whom he had previously mentioned by name, as having been formerly known to him. Notwithstanding his impoverished condition, Abram, by his own account, was the chief of the native tribes which the voyagers had seen on the preceding day. He resided at the mouth of a certain river called Octamata, in the Campong Octa, which, he informed the people on board, was to the westward of the vessel. The conversation was carried on tolerably well through the medium of the interpreter, for though the latter was very imperfectly acquainted with the language of New Guinea, Abram, having been at Ceram, and likewise maintaining an intercourse with the Ceramese voyagers, had obtained some knowledge of the dialect spoken by that people. During the audience, which lasted a considerable time, the gentlemen conducting the expedition being anxious to obtain as much information as possible, the followers of the chieftain, who were in their prahus assembled round the vessel, evinced tokens of uneasiness, and in consequence, Abram was obliged to show himself frequently, in order to quiet the apprehensions of his faithful, though poverty-stricken subjects. Upon leaving the ship, he deputed five persons to remain behind, as guides to the Octamata river. He went away loaded with presents, and his five delegates were rendered happy by many acceptable gifts. These people professed themselves to be acquainted with the nature and effect of fire-arms, stating, that whenever the Ceramese fired upon their prahus, they were in the habit of diving under water. They were desired not to be alarmed by the report of a musquet, which was not intended to do them any harm, but upon its discharge they were evidently frightened, although endeavouring to conceal their fears by a laugh. They were much surprised and interested by the display subsequently made of the superiority of European weapons, but could not at all comprehend the nature of a watch, showing something like alarm when they heard it tick. In the

evening, these poor people, who seemed to be of a very amiable disposition, sang for the amusement of their new acquaintance, and not unmelodiously, after the Arab fashion, one of the party commencing a low chaunt, and the remainder joining in chorus. On the following day, Abram came on board a second time, bringing with him two inferior chiefs, one of whom was a younger brother. The whole party were evidently acquainted with the taste of spirituous liquors; for, on receiving a glass of common brown arrack, they drank it with great glee, exclaiming, "*arraki, arraki!*" the name, a swell as the flavour, being known to them. They were also acquainted with the properties of tobacco, and knew the method of smoking it, manufacturing cigars by rolling up a portion in a plantain leaf. Although they had never seen any European before, and were certainly not destitute of intelligence, they manifested very little surprise at the colour of their new associates, or the various novelties which were presented to them for the first time.

The voyagers, on reaching the river Octamata, found upon a tongue of white sand, which united itself with the green bank above, the small campong, or hamlet, inhabited by Abram's subjects, who appeared, with their women and children, on the shore, to welcome the strangers. Upon examination, the shores of the river Octamata were found to be too swampy for the site of an European settlement, and the party determined to proceed farther along the coast. Although rather bold in their demands for linen, the natives conducted themselves with great propriety; and one, to whom a hatchet was entrusted, employed it very handily in cutting wood. Abram and his fellow chieftains were exceedingly anxious that the conductors of the expedition should select a spot on the Octamata for their permanent residence, and could not be made to comprehend the objections against it. They were unwilling to proceed with the party along the coast, and declined the invitation given by the commandant to accompany it. While sailing onwards, the voyagers found, in their brief communications with the shore, a higher degree of civilization, and greater confidence on the part of the natives. White flags were hoisted on the hills as the vessels passed along, and upon entering an opening between Dramai and Aedama, a small prahu came alongside, and its crew went on board one of the ships, without the slightest mistrust. The sovereign of the district was amongst the visitants, and appeared anxious to afford the strangers every information in his power. The scenery at this place was very picturesque. A small valley spread itself between steep hills, richly wooded with coco-nut trees. One single dwelling appeared in the valley, erected upon piles, and constructed of plank after the Malay fashion. It had been the residence of a Ceram priest, who had visited this part of New Guinea for the purpose of instructing the people in the tenets of the Mohamedan faith, and upon his departure, the house which he inhabited had been preserved, and honoured as a temple. The valley did not prove sufficiently extensive to suit the purposes of the expedition, but the natives expressing a great desire that the settlement should be made in their neighbourhood, a place was found in an adjacent part of the bay, and the necessary buildings commenced. The clothing worn by the natives, after the fashion of their more wealthy neighbours, consisting of a piece of cloth fastened round the loins, and manufactured from the fibres of the coco-nut, showed the advantages which they had gained by their intercourse with the Ceramese. They were anxious to obtain sarongs, and it is much to their credit, as well as to that of the poor people of the Octamata river, that articles of clothing should be so highly prized among them. They had already emerged from the barbarism of the savage, presenting in their

knowledge of their destitution, and their desire for improvement, a strong contrast to the wild ~~ones~~ of the Dourga river. The chieftains and people of eminence, at the part of the country chosen for the Dutch settlement, were all more or less clad after the Malayan fashion; some appearing in the full costume. Even those, however, who might be said to possess an abundance of wearing-apparel, were as eager to obtain the materials for new garments as those who could scarcely boast a decent covering. Sarongs, handkerchiefs, every thing of the kind, in fact, that could be turned to a useful purpose, were greatly in demand; and while knives, beads, and looking-glasses, were regarded with indifference, figured cottons were anxiously sought after, plain white linen being less prized: another symptom of advancement, since they had begun to distinguish between the merely useful, and the useful and ornamental, and to look for some degree of fashion in their garments. The people of Aedama, Dramai, and of the neighbouring island, though thus far removed from the condition of savages, had no notion of the value of money: they had become acquainted with it as a circulating medium, but without the slightest knowledge relative to the quality of the coin. One of the natives, having obtained a few two-cent. pieces, gave them to a sailor about to return to Amboyna, for the purchase of sarongs, tobacco, and other articles: a proof that, though ignorant of the precise value of the coin, he was imbued with the true spirit of commercial enterprize. The conductors, therefore, of the expedition, endeavoured to teach them this very necessary branch of knowledge, by offering small pieces of cloth for cash, and paying them in specie for many things which they brought for sale. In their inexperience of the true value of their commodities, they set a very high price upon every thing, demanding three or four times as much for their bamboos, uttaps, fruit, &c. as they could be purchased for at Amboyna or other places. Many of the chiefs promised to supply the expedition with the materials for building, but they did not fulfil their promises until they saw that the settlement was in actual progress. This delay was attributed to the doubt which they entertained of the intention of the strangers to remain amongst them, and it was not until after the Dutch had been at work a fortnight, in which period they could only clear a small space, that they were convinced of the fact. They then brought in the supplies with considerable alacrity, expressing much surprise at the time and labour employed in the preparations for building, having in four days performed all the work which they considered necessary in clearing the ground for the erection of their huts.

From one of the chieftains, the conductors of the expedition obtained many interesting particulars relative to the condition of New Guinea. The trade established between the inhabitants and the Ceramese, or Ceramner, people, has already been mentioned; but this commercial intercourse is carried on by the natives of New Guinea with the greatest possible caution, since the people of Onin occasionally attack them in a very treacherous manner, stealing their women and children, and selling them into slavery to the Cerammers, Macassars, and Chinese, outrages of which the Cerammers themselves are not entirely guiltless, and which, of course, inspire a very strong feeling of distrust. The natives of Onin, according to general account in New Guinea, are a warlike, deceitful, and blood-thirsty race; they inhabit a country to the N.W. of Triton's Bay, the name given to the scene of the new Dutch settlement; the truth of this character being confirmed by the people of Octamata, and also by the report of the inhabitants of the Moluccas. The natives of an island called Karras, situated in the vicinity of Onin, are addicted to the same vices, and sometimes make

an attack upon New Guinea. They sail in fleets, consisting of a hundred prahus, on expeditions which have for their object the plunder and massacre of the weak and defenceless. Not long previous to the arrival of the Dutch, the village of Waranjura had been surprised by a roving band of Onins, who nearly destroyed it, taking the women and children into captivity, and putting the men to the sword. These wretched examples had produced an ill effect upon the character of the people of New Guinea, who manifested an inclination to traffic in slaves, which they obtain from Argenai, a large bay up the coast to the westward, either by force or stratagem, and sell to the Ceramese.

The trade carried on with Ceram had given the people of New Guinea many opportunities of acquiring the language of their visitants, and they could, therefore, make themselves very easily understood by the interpreter who accompanied the expedition. The Cerammers arrive upon the coast at the commencement, and remain during the entire duration, of the N.W. monsoon, being in some measure compelled to protract their residence, in consequence of the length of time required by the natives to bring down their produce. One of the articles most in request is the *massai*, a drug resembling Jesuit's bark, which is only gathered in small quantities by the people of Arassura, and therefore several months elapse before the prahus are sufficiently loaded. The other products of New Guinea consist of belishany and rosamala, odoriferous woods, which, as well as the *maesai*, are employed for medicinal purposes; nutmegs, tripaug, pearls, birds of paradise, crown birds, and edible birds' nests; for which they receive in exchange iron bars, parangs, or choppers, knives, knife-blades, brass wire, and calicoes. The inhabitants of the coast and its immediate vicinity, at Triton's Bay, as well as in the neighbouring islands, were called Papuers, while the hill people, and those who dwelt in the interior, went by the name of Arassuras; the latter, though a more considerable body, were held by the former in some sort of subjection, the Arassuras paying a tribute to the Papuers, consisting of *massai* bark, rosamala, pearls, &c. The information, however, obtained concerning these hill people, was very incomplete and unsatisfactory; and as they scarcely showed themselves, up to the period of the departure of the vessels belonging to the expedition, no intercourse could take place between them and the authors of the narrative. The law of succession to the supreme authority among the Papuers is of a very peculiar nature. Whenever the king or rajah dies, he is succeeded by his youngest brother; should he die also, the eldest succeeds to the throne; and in the event of his death, the eldest son of the younger brother inherits the crown of his father. The lesser chiefs are raised to their dignity by the reigning sovereign. They have no written laws, but are guided in the administration of justice by general custom. The transgression of established rules and regulations is punished by a fine levied on the offender's goods and chattels; high crimes and misdemeanors are visited by the confiscation of the entire property of the delinquent, a portion of which is forfeited to the chief of the campong in which the judgment has been awarded, while the remainder is divided amongst the relatives of the offending party. The punishment of death, which at one time was permitted, has been abolished; and the mild nature of these institutions shows a degree of humanity and refinement scarcely to have been expected from a people remaining in so primitive a state of nature. The Papuers adopted the religion of those who first took the trouble to instruct them, being early converted by the Cerammers to Mohamedanism; their acquaintance, however, with the doctrines of the Prophet seemed to be very slender, since they dis-

played few or none of those outward and visible signs which distinguish true believers. The Dutch, indeed, might have doubted the existence of any form of religion, had not the neighbouring chieftains at the fort taken the oath of fidelity to the representatives of the King of Holland after the Mohamedan manner. Their mode of salutation also was of Moslem origin, for they crossed their arms over the breast, and raised the right hand to the forehead, when paying this compliment; and if other proof were wanted of their profession of Mohamedanism, it was to be found at the grave of a former king of Acdama, which was situated in a small bay in the northern part of the island. This tomb was constructed after the Mohamedan fashion, with an upright stone at either end. It was also protected by a roof formed of uttap, the large leaf of the sago tree, and an umbrella was spread over the upper part. The Papuers declared the hill people to be entirely destitute of every trace of religion, although they swear by the sun, by one of their hills, and a given number of weapons. The natives of the Octamata river appeared to be equally without objects of religious worship. These oaths, however, are always faithfully kept, being deemed to constitute a solemn obligation, the persons taking them believing that, should they be violated, the sun would burn them up, the hill would crush them, or they would suffer a painful death from the effects of the weapons. The last form of oath, and the belief of the penalty attached to its violation, obtains also among the Papuers. Polygamy is permitted by all the different tribes, but the Papuers have adopted the Mohamedan form of marriage; the ceremony being conducted with some degree of decorum. The custom prevailing amongst the Arassuras is exceedingly strange, and not without a spice of romance. Mutual attachment in the first instance brings the contracting parties together, who, upon the avowal of their affections, elope, and conceal themselves in some remote recess. Meanwhile, the parents of the youth and the maiden endeavour to discover the place of their retreat; and should they be unsuccessful, the friends of both families meet and deliberate. Should the marriage prove agreeable to all parties, the fugitives are pardoned, and received into favour; and on the bridegroom making a present to the relatives of the bride, the marriage is legalized. If, however, the parents should object to the alliance, the love-linked pair must separate, and return to their respective homes; and should either desire to enter the marriage state after thus losing the object of their first affections, they must employ the same means, with a new partner, to bring the matter about. Upon the death of an Arassura, the body is well washed and purified, and then wrapped in a cloth manufactured from the bark of a tree or the fibres of the coco-nut. When these preparations have been completed, the relatives of the deceased approach the corpse, and manifest their grief at their loss by lamentations and outcries of the most doleful description. The corpse is afterwards placed upon a scaffold erected upon bamboos, under which a small fire being kindled, and maintained, the smoke, ascending gradually, dries up the body; and the process being completed, it is removed to a sort of loft under the roof of the house, and the family, assembling beneath, hold a feast, which continues several days. During this period, the body is closely watched by the children of the guests, and at its termination it is consigned to earth, being deposited in a grave closely covered up with leaves. The male children divide the greater portion of their father's effects amongst them, a very small share falling to the lot of the daughters, who, however, remain with the surviving parent until her death. Should the deceased be unmarried, or have no children, the property is divided amongst his relatives. Among the Papuers, funeral obsequies are performed

after the Mohamedan custom; at the expiration of a twelvemonth, however, the bones are disinterred, and the survivors feast over them, and again commit them to the grave. The Arassuras calculate time in a very vague manner, being quite ignorant of the precise period elapsing since the occurrence of some well-known circumstance. The Papuans were better acquainted with chronology, for they divided the year into two monsoons, of six lunar months each, calling the tranquil month between them, Euranse.

The naturalists belonging to the expedition were indefatigable in their researches, and to their zeal in the pursuit we are indebted for an account of the animal and vegetable productions in Triton Bay and its vicinity. Many new and hitherto unknown varieties of birds were found, together with multitudes of others already described by scientific men. Birds of Paradise were abundant, not only of the kind familiar to the European reader, but others altogether new, belonging to this splendid tribe. Crown-birds, king-fishers, cockatoos, and a catalogue too numerous to be quoted, enriched the collection made of these feathered wonders. The fish and insects were also abundant, and presenting novel specimens. Trepang, already mentioned as an article of commerce, and which is so eagerly sought for by the Chinese, was found upon the coast. Koeskoes, and many other species of kangaroos, appeared to be the only four-footed animals indigenous to the soil, for although dogs and swine were in the possession of some of the natives, they were evidently the progeny of importations. Not a single ape or monkey of any kind was found in the forest, nor did the people belonging to the expedition discover any specimens of the common poultry, either in a wild or domesticated state, although from previous accounts they had been taught to expect it. Alligators or crocodiles inhabited the creek, though in all probability they were not numerous, only one of these monsters having been seen during the stay of the *Triton* in the bay. Sea-turtle, oysters, and other shell-fish were found, there being some new varieties among the latter. The principal fruits consisted of coco-nuts, plantains, jamboes, pappas, and small limes; the sugar-cane flourished, and the soil produced nutmegs, yams, and plantains. There were several trees of great value, in addition to the coco-nut, there being the sago tree, massai, belishary, rosamala, iron-wood, and ebony. While engaged in clearing the bush, the workmen came upon several of the two latter-named, some of which were nearly five feet in diameter, and could only be felled by the exertion of considerable labour. In consequence of the ship's stores of provisions running very short, kangaroos and crown birds were made into soup for the table of the officers, while four turtle, caught in the bay, were given to the crews, who received them very thankfully: pigs were heard of, as existing in the interior, but were not brought to the strangers for sale, and they were obliged to be content with a supply of fish, in addition to the kangaroos and crown birds. The whole of the above-named products being common to all New Guinea, it appears rather surprising that the natives, who certainly displayed no lack of intelligence, or indifference to the comforts and even luxuries of life, should have remained in so many places entirely destitute of every thing which raises man from the condition of the beasts of the field. At the Dourga river, the inhabitants were found in the most savage state of barbarism, yet still desirous to obtain the means of appearing with greater decency; while the people of Octa, who had reached a far more advanced state of civilization, and were evidently anxious for farther improvement, seemed to be incapable of turning many valuable products to useful account, except in the way of barter for foreign goods; that is, they were totally ignorant of the art of manufac-

turing articles of wearing apparel, their mechanical knowledge being confined to the structure of rude huts and canoes, the making of weapons, and a few ornaments. Nothing could possibly be more forlorn than the village of Octa; the huts were very frail erections of bamboos, roofed with leaves plaited into mats; the doors and windows being merely square holes, while the fires were kindled on the ground. One of these buildings was of very considerable length, and portioned out into allotments for several families; each had a door, and each cooked by a separate fire; but there was no division to the compartments. The smoke having no aperture for escape excepting at the doors, rendered these dwellings untenable to persons unaccustomed to the infliction, and the European visitants who were hospitably invited to enter, were very soon obliged to take leave of their hosts. There was nothing in the shape of furniture to be found; neither pots nor pans, nor any kind of culinary utensil; cooking, however, was going on, plantains, fish, and turtles' eggs being roasting at the fire. Some of the buildings were erected upon piles, and were of much larger size than those belonging to the natives; the elevated houses belonging to the Cerammers, who make them their abode during their annual visit. The people of the Octamata entertained a race of dogs, which were of a mongrel breed, being lean and ugly; they possessed pigs also, but were very unwilling to part with them; and when, after one of the gentlemen of the expedition had succeeded in making the purchase of a hog, for a considerable quantity of linen, no sooner did he attempt to take it away, than they set up dreadful lamentations, showing how bitterly they repented having parted with it. Fish and turtle-eggs seemed to form the chief food of the natives, together with fruit and vegetables, of which they possessed many nutritious varieties. Amongst the latter, the botanist found the *Zana pinnatifida*, which, when dried in the sun, and afterwards roasted in the embers, bore a strong resemblance to the potatoe: this is a vegetable common to the southern islands, where it is eaten prepared in the above-mentioned manner. The whole of the country appeared to be finely wooded; and at Octamata, a range of very high mountains was visible, two of the most lofty forming themselves at the summits into very picturesque table-lands. These mountains were generally invisible during the glare of the day, but in the early part of the morning, and after sun-set, they came out in all their splendour, cloud-capped, and mounting to the skies. Many persons fancied that they had seen snow upon these hills, but others were of opinion that they had been misled by the clouds, which frequently gave a fleecy appearance to their eminences.

The soil at Triton's Bay was reported to be very good; but, as it too generally happens on the first occupation of new ground, the mortality at the outset amongst the settlers was very great. Part of the sickness which prevailed was no doubt owing to the want of proper provisions, while exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. The atmosphere, from the 11th of July to the 7th of August, was of a very trying nature, being cold, damp, and foggy, the mountains to the north and westward covered during the whole period with low heavy clouds, rain usually commencing at sun-set, and continuing through the night. Added to this, the stranger had to contend with the malaria occasioned by the clearing of the forest. The damp, which had previously been confined by the thick umbrageous foliage above, a canopy of so impervious a nature that the sun never penetrated it, while there were no avenues below for the circulation of fresh air, suddenly arose, and scattered itself abroad. No sooner had the foggy weather passed away, than the sickness sensibly diminished; no new cases occurred, and those who were suffering under its

attacks were less violently affected. In the interior, however, the mortality had been frightful; with this swamp or jungle fever, dropsy and scurvy made their appearance; and in consequence of so deplorable a state of things, a general despondence prevailed amongst the seamen. Fish constituted the only fresh provisions that could be obtained, the officers being obliged to eke out their meals with the salt beef and pork belonging to the ships' stores. These gentlemen shared their bird-soup, and any other good thing which they possessed, with the sick, while the commandant gave up all his stores, with the exception of a sufficient quantity to grace a sort of banquet to be given at the opening of the fort. A vessel arriving from Amboyna, with a very welcome supply of fresh provisions, as well as sea-stores, brought some interesting accounts of the probable scene of the misfortune of La Perouse. The people stated that the French corvette, the *Astrolabe*, had arrived at Amboyna, after having completed a voyage of discovery in the South Sea. They had suffered much from sickness during the survey; a very small number of the crew having escaped. The traces which they believed to point out the spot of the catastrophe which has so long interested the whole of Europe, were discovered at Mannicolo, an island lying to the north of the New Hebrides; they consisted of two anchors, two swivel guns, and the handle of a sword or dagger. From the construction of the guns, and the date marked upon them, they concluded that they must have belonged to Perouse, and that he must have met his fate at this place.

After making every exertion that the sickness of the people could allow, the conductors of the expedition succeeded in opening the fort on the 24th of August, the birth-day of the King of the Netherlands, and the most auspicious period for taking possession of a new territory in his Majesty's name. Accordingly, at the appointed time, the garrison prepared to hoist the Dutch flag with every proper formality. The ships were decorated with an immense number of flags and streamers, and at eleven o'clock, on the departure of the commandant for his new government, they fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was answered by a similar number from the fort. The neighbouring Papua chiefs were already assembled on shore, and the garrison, together with as many of the ships' companies as could be spared, were drawn up in military array, with their officers, for the purpose of hearing the proclamation. This manifesto declared, that the commandant had been appointed by the Indian government to take possession of the west coast of New Guinea, in the name of the King of the Netherlands, together with the land lying within it, from the meridian of 141° on the south coast, to the Cape of Good Hope the N.W. extremity of the island, save and except the districts of Mamany Karondessa, Ambarsjura, and Ambarpon, which were claimed by the sultan of Tidor. At the conclusion of the proclamation, the Europeans present gave three cheers. The ceremony of hoisting the Dutch flag now took place, and it was accompanied by a royal salute of 101 guns, commencing with the ships, and ending from the batteries in the fort. The contracts between the Netherlands' government and the native chiefs were then read, the Papuans on their side promising obedience to the new rule, while the Dutch assured their native subjects of parental care and protection. The three principal chiefs were confirmed in their rank as heads, or kings, of different districts, and took their oaths accordingly, agreeing upon all occasions to assist their European allies against their enemies. In addition to the presents which they had received the previous day, they were adorned with red kabyas, and invested with sticks mounted with silver knobs, on which the Netherlands' arms were engraved,

Each also received his appointment in writing, a seal being attached to the document. These preliminaries being over, the native chiefs were invited to partake of the repast prepared in the fort; at which they appeared to be extremely anxious to conduct themselves after the European fashion, drinking healths, and cheering with all their might. In fact, nothing could be more agreeable to them than the toasts proposed, since they assured them of a supply of the good liquor, to which they were already so strongly addicted. These potations had the effect of opening the hearts of the newly-confirmed monarchs to so great a degree, that they embraced every body who came within their clutches. The dinner was not a very sumptuous one, although the best that circumstances would permit; it consisted of fish, which had been caught the previous day, pork, and a goose, with rice dressed in various ways; the deficiency in the number and variety of the dishes being made up by the abundance of the wine; but notwithstanding the freedom made with the bottle, the assembly broke up in good order.

The description given of the natives of New Guinea will show, that although they deserved to fall into the hands of better masters than the Dutch, yet that, in their miserably destitute condition, the settlement of any civilized power amongst them must be productive of good. It is much to be regretted that our acquaintance with this large, and certainly not unimportant island, has been hitherto so limited. Three centuries have elapsed since the discovery of an extensive, and to the naturalist, very interesting country, lying in the immediate vicinity of the Dutch East-India possessions, and yet Europeans have remained in ignorance of its geographical position, and have no correct chart of the coast. The Dutch attribute this lack of information to the confiscation, by the Governor-general of British India, of several ships belonging to them which visited this part of the world, and the seizure of their papers; but whether from indolence or aggression, most assuredly the natives of New Guinea have been much neglected by their European neighbours. They also have been less fortunate than some of the islands in their vicinity, for since the publication in Holland of the particulars relative to the new settlement at Triton's Bay, accounts have reached Europe respecting the condition of several of the remote islands in the Indian Archipelago. These accounts state that the natives, although they had never seen or been visited by Europeans, had, through the exertions of Dutch missionaries settled in other places, obtained an acquaintance with the Christian religion in its best and purest form, together with many useful arts. The intercourse now carried on between the colony at Triton's Bay and the neighbouring islands, has established the correctness of the account given of Arru and its adjacencies, by the Bugis traders, who very accurately described the condition of these people to some late voyagers in the Indian Archipelago. Every thing may be expected from an industrious enterprising population, eager for improvement, and most anxiously desirous to engage deeply in commercial speculations, and who, or at least a large proportion, have been saved from the evils attendant upon the adoption of the Mohammedan religion, as it is inculcated by Arab preachers. All the evils attached to the Malay character may be attributed to doctrines which confound vice with virtue, and represent plunder and massacre, when performed in honour of the Prophet, as meritorious actions.

CHINESE LIBRARY OF DR. MORRISON.

(From a Correspondent.)

It has long been an anomaly in the literary history of our country, with which it has been upbraided by foreigners, that while its commercial interests have led it into an intercourse with China, beyond that of all other nations, it has never taken the slightest measures for promoting the study of its language. France, Prussia, and Bavaria have established professorships for teaching Chinese, while in Great Britain, not a step has been taken to teach even its elements.

That eminent Chinese scholar, the late Rev. Dr. Morrison, out of his patriotic, as well as literary and religious zeal, adopted measures for removing this blot from the character of his country, by bringing to England, about thirteen years ago, the admirable and extensive collection of Chinese literature which forms the subject of this paper; designing to employ it as the means of establishing, in one of its colleges, a professorship of the Chinese language. He returned to China leaving his plan unaccomplished, and died in the performance of his arduous duties, at the crisis of the extinction of the East-India Company's charter. The institution of the metropolitan colleges, since he left England, appeared to some of his surviving friends to afford a new and favourable opportunity for carrying into effect the Doctor's original design, with the advantage of its being acted upon in the metropolis, where the importance of it was most likely to be appreciated and its benefits sought. To this great national object it was thought might be attached another, to be conferred by a grateful and liberal public on the family of the distinguished founder of the plan:—that of obtaining, by a voluntary subscription, the sum (about £2,000) which Dr. Morrison had expended in the purchase of the library, and returning it to his family, for their better maintenance, than by the scanty provision which he had been able to make for them.

Sir George T. Staunton, Mr. Alers Hankey, and Mr. Saml. Mills, entered, as friends of the family, into the design, and engaged to act upon it. An arrangement has been concluded with the Council of University College, for presenting the library to it, on condition of a professorship of the Chinese language being appointed, as a part of the constituted studies of the College. This appointment has taken place; and the Rev. Samuel Kidd, a friend of Dr. Morrison, and formerly Professor of Chinese and Principal in the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, founded by the Doctor, is chosen Professor, and is ready to open his class as soon as pupils shall present themselves.

It is only a brief and superficial view that can here be given of the character of the library, which may be said, generally, to be superior to any collection to be found in Europe. It embraces the leading topics of Chinese literature:—their ancient classics, poetry, and drama; early history and politics, natural and moral philosophy, theology, mythology, jurisprudence, medical science and botany, arts and manufactures, &c. &c. &c. The works of the Roman Catholic Missionaries, which it includes, embracing the sciences and arts, are by no means to be overlooked.

This statement, imperfect as it is, will serve to show what an important and interesting field of discovery, among the accumulated treasures of one of the most ancient and remarkable of the nations of the earth, is thus opened to the investigation of British students willing to avail themselves of the facilities now provided for them.

The subscription for compensating the family of Dr. Morrison for the cost of the library falls greatly short of its expected and necessary amount; and we cannot allow ourselves for a moment to suppose that this will be suffered to remain the case. The promoters of the subscription judiciously place the matter on the footing of public utility; but it should be recollected that the late Dr. Morrison was an active missionary, an able translator of the Scriptures, and a useful servant of the public (in whose service he courageously sacrificed his life), as well as a philologist and lexicographer, and that the family of such a man prefers strong claims to public sympathy and gratitude. That family seeks nothing more from the public than a bare equivalent for what is offered to it; and we should hope that England will never suffer the disgrace of its being said that the Chinese library of Dr. Morrison, which is, perhaps, worth £4,000, was offered to the British public for £2,000, and that that paltry sum could not be raised.

“ANGLO-INDIA.”

THE title-page of this work suggests a sufficient reason why we abstain from passing a critical sentence upon its contents. But although we are not permitted to extol, and are not expected to depreciate, our own wares, the laws of good taste do not preclude us from noticing the existence of the work, and from approving the object for which it was compiled; namely, to show that even the general reader's appetite for novelty may be gratified by intellectual food which has some oriental seasoning.

There is one respect in which this collection inspires us with unpleasant reflections: many of the papers were written by individuals who can now no longer be soothed by the applause of their readers, nor depressed by their indifference. It is melancholy to be reminded, as we are by these volumes, of the many coadjutors with whom, in the course of a few years, our connexion has been dissolved by their premature death. Amongst the contributors to this collection, now no more, we may enumerate Mr. Charles Marsh, a man of fine taste, highly cultivated mind, and extensive observation,—Mr. Wm. Pitt Scargill, whose vein of rich and peculiar humour gave force and point to his shrewd and satirical sketches;—Dr. John Tytler, who could deviate with felicity from the dry paths of oriental philology into the flowery meads of poetry and narrative;—and the amiable Colonel James Tod, who, like Sir Walter Scott, showed that the patient antiquary, and the faithful historian, could be gifted with the warm and vivid fancy of the romancer.

THE ALIF LEILAH, OR ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.

REMARKS ON M. SCHLEGEL'S OBJECTIONS TO THE RESTORED EDITIONS. BY HENRY TORRENS, ESQ., B.A., B.C.S.

At the time of the purchase of the Macan MS. by Mr. Brownlow, several of the most distinguished Arabic scholars in this part of India (Calcutta) registered in this journal their opinion of its value. The style of the language was declared to be singularly pure, the narrative spirited and graphic, and the collection of stories enriched with many tales either perfectly new to European readers, or else given in a form very different from that under which they have been hitherto known, garbled and abridged by the carelessness of translators, or by imperfection of the MSS. whence they were translated. Since the publication of the opinions above alluded to, a letter addressed by Mons. de Schlegel to Mons. le Baron de Sacy, upon the subject of the thousand-and-one nights, has excited some attention in Calcutta, with reference especially to the supposed excellence of the Macan MS. Mons. De Schlegel has asserted of these celebrated tales generally, that many, if not most of them, are plagiarized from a Sanscrit original, and that others are "intercalated" stories, taking their rise in neither India nor Arabia. Hence he concludes that the greater number of tales, the more frequent the plagiaries and intercalations; and such being the case, "we may be assured," he says, "that the most voluminous edition of the thousand-and-one nights will be the worst." Without stopping to weigh the soundness of this line of argument, based on a *petitio principii*, and inducing a most inconclusive conclusion, it is worth while (the attack being so sweeping) to assume the validity of this reasoning, and prove the strength of Mons. De Schlegel's position by examining the instances with which he supports it. If his conclusion be a true one, then the Macan MS. must be the worst instead of the best form of the thousand-and-one nights hitherto discovered, for it is "the most voluminous;" the first five nights in this MS., for instance, contain the matter of the first seventeen nights of Galland's edition, and an additional tale, entirely new, besides. In deference to so celebrated a literatist as Mons. Schlegel, it is proper to consider what he advances attentively, and, keeping strictly to the letter of his arguments, to refute them, if possible, by their own assertions. It will not be, perhaps, difficult to show that the critic's reasons for the adoption of the above opinion are remarkable rather for ingenuity than soundness, or to prove by demonstration that the new tales of a "most voluminous" edition may bear not only the stamp of originality, but also strong internal evidence that they are indigenous to Arabia.

Mons. De Schlegel supposes that the tales of the thousand-and-one nights could never have been popular with Mussulmans, owing to the multitude of supernatural beings of different kinds crowded into them, there being, he says, "scarcely another step hence to the doctrine of polytheism." In expressing this opinion, Mons. De S. has entirely forgotten the extreme superstition of the followers of the Prophet with respect to the existence of *jinn*s (both believers and accursed), *ghols*, *ufrects*, and many other classes of imaginary beings, each distinguished by some peculiarity of character and habits. These are introduced in multitudes in the tales, in accordance with the ordinary Arab superstitions which obtain most credit with the most bigoted Mussulmans. They are introduced with most liberality in some of the tales abounding especially in the expressions of religious feeling, and the believing spirits inva-

riably make use of the ordinary devotional phrases, so constantly in the mouth of an Arab. They are introduced not on the *dignus vindice nodus* principle, as what Mons. De S. calls "semi-deities;" they take part in the action of the story, and from their stupidity are the butts of the superior intelligence of men. So far from showing marks of transmutation to an Arab shape from a heathen original, they appear to be themselves the surest proofs of the Arabian extraction of the stories they figure in. Mons. De S.'s determination to prove the Indian origin of many of the tales, has led him to the singular supposition, that a people whose manners they faithfully depict, and whose superstitions they embody; that a people whose very language bears testimony to their passion for fiction (the same word being employed in Arabic to express conversation and the relation of stories) would neglect such tales, even though indigenous to their father-land, because the excess of supernatural agency in them savoured "of polytheism!"

With reference, however, to the objection by Mons. De S. on the point of plagiarised tales, and his attempt to prove the plagiary by anachronisms, an expression in the story of the fisherman and the jinn, in the Macan MS., may be cited, not inopportunately, as giving some index to the date at which it was originally composed. The jinn is described as having been shut in a jar for "one thousand and eight hundred years" from the time of Solomon, the son of David. Now this tale, with one of Mons. De S.'s "semi-deities" in it, whom he supposes importations into Arabia from an idolatrous source, and abominations in the eyes of orthodox Mussulmans, was by the above account composed during the third century of the Hejira, at the very height of Mussulman orthodoxy.

Arguing on the supposition of the transmutation of most of the tales from heathen originals, Mons. De S. proceeds to point out how the *Koran* might have been introduced instead of the *Vedas*, and the name of Haroun ul Rasheed made to supersede that of Vicramaditya; and with reference to the introduction of that khalif's name, he cites the expression in the commencement of the thousand-and-one nights, "the chronicles of the Sassanians," as constituting a palpable anachronism. Now the expression quoted does not exist in the Macan MS.; the words are, "a king among kings descended from the dynasty of Sassan;" and the mention of Islamism among descendants from Sassanian princes does not appear to be in any way anachronous. Again, Mons. de S. has ingeniously discovered in the four colours of the fish (*vide* the tale of the fisherman), who in their natural shape were a population of Christians, Jews, Mussulmans, and Idolaters, a type of the four castes of the Hindus; for, says he, "the metamorphosis in the original was brought about by a *jeu de mots*; *varna* in the Sanscrit signifying 'colour' as well as 'caste.'" This will hardly hold good when we look to the Arabic, wherein special mention is made of the different *religions* of the men transmuted into fish of different colours. Now the Hindus have, it is true, four principal castes, but their *religion* is a common one. Another instance, on which much stress is laid by Mons. de S., of the internal evidence of an Indian extraction offered by the tales, is cited from the tale of the king and the physician. The position is this. 1. The king is poisoned by a MS. 2. Some Indian MSS. are saturated with a solution of orpiment to protect them from insects. 3. No other MSS. are so saturated. 4. This was, therefore, an Indian MS. thus prepared. 5. This was, therefore, an Indian king. 6. This was, therefore, an Indian story. The answer to this somewhat illogical *sortes* is: 1. That an Indian king turning over an Indian MS. would not, as did the king in the story, have exposed himself to the

chance of being poisoned. 2. That the supposition of the MS. being an ordinary Indian MS. would utterly take away the moral of the tale. 3. That (as the tale tells us) the supposed MS. was no MS. at all, for "the king turned over six leaves, and looked upon them, and found nothing written upon them," which induces a further search into the book, and a more certain death in consequence. But perhaps a literal translation of the latter part of the story, from the Arabic of the Macan MS., will best show the futility of Mons. De S.'s argument, the moral of the tale being the retribution inflicted by the victim on the oppressor, by means of the knowledge he is, in the commencement, said to possess of "all modes of healing, and of hurting."

Extract from the Story of the Physician and the King.

"And after this, the executioner stepped forward, and rolled his eyes fiercely, and drew his sword, and said, 'Give the word;' and the physician wept, and said to the king, 'Spare me, spare me, for the love of God, and kill me not, or God will kill thee,' and commenced extemporaneously reciting,

'If I live, no man I'll profit; if I perish, curse for me
All the good, when I'm no more, with every curse of infamy.
I was kindly; others cruel; they were prosperous; I lost all;
And benevolence hath made me master of a ruined hall.*

Then said the physician to the king, 'This is the return I meet from you; you return me the reward of the crocodile.' Then said the king, 'And what is the tale of the crocodile?' The physician replied, 'It is not possible for me to tell it, and I in this state; and as God is with you, spare me as God will spare you.' So then the physician wept with exceeding weeping, and certain of the king's private attendants arose, and said, 'Oh! king, grant us the life of this physician, for we have not seen him commit one fault towards you, and we have not seen him save as healing you from your disease, which baffled all physicians and men of science.' Then said the king to them, 'You know not the cause of my putting to death this physician, and this it is, that if I spare him, surely I myself am doomed to death without a doubt, for by healing me of the disease which I had by something held in the hand, surely it is possible he may slay me with something given me to smell; hence I fear lest he kill me, and take a bribe for doing it; since he is a spy, and has come hither for no end but to compass my death; so there is no help for it—die he must, and after that I shall be assured of my own life.' Then said the physician, 'Spare me, spare me, for the love of God, and kill me not, or God will kill you.' Now when the physician, Oh ufreet, knew for certain that the king would put him to death without a doubt, he said to him, 'Oh king, if there is no help for it, but that I must die, then grant me a space that I may go down to my house and appoint my people and my kindred where they may bury me, and that I may relieve my soul from its obligations, and distribute my books of medicine. And I have a book, rarest of the rare; I offer it to you as an offering; keep it as treasure in your treasury.' Then said the king to the physician, 'What is in this book?' He replied, 'Things countless beyond the power of computation; and as a small portion of the secrets that are in it, if you, directly after you cut off my head, open three leaves of it, and read three lines of the page on your left hand, then the head will speak with you, and give you answers to every question which you ask it.' So the king wondered with exceeding

اذا عشت لم انطخ وان مت فا لعنو *
ذوي النصح من بعد ي بكل لسان
نصحت فلم افلح و خا نوا فافلحوا
واورثني نصحي لدار هو ان

wonder, and shrugged with satisfaction, and said, 'Oh physician, what! directly I cut off your head, will you speak to me?' He answered, 'Even so, O king.' So replied the king, 'This is a strange matter,' and forthwith sent him away closely surrounded by a guard; and the physician went down to his house, and performed all his obligations on that day, and on the next day he went up to the king's hall of audience; and the umceers, and ministers, and chamberlains, and deputies in office, and the supporters of the state, went up also, the whole of them, and the presence-chamber was as a flower-bed of the garden: and lo! the physician came up into the presence-chamber and stood before the king surrounded by guards, and with him he had an old volume, and a bottle for holding antimony, and in it a powder: and he sat down and said, 'Give me a charger,' and they gave him a charger; and he poured the powder upon it, and spread it out, and said, 'Oh king, take this book, and open it not until you have cut off my head, and immediately you have cut it off, place it on this charger, and order its being thrown upon that powder, and directly you have done that, the blood will stop flowing; then open the book.' So the king gave orders for the cutting off the physician's head, and took the book; and the executioner rose, and struck the physician's neck with the sword, and placed the head in the middle of the charger, and threw it upon the powder; then the blood stopped flowing, and the physician Dooban opened his eyes, and said, 'Open the book, O king;' so the king opened the book, and found the leaves stuck together, so he put his finger to his mouth, and moistened it with his tongue, and opened the first leaf, and the second, and the third, and each leaf did not open but with much trouble; so the king turned over six leaves and looked upon them, and found nothing written upon them. Then said the king, 'O physician, there is nothing written upon these;' and the physician replied, 'Turn over more still;' so he turned over three more, and there had but a short space elapsed before the drugs penetrated his system at one time and on the instant, for the book was poisoned; and forthwith the king began to be convulsed, and cried out and said, 'The poison has penetrated me;' and the head of the physician Dooban began to repeat extemporaneously,

'They issued savage mandates, but not long
Survived they in their cruelty, for lo!
'Twas but a little, and the mandate was not.
Had they done justice, justice were done them—
But they did ill, and evil was their portion;
And fortune turned against them, strongly armed
With acts of woe and trouble. Thus they passed hence,
And the mute eloquence of their condition
Repeated to them, "This is your reward—
Blame not the retribution!"'

(So goes the tale); so when the physician's head finished its speech, the king fell down on the instant a dead corpse."

The above extract will give some idea of the literal style of a tale so popular under Galland's paraphrase, but expressed in the Macan MS. (as will be observed on comparison) much more in detail, and more graphically.

There remains now but to allude to Mons. de Schlegel's remaining assertion, that the more voluminous the edition of the thousand-and-one nights the worse will it be. The best reply to this will be the citation of a new tale, forming part of the recital of the fourth night in the Macan MS. It offers a fair occasion for the formation of a judgment on Mons. De S.'s sweeping assertion, for it has never been found save in this voluminous edition, and is now translated of course for the first time.

The Story of the King Sundabad.

"It is said that there was a king among the kings of Fars, who was fond of sport, and of exercise, and of hunting, and of trapping game, and he had always a certain hawk near him, which he let not be separated from him by night nor by day; and all night long he had it sitting on his hand, and whenever he rose up to hunt he took the bird with

him. And he made for it a cup of gold, hung round its neck, to give it to drink out of. Now it fell out, as the king was sitting, behold the chief falconer began to say, 'Oh! king of the age, these are the days for going forth to hunt.' Then the king ordered that they should set forth, and took the hawk on his hand; and they journeyed till they arrived at an open plain, and they struck out the circle for the battu, and forthwith a doe antelope came within the circle. Then said the king, 'Over whose head the antelope shall leap and get away, that man will I kill.' Then they narrowed the circle of the battu about it, and, behold, the antelope came before the king's station, and stood firm on its hind legs, and gathered in its fore feet to its breast, as if about to kiss the earth before the king; so the king bowed his head in acknowledgment to the antelope; then it bounded over his head and took the way of the desert. Now it happened that the king saw his attendants winking and pointing at him, so he said, 'Ho! vuzzeer, what are my attendants saying?' The vuzzeer replied, 'They say you proclaimed, that over the head of whomsoever the antelope should leap, that man shall be put to death.' Then said the king, 'By the life of my head, surely I will follow her up till I reach her;' so the king set forth in pursuit of the antelope, and gave not over following her till she reached a hill among the mountains. Then the antelope made as she would cross a ravine; so the king cast off his hawk at her; and the bird drove its talons into her eyes, to blind and bewilder her, and the king threw his mace at her, and struck her so as to roll her over. Then he dismounted, and cut her throat, and flayed her, and hung the carcass to the pommel of his saddle. Now it was the time for the mid-day sleep, and the plain was parched and dry, nor was water to be met with in it; and the king was thirsty, and his horse also; so he went about searching for water, and he saw a tree dropping water, as it were clarified butter. Now the king wore gloves of the hide of a beast of prey, and he took the cup from the hawk's neck, and filled it with that water, and set down the water before the bird, and lo! the hawk struck the cup with its talons, and overturned it. So the king took the cup a second time, and caught the drops of water as they were falling until he filled it, for he thought the hawk was thirsty; so he set the cup before it, but she struck it with her talons and upset it. Then the king was annoyed with the hawk, and got up a third time, and filled the cup, and put it before his horse, but the hawk overturned it with its wings; then said the king, 'The Lord take you, you unluckiest of birds! you keep me from drinking, and keep yourself from drinking, and keep the horse from drinking!' So he struck the hawk with his sword, and cut off its wing, but the hawk began lifting up its head, and saying by signs, 'Look at what is beneath the tree.' Then the king lifted up his eyes, and saw below the tree a young snake, a poisonous one, and this which was dropping from the tree was its poison. Then the king repented him of having cut off the hawk's wing, and arose and mounted his horse, and went, taking with him the antelope's carcass, until he arrived at his tent within the hour, and he gave the antelope to the cook, and said to him, 'Take, and make this ready.' So the king sat down in his chair, and the hawk on his hand, and the bird struggled gaspingly, and died. Then the king cried out, wailing and lamenting for having slain the hawk, and it was the cause of saving him from death! And this is what occurred in the story of the king Sundabad."

The above short tale is valuable, as answering more than one of Mons. de S.'s arguments. It contains instances of the same power of description and habit of close observation which form the principal charm of the known tales. Any one who has been in the custom of watching the antelope, or observing the natural motions of the hawk, will recognise the action of the one and the other faithfully described in the attitudes common to them when scared or excited. The mention, too, of hawking the antelope, proves the story to be purely Arabian: no other nation but the Arab using the hawk against large animals. The Persian hawks the hare, but only the Arab flies his bird at the antelope. Thus, then, so far from the additions to the "most voluminous" edition being the cause of its deterioration, as unnaturally adapted from foreign sources to Arab manners, the very first of those additions is found to

be a spirited tale, describing graphically and naturally the progress of passion (excited originally by a trifle, and ending in the blind commission of an act of ingratitude), and giving indisputable evidence of an Arab origin.

The judgment of those infinitely better qualified than myself to pronounce on the merits of the Macan MS. is, it is submitted, fully supported by the result of this brief inquiry. The translation having been made literally from the Arabic, this will account for a singularity of expression which may be displeasing to most readers. In undertaking to introduce the new tales to the English reader, I would be glad to avail myself of opinions upon the expediency of holding to this style of translation, or adopting one more consonant with European idioms.*

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—I beg leave to reply to the letter of "A Married Subscriber," contained in your Journal for last month, which professes to be an answer to a former letter of mine. In replying to his observations, I cannot avoid thanking him for the more than once repeated information respecting the profundity of his own views of the subject, in contra-distinction to the "loose arguments," and the "unsupported assertions," which he considers are all I have brought forward on the question.

But the *logic* of the "Married Subscriber" is, I confess, beyond all praise. He informs us, "that if the obvious meaning of a passage be changed, *no matter how*, it is a perversion of it." So that, if I deny a proposition which another man makes, I must, I suppose, be guilty of perversion, because I do not adopt his views. And this, in fact, is all that he now attempts to charge me with; for I have, in a former letter, shown, that what he stated to be quotations, or, as he calls them, misquotations, were no such things, but were only statements of my own views of the matter.

Let me, however, at once come to the points at issue between us. I affirmed that the origin of the Fund was to provide for the widows and families of deceased officers; and I again repeat that this was the case, notwithstanding the "Married Subscriber" denies it. It was, in consequence of the repeated claims made upon officers for private subscriptions, for the families of their deceased brother officers, that the Military Fund was first thought of and proposed. Had it not been for this, the Fund would never have been established: but I do not deny that, at its formation, the other object, of personal benefits to subalterns, was also incorporated with it. This, however, by no means alters my position. I never denied this to be the case; but I unhesitatingly affirm, that it was the widows and orphans for whose benefit the Fund was first proposed to be established, and who, therefore, have, in point of justice, a prior claim to any others. As to what I have stated in my former letters respecting the right of reducing the pensions of widows now on the Fund, I need only observe, that the opinion there given has since that time been fully confirmed. Within my own knowledge, more than one counsel's opinion has been taken on the subject, and that opinion completely confirms mine, that the annuitants, who were on the Fund prior to the admission of the half-castes in 1835, are entitled to protection from any reduction of their pensions arising from the operation of any injurious rules introduced into the

regulations of the Fund since the time they first became claimants upon it; and that for any such loss or injury they have a valid claim at law.

But while the "Married Subscriber" endeavours to impress upon our minds the full conviction of the profundity of his own knowledge of the subject on which he writes, and condemns, as great presumption, that I should state what he calls my unsupported opinions, let us examine how he supports his own claim to infallibility. He condemns my assertion, that the Fund will ultimately suffer by the admission of the half-castes; and why? Here are his own reasons:—"I may here safely repeat, what I have said before, that if the directors did their duty on the admission of the half-castes, we are in no danger whatever of suffering in our finances by them: I have not seen the rules for their admission." So, then, he condemns my "unsupported opinion," and expects that his own bare assertion is to carry irresistible conviction. And why is his assertion to have such weight? The only reason he gives is that which is stated in the last sentence of the passage above quoted; because he "*has not seen the rules for their admission!*" Excellent sequence! most erudite and logical reasoner!

But further: the "Married Subscriber" asserts that I have insisted on the policy and justice of paying the pensions to the annuitants only in proportion to the total sum paid by each individual subscriber. Where he finds this assertion in my letters I know not; nor does he point out the exact part which he so construes. He formerly attributed to me the expression of "paupers," applied to the receivers of the personal benefits, but which he now explains, by stating the word in question was used by some other person; and it is this confusion in his ideas which has probably led to his attributing to me the plan of paying each annuitant proportionably to the sum paid for the annuity, which of course will depend upon the duration of the subscriber's life. This, obviously, would be at variance with all the principles of life-insurance. But, what I really stated was, that the annuities were not proportional to the sums paid by the different ranks of subscribers; and this, I again state, is an anomaly which ought not to exist. The conclusion which your correspondent draws—that I either wilfully or ignorantly pervert the true meaning of the rules—must, therefore, be erroneous; and his elegant *sequitor*, "one of *either* it must be," may, therefore, be reserved for some future occasion, to which it may more appropriately be applied.

Having disposed of the letter of the "Married Subscriber," allow me to add a few more words respecting the Military Fund. I have already stated that, within my own knowledge, more than one counsel's opinion has been taken on the present position of the Fund, and which was entirely in favour of the annuitants. But even if there could be any doubt as to the right of the directors to reduce the annuities *prospectively*, which I absolutely deny, certainly there can be none as to their *not* possessing the right to deduct from the present annuitants the deficiencies of the Fund in any previous years. This the directors have now done, without a shadow of pretence that they possess any such right. The rules of the institution recognize no such power. In fact, it would be monstrous to suppose they should; for an annuitant, who comes on the Fund at any given time, might then be made to pay for what had been erroneously overpaid to another person at any antecedent date, and who, perhaps, at the latter period, might not be an annuitant on the Fund. The annuitants have no right to submit to this deduction being made from their incomes, and they will only be doing justice to themselves by resisting it.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

London, 13th Dec. 1837.

OMICRON.

MAJOR-GENERAL SALMOND,

LATE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(From a Correspondent.)

WE have already announced, in our Obituary, the death of Major-general Salmond, who had for the last twenty-eight years held the office of Military Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company. We have now collected a few particulars of the career of this distinguished officer.

He entered the Company's service, in Bengal, as a cadet of infantry, in the year 1781, and was for many years the adjutant of his regiment. He served in the Mysore war of 1792, under Lord Cornwallis; and in the year 1794 returned to England on furlough. His high character and talents, and the intimate knowledge he possessed of the constitution of the Indian army, had at this early period of his service gained for him the confidence and esteem of his brother officers, to so great an extent, that they relied upon him, jointly with some other officers of reputation and ability, to advocate with the Court of Directors and the King's Government, the claims which they considered themselves to possess to increased rank and advantages. The discussions upon this occasion terminated in the adoption of the Regulations of the year 1796, so well known as having been highly beneficial to the Company's officers.

Whilst in England, he was employed by the Company as Adjutant of the East-India Volunteers. Upon his return to India, he was appointed by the Marquess Wellesley, then governor-general, to be his Military Secretary. The zeal, ability, and high sense of honour, which he manifested in the discharge of the functions of this office, induced Lord Wellesley to consider him as eminently qualified to succeed the late Sir George Robinson in the important office of Military Auditor-general. Whilst holding this station, he was enabled to make many important suggestions for the improvement of the military system, one of which deserves especial notice: it was the substitution of camels, under the charge of an agent on a liberal salary, for carriage-bullocks, in almost all cases in which bullocks had been previously employed; to which agency was added the provision of gram for the cavalry.

The value of this arrangement was brought to the test on the occasion of the invasion of Oude by the Mahrattas, in 1803, when the cavalry under Lord Lake were enabled, by having the gram carried on camels (instead of, as formerly, on bullocks), to march twenty-five miles a day continuously, and thus, for the first time in the history of India, to overtake and disperse a Mahratta army. General Smith was, in the same manner, enabled to overthrow Meer Khan, in the following year, by which a kingdom was again rescued from plunder and desolation.

In consequence of this success, as respected efficiency, coupled with the great saving effected in the cost both of carriage and grain, camels were gradually and almost universally substituted for carriage-bullocks in the upper provinces of the Bengal Government, where not much fewer than 3,000 are now employed.

The successful substitution of agency, on a liberal salary, for the previous system of contract, by which the monthly expense of a camel was reduced one-half, and the cost of gram more than one-fourth, laid the foundation of the Commissariat, established with so much public advantage in the year 1809.

Captain Salmond's distinguished services recommended him to so high a place in Lord Wellesley's confidence and esteem, that his lordship directed

him, in the year 1802, to visit the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, for the purpose of examining the military regulations, and the existing system for the management of the army, in all its branches, at those presidencies; and reporting on the best means of introducing every practicable improvement in the regulations of the army throughout India. "Captain Salmond's report upon this subject," Lord Wellesley observed, "evinced the diligence, ability, and integrity, with which he discharged the important trust committed to him."

He held the office of Military Auditor-general until the year 1803, when he finally returned to England. Upon this occasion, Lord Wellesley declared, in an official minute, that to no one possessing superior qualifications could the duties of that laborious and invidious station have been entrusted; and that the public service had derived the most important advantages from his zeal, fidelity, knowledge, and talents.

After his return to England, he continued in retirement until the year 1809, when, at the suggestion of the late Sir George Robinson, the Court of Directors resolved again to obtain the aid of his valuable services, and they appointed him to the head of an office, then newly established, for conducting the correspondence with India in the military department.

In the performance of the duties of this station, he fully confirmed and maintained the high reputation he had acquired in India, and uniformly received the approbation and confidence of the Court of Directors. In the year 1816, they restored him to their military service, and granted him back rank in it, conformably to his standing in the Bengal army, from the time he quitted it, as a mark of their special approbation of his services as Military Secretary. This arrangement received the full concurrence of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and he was in consequence promoted by each successive brevet, until, in January last, he reached the rank of Major-general.

In discharging the duties of his office, he was not less attentive to the claims of the officers and soldiers than to the interests of the public. He was, as observed by a cotemporary, at all times most keenly alive to the honour, reputation, and fair expectations of the army of India, and never omitted any opportunity of urging their claims to a full participation in the rank and honorary distinctions bestowed on the royal army, and to such pecuniary advantages as could be granted consistently with the means of the Government. He held the office with undiminished zeal and unfailling powers, until the spring of this year, when he solicited and obtained permission to retire from the service. The Court of Directors, upon this occasion, deemed it right to record, that, "during a very long career of valuable service, in India and in England, this distinguished officer had uniformly manifested great ability, unwearied zeal, and inflexible integrity;" and they resolved to present him with a piece of plate, of the value of £500, "in testimony of their warm approbation of his services, and of their cordial wish that he might long enjoy, in honourable retirement, the reputation which he had so justly acquired." The wish thus kindly expressed has, unhappily for his bereaved widow and friends, not been realized. He lived to enjoy his retirement little more than six months.

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The general meetings of this Society re-commenced on Saturday, the 2d December; the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., President, in the chair. A large number of donations to the museum and library of the Society was laid before the members. Robert Wallace, Esq., was elected a resident member.

The Secretary read the translation of a letter from Professor Gesenius, of Halle, expressing his obligations to the Society for the assistance it had afforded him in collecting materials for his *Illustrations of Phœnician Inscriptions*; and stating that, as a mark of the high estimation in which he held the Society for its encouragement of Oriental literature, he had taken the liberty to dedicate his work to it, jointly with the Prussian Royal Academy of Literature. A copy of the work accompanied this letter. A letter was also read from the Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, communicating the thanks of that Society to the Oriental Translation Committee and the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society for the interest they had taken in supporting the memorial of the Bengal Society to the Home authorities, respecting the withdrawal of the government patronage and aid in the publication of Oriental works at Calcutta.

William Newnham, Esq., read to the meeting an extract from the private journal of Lieut. H. Dawson, of the Royal Navy, describing a remarkable phenomenon called “the white sea,” observed by him in a voyage from Bombay to the Persian Gulf. In introducing this paper to the meeting, Mr. Newnham remarked that some years ago, while in India, he was intimate with the late Captain Seton, then Resident at Muscat, and remembered hearing him relate the circumstance of falling in with the *white sea*, on his occasional voyages to Muscat during the south-west monsoon, which was a proof that the phenomenon now described by Lieut. Dawson had before been observed. From that gentleman’s journal it appears that, during a passage from Bombay to the Persian Gulf of the hon. Company’s sloop *Clive*, on the 23d August 1832, about eight at night, the ship was suddenly surrounded, to the great alarm of all on board, by water as white as milk or snow, which reached an altitude of 75° or 80°. No line of horizon was to be seen; the dead white colour of the water close to the ship gradually brightened in the distance, until it approached where the horizon was supposed to be, when it assumed a most dazzling aspect, obscuring the stars, which had before been distinctly visible. The wind did not decrease, but the sea became perfectly smooth; and the vessel, which had previously been rolling and labouring, became all at once steady; and although the rate of sailing must have been considerable, no motion was apparent. No phosphoric matter was observed; nor did the fluid differ from ordinary sea-water when taken up in a bucket. Minute animalculæ were perceptible in it; and also a few pieces of glutinous substance; but neither in any considerable quantity. After sailing about fifteen miles in this sea, the vessel as suddenly entered a turbulent sea, like that which they had previously encountered. The paper concluded by giving further details of this extraordinary appearance; but offered no hypothesis to account for it.

Colonel Briggs remarked that he had witnessed a similar phenomenon while going the same passage in 1810; and he believed it was by no means of rare occurrence in those latitudes, near the opening of the Red Sea.

Henry Wilkinson, Esq., commenced the reading of a paper on the history and manufacture of gunpowder. The writer, after alluding to the important changes which the invention of gunpowder had produced in the art and tactics of war, and the superiority it had given to civilized over savage nations; adverted to the opinion which had so generally obtained that it had its origin in the East. Sir George Staunton had observed that in India and China it seemed coeval with the most distant historic events; and that the Chinese had at all times applied it to useful purposes, such as the blasting of rocks; and also in the preparation of fire-works. In a translation of the Gentoo laws, published by the East-India Company, in 1776, fire-arms, gunpowder and cannon were mentioned. This work had been supposed by some persons to be coeval with Moses; but its authority was not at present relied on. In a memoir read before the French Institute, by M. Langle, it was contended that gunpowder was made known to Europe on the return of the crusaders; and that the Arabs employed it at the siege of Mecca, in 690, and are said to have derived it from the Indians. The accession of the knowledge of our ancestors in the art of war, in consequence of the crusades, was very conspicuous; from the Saracens they obtained a sort of wild-fire, which was extremely inflammable, and could only be extinguished by dust or vinegar. Procopius, in his *History of the Goths*, calls it "Medea's oil," considering it as an infernal composition prepared by that sorceress. It is also said to have been known in China, in 917, under the name of "*the oil of the cruel fire*." Father Daniel says that this wild-fire was used at the siege of Dieppe for burning the English vessels in that harbour. Walsingham relates that when the Bishop of Norwich besieged Ypres, in Flanders, A.D. 1383, the garrison defended itself so well with stones, arrows, lances, Greek fire, and certain engines called guns, that they obliged the English to raise the siege with such precipitation that they left behind them their great guns, which were of inestimable value. Mr. Wilkinson supposed it highly probable that the first discovery of gunpowder originated in the primeval method of cooking food by means of wood fires, on a soil strongly impregnated with nitre, as it is in many parts of India and China. Some parts of the wood so employed would be converted into charcoal; and, mixing with the nitrous soil, would be liable to deflagrate when a fire was rekindled on the same spot; and this happening frequently, might at last induce some superior mind to ascertain the cause, and turn it to account. The common tradition of Schwartz having invented gunpowder and artillery, in 1320, was without any real foundation. It frequently happened that the same discovery was made by different persons engaged in similar pursuits; but Schwartz cannot claim any originality of invention, as our own countryman, Roger Bacon, who was born in 1214, expressly mentions the ingredients of gunpowder, not as a new discovery, but as a well-known composition used for recreation; and suggests that it might be applied to warlike purposes. Tartaglia in his *Questi et Inventioni diverti*, Venice, 1546, sets down twenty-three different compositions made use of at different times; and the most ancient there mentioned consisted of equal parts of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal. Dutens, in his "*Inquiry into the Origin of the Discoveries attributed to the Moderns*," carries the antiquity of gunpowder very high; and refers to the accounts given by Virgil in the 4th Book of the *Æneid*, verse 585. But many circumstances would tend to retard its general introduction; the construction of artillery was very awkward and

imperfect; and the composition itself so bad that it could produce little effect when compared with that at present in use; to which may be added, the aversion which was manifested to the newly invented arms, as being contrary to humanity, and calculated to extinguish military bravery. We find that Henry V. employed the tripget in the fourth year of his reign; and so late as Elizabeth, the strength of our armies consisted in the archers. From that period, such progressive improvements have been made in the manufacture of gunpowder, that it has now arrived at the greatest state of perfection of which it appears to be capable.

16th of December.—A General Meeting was held this day: Professor Wilson, the Director of the Society, in the chair. Among the donations laid before the members were a series of drawings, by a native artist, of the ornaments, inscriptions, and elevation of the celebrated mausoleum, the Taj-i Mehal Noor Jehan Begum; also drawings of the Fort of Agra, and some Indian coins: these were presented by N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. Solomon Caesar Malan, Esq., was elected a resident member.

II. Wilkinson, Esq., read to the meeting a paper on the manufacture of gunpowder; being the second part of his communication, the reading of which was commenced at the preceding meeting. The writer minutely detailed all the various processes of the art; and gave the proportions of the ingredients used in different countries. In English powder, which was generally considered the best, the proportions, in that made for military purposes are, 75 parts saltpetre, 15 charcoal, and 10 sulphur. It is remarkable that some powder obtained from China by the Hon. Geo. Napier was analyzed, and found to contain 75·7 saltpetre, 14·4 charcoal, and 9·9 sulphur: so close an approximation to our own proportions induced a belief that it could not be accidental, and that the Chinese had returned to us some of our own powder. If that were not the case, the same proportions may have been used by the Chinese for ages past, as they so scrupulously adhere to the wisdom of their ancestors.

The saltpetre used in this country is that which has been either imported from India and China, or extracted from damaged powder, and little attention had been paid to the artificial means of producing this salt; but in France and other parts of the continent, the difficulty of procuring it, and the increased demand for it during the late war, had made its production a desideratum; and large quantities were obtained from what are called artificial nitre beds. These consist of long, narrow heaps of vegetable matter, mixed with calcareous and other earths: sheds are thrown over these heaps, to protect them from the rain, and to keep up the heat; water is occasionally poured over the mass, to assist putrefaction and fermentation: the nitre effloresces on the surface; is swept away from time to time; and afterwards purified by lixiviation and crystallization. The best charcoal used is that made from willow, alder, and dog-wood, the latter only for the sporting powder; but the quality of this ingredient appeared to depend more on the method of making it than in the wood used. Some curious instances of the spontaneous ignition of charcoal in store had occurred. Sulphur, though not absolutely necessary in the formation of gunpowder, is an important ingredient, as it assists in the preservation of the powder, and renders it more compact and inflammable.

After detailing the methods pursued in the mixing of the ingredients, and which the writer had personally witnessed at the Dartford Powder Mills, he observed, that, considering the combustible nature of the materials, accidents seldom occurred in the manufacture of gunpowder. In 1833, the mills just

named were blown up, in consequence of an accident in the packing-house; and some extraordinary effects were produced. A window, which had recently been fitted to a house in the town, about a mile and a half from the works, was blown *outwards* into the street. The sudden rarefaction of the air may account for this circumstance; the atmospheric pressure being removed in the vicinity, the doors and windows were forced open outwards by the expansive power of the air contained within the building. The writer concluded by describing the means used in testing the quality and projectile force of gunpowder; and exhibited instruments for that purpose; observing however, that all these methods were, necessarily imperfect. He also remarked that attempts had been made in France to make gunpowder with the chlorate of potass, instead of the nitrate, which would produce nearly double the range of ordinary powder; but it was not likely to be brought into actual service, as its action rapidly destroyed the chamber of the gun.

Colonel Galloway, of the Bengal army, who had had the superintendence of the manufacture of gunpowder for the use of the Bengal government, described the methods there adopted, which differed in many respects from that practised in England. He said the powder made there was as good as, if not superior to, that made in this country. He considered the climate of India afforded greater facilities for drying the powder, than could not be supplied by artificial heat used in English manufactories. In India, an engine was used in the process of granulation, instead of the sieve of bullock's hide, used in England. This engine was a system of rollers with teeth; and they performed the operation very expeditiously and economically. He was of opinion, too, that the practice of mixing the ingredients adopted in India was preferable to the English method. With regard to the proving of gunpowder, he thought all the instruments in use for that purpose gave fallacious results, and that the only real test was actual experiment against an enemy.

The next meeting was announced for the 6th of January.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—This Society has made an application, through its President, Sir E. Ryan, to the Governor-general in Council, for an annual grant for public purposes. The President observes, that the Society has now been in existence for more than half a century; that amongst its members have been many eminent men, who have rendered important services to science and literature; that, since its foundation, the Society has expended more than three lakhs of rupees upon the prosecution and publication of its researches in the languages, the philosophy, the history, the geography, physical and statistical, of India; and there is no branch of useful knowledge connected with that country which has not received illustration through the judicious employment of its funds. He remarks: "It is not from a declining Society that an appeal is made, to save it from impending ruin, or to enable it to support its expenses on the same scale of efficiency as heretofore; on the contrary, the Society never had a more flourishing list of contributing members, nor was it ever more actively engaged on the multiplied objects of its attention. Indeed, it would be difficult to mention any department in which its duties have not materially increased within the last few years. By the transfer of the Oriental publications from the Education Committee, a very important and responsible task has been thrown upon the Society, which it is most anxious to perform with diligence and satisfaction to the increasing body of Oriental scholars in Europe, who have expressed a common feeling and interest in its efficiency and permanency. By the transfer of the Oriental manuscripts and printed volumes from the

College of Fort William, the Society's library has been doubled, and the charge and responsibility of its management proportionately increased. The Society cannot be insensible of the obligation of making known its contents, of encouraging and providing accommodation for copyists, and of guarding property of increasing value. Thus the extension of the library has been attended with consequences which are felt in various matters of detail that cannot well be described." The deficiency of its means, the Society feels most in the physical branch of its labours; the rapid strides which physical inquiry has made recently throughout the world have been compassed only by national efforts. The Asiatic Society has had the germs of a national museum, as it were, planted in its bosom. "In Calcutta, through the munificence of a few individuals, and the development of fossil deposits in various parts of India, hitherto unsuspected, we have become possessed of the basis of a grand collection, and we have been driven to seek recent specimens to elucidate them; and from every quarter of the Hon. Company's possessions, specimens of natural history, of mineralogy, and geology, have flowed in faster than they could be accommodated, and the too little attention they have received has alone prevented similar presentations from being much more numerous; for it is but reasonable to suppose, that of the stores continually despatched to England or the Continent, the Society would have received a larger share, had it done proper honour to what it has received." The funds of the Society, however, will not allow of its purchasing the full services of a competent naturalist of high attainments; it has, therefore, appealed to the Ruling Power, "not to contribute to the ordinary wants and engagements of the institution, but to convert that institution into a public and national concern, by entrusting it with the foundation and superintendence of what has yet to be formed for the instruction of our native fellow-subjects, as much as for the furtherance of science—a public depository of the products of nature in India and the surrounding countries, properly preserved, properly arranged, and properly applied." The President points out the return which such aid would make to the Government: "The Hon. Company have, in Leadenhall-street, a very valuable museum, supported at considerable expense. To that museum, ours would be a powerful auxiliary. Duplicates of every sort here collected might be set apart for England. Again; the Local Government has scientific expeditions continually employed in exploring the country. Geographical, geodetical, and statistical information is continually under collection, without any office of record, or officer of analysis, to whom it can be appropriately referred for digestion. Efforts are continually misemployed, for want of proper direction, and opportunities are lost, for want of proper instructions, that may be ever regretted by the scientific world. Again; the means of education in the natural sciences would be improved, or rather created, by the formation of a museum, the superintendent of which would always be able to devote a portion of his time to demonstrations and lectures, either expected as a part of his duty, or yielding a means of partial reimbursement."

The answer of Government "fully admits that the public of Europe and of Asia have incurred a heavy debt of gratitude to the Society for the persevering and successful efforts it has made for more than half a century to develop the literary resources of Asia, and to ascertain and collect objects of scientific and antiquarian interest;" that although the publication of these results, through the Researches of the Society, and in other works of wide circulation, has contributed largely to the advancement of general science, and has given to the labours of its members all the utility that such diffusion could impart, still,

without a museum and library, in which the products of art and nature, and especially coins and other interesting remains of antiquity might be collected for the personal examination of the more curious, one important means of deriving benefit from those labours must still be wanting; that "the expense of establishing such a museum, with its necessary adjuncts, cannot be expected in this country to be met by voluntary contributions from the limited number of persons who take an interest in such pursuits;" but "his Lordship in Council yet feels precluded from giving his immediate sanction to the specific annual grant solicited by the Asiatic Society in this instance, without previous reference to the Hon. the Court of Directors, to whom, however, it is his intention, in forwarding your representation, to submit a strong recommendation in its favour." It is added: "His Lordship in Council feels convinced that the Society may rely with confidence on the liberal disposition of the Hon. Court, and on its desire to promote and encourage objects of public utility, especially such as have a tendency to advance knowledge, and to extend the spirit of research, now peculiar to European nations, to the population of the countries under their government: his Lordship in Council has, therefore, the less hesitation in referring the Asiatic Society's present representation to the decision of the home authorities."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Selections from the Bostân of Sâdi. Intended for the use of Students of the Persian Language. By FORBES FALCONER, M.A. Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, and Professor of Oriental languages in University College, London. London, 1838. Small 18mo. Allen and Co.; Straker; Mortimer.

THIS elegant little volume contains about a third part of the tales of the *Bostân*, the best work of the most popular poet of Persia. The object of the publisher is to provide an introductory step to the reading of Persian manuscripts, which, for the student, is a matter of necessity, as the best works in that language are not to be had in any other form. The work is exquisitely lithographed in the style of the best MSS., but without the irregularities and omissions which render the perusal of Persian manuscripts so difficult to all but those whose knowledge of the language is perfect. The text is principally founded on a valuable MS. in the library of the East-India Company, of the date of 1327, collated with the Calcutta edition of 1828.

A Treatise on Geology. By JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S., G.S., Professor of Geology in King's College, London. Vol. I. Being Vol. XCVII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1837. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS is a most acceptable addition to the Natural History department of the *Cyclopædia*. After a succinct Introduction, respecting the objects of geological science, and the means of geological investigation, Mr. Phillips considers the general reasonings concerning the substance of the globe, and whence it was derived, and then the general truths regarding the structure of the external parts of the globe, obtained by direct processes of observation and induction. He begins at the surface, and proceeds gradually to the deeper parts, noticing the series of stratified rocks, and organic remains of plants and animals, the mass of the volume consisting of an "historical view of the stratified rocks in the crust of the earth." Professor Phillips has evidently studied to compress his treatise within the narrowest limits, but there is no penuriousness of matter, and there is a great clearness and perspicuity in the arrangement, which is a prime merit in such a work.

1. *A course of Elementary Reading in Science and Literature, compiled from popular Writers.* Sixth Edit.
2. *A Series of Lessons in Prose and Verse, progressively arranged.* Seventh Edit.
3. *The First Reading-Book, for the use of Schools.*
4. *The Second Reading-book.*
5. *A Third Reading-Book.* The whole by the Rev. J. M. McCulloch, A.M., Minister of Kelso. Edinburgh, 1837. Oliver and Boyd.

THESE works compose an admirable series of school-books, framed upon a rational plan, adapted, in their several forms, to the different grades of learners. The principle kept in view by the compiler, is the analytical mode of teaching, whereby the pupil is instructed in the meaning of what he reads, which is unaccountably neglected in most school-books, and we may add, by many teachers. The five works, the titles of which are given above, "serve the double purpose of introducing the scholar, by very easy

gradations, to the pronunciation of the English language, and of providing him with a kind of reading adapted to interest and exercise his reasoning faculties." These books are a decided improvement upon the improved methods of tuition.

L'Echo de Paris : a Selection of Familiar Phrases which a person would daily hear said around him if he were living among French People. By Mr. A. P. LEFAGE, Professor of the French language in London. Third Edit. London, 1838. E. Wilson.

WE noticed this useful work when it first appeared. This third edition contains many improvements, including a vocabulary of words and idioms, and a concise exhibition of the elements of French grammar.

Observations on the Preservation of Health, in Infancy, Youth, Manhood, and Age, with the best means of improving the Moral and Physical Condition of Man. By JOHN HARRISON CURTIS, Esq. London, 1837. Renshaw.

THIS little work contains some excellent observations and suggestions on the important subject of health in all the stages of human existence.

Changes produced in the Nervous System by Civilization. By ROBERT VERITY, M.D., London, 1837. Highley.

DR. VERITY'S work, which is a part of a larger scheme, endeavours to establish the principle, "that there obtains a finer and more abundant endowment of the purely nervous tissues amongst the constituent elements of the human physical constitution, in proportion as civilization advances;" the application of this doctrine to the practice of medicine is intended to be the subject of another work. The author is successful, we think, in his object, which is by no means a new discovery; but we earnestly beg him to study clearness, not obscurity; his language is so tumid and technical as to be scarcely intelligible to a plain reader.

Physical Education; or the Nurture and Management of Children, founded on the Study of their Nature and Constitution. By SAMUEL SMILES, Surgeon. Edinburgh, 1838. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS is a work of practical utility, which will afford much assistance to parents and others entrusted with the education of children. The work supplies, as the author observes, what is yet, in some measure, a desideratum in popular educational literature.

A Lecture on the Nature and Cultivation of the Medical Profession. By GEORGE T. MORGAN, A.M. London, 1838. Highley.

THIS lecture contains some sensible and judicious remarks for the guidance of students.

A Catechism of Chemistry. By HUGO READ. Edinburgh. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS is another of Messrs. Oliver and Boyd's useful little catechisms. It exhibits a condensed view of the facts and principles of chemistry.

Finden's Ports and Harbours of Great Britain, with Views of the most Remarkable Headlands, Bays, and Fishing Stations on the Coast. London. Tilt.

THIS very splendid work is now completed by the publication of the tenth part; it comprises a series of fifty admirable engravings of views of most of the principal ports, naval-stations, watering-places, and fishing-towns, on the English coast, from Berwick-upon-Tweed to Plymouth. The work has been kept up with infinite spirit to the last, and deserves to rank high both as a specimen of art, and as a graphic and literary description of our chief maritime stations.

College-Examinations.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

GENERAL EXAMINATION, December 1837.

ON Tuesday, the 5th of December, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the College Council, of the result of the general examination of the students.

The deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him and the professors, and the oriental visitor. Soon afterwards they proceeded to

the hall, accompanied by several visitors, where (the students being previously assembled) the following proceedings took place.

A list of the students who had gained medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions, was read.

Mr. Gordon Sullivan Forbes read the Prize Essay.

The students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

The medals and prizes were then deli-

vered by the Chairman (Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart.) according to the following report, viz. :—

Report of students who have gained medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions, at the Public Examination, December 1837.

Medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions obtained by students leaving the College.

Fourth Term.

Cudbert Bensley Thornhill, medal in Classics, medal in Mathematics, medal in Political Economy, medal in Law, prize in Hindustani.

Edmund Culling Heywood, prize in Classics, and passed with great credit in other departments.

Wm. E. Cochrane, passed with great credit.

Third Term.

Wm. Strachey, medal in Sanscrit, medal in Persian, prize in Classics, prize in Mathematics (by special vote of the College Council), prize in Political Economy, prize in law, prize in Arabic.

Arthur Raikes was highly distinguished.

Second Term.

Charles Forbes, prize in Classics, prize in Mathematics, prize in Law, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani.

Richard J. Sullivan, prize in Political Economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Prizes and other honourable distinctions of students remaining in College.

Third Term.

Gordon S. Forbes, prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy, Essay prize, and passed with great credit in other departments.

James R. Barnes was highly distinguished.

Second Term.

S. Babington was highly distinguished.

B. Cooper and F. Lushington passed with great credit.

First Term.

Thos. Jno. Knox, prize in Classics, prize in Law, prize in Persian, and passed with great credit in other departments.

Robt. Hichens, prize in Mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Richd. G. Clarke, Theme prize, and highly distinguished.

W. Galloway, C. W. A. Dance, and C. A. Ravenshaw, were highly distinguished.

H. J. Bushby passed with great credit.

Rank of students leaving College, Second Term 1837, as settled by the College Council.

BENGAL.

First Class.

1. C. B. Thornhill.
2. W. Strachey.

Second Class.

3. A. Raikes.
- (No Third Class.)

MADRAS.

(No First Class.)

Second Class.

1. E. C. Heywood.
2. W. E. Cochrane.
3. R. J. Sullivan.

(No Third Class.)

BOMBAY.

First Class.

C. Forbes.

It was then announced that the certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct*; and that this latter consideration has always *the most decided effect* in determining the order of rank: such rank to take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within *six* months after they are so ranked; and "should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank among the students classed at the last examination, previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

Notice was then given, that the next term would commence on Friday, the 19th of January, and that the students were required to return to the College within the first four days of it, unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the Principal of the College, could be assigned for the delay; otherwise the term would be forfeited.

The Chairman then addressed the students, expressing the gratification which the deputation felt at the favourable result of the recent examinations; and the business of the day concluded.

Wednesday the 3d and Wednesday the 10th of January are the days appointed for receiving petitions at the College-office, E.I. House, from candidates for admission into the College next term.

The examination before the Board of Examiners appointed under the provisions of the Act 1st Victoria l. cap. 70, will take place at the East-India House, on Monday the 15th of January.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

THE periodical public examination at this institution was held on Monday, the 11th December, in the presence of the Chairman, Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart., M.P., the Deputy Chairman, Sir J. L. Lushington, K.C.B., several members of the Court of Directors, and the following visitors, *viz.*—The Lord Viscount Encombe; Baron de Teissier; Generals Millar, Bell, and Macleod; Colonels Sir John May, Paterson, Cockburn, Pasley, C.B., Miles, Robertson; Lieut. Colonels Dynely, Paske, Sim, Smythe, Hay, Barnewall; Majors Stannus, W. Gordon, Prosser, Campbell, Conran, Chase; Captains Walpole and Vassal, R.N., Horton, Burnaby, and Jarvis; The Rev. G. Coles; Messrs. P. Melville, Kemball, Carwardine, B. S. Jones, Thornton, Zohrab, Yzarn, &c. &c.; also Chevket Bey, Chargé d'Affaires de la Sublime Porte près de sa Majesté Britannique, and M. A. Dervish Effendi.

The result of a due and careful examination, by Major-general Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B., of forty-one gentlemen cadets, was the selection of two for the engineers, *viz.* J. R. Becher and J. S. Alexander; four for the artillery, *viz.* A. B. Kemball, H. P. de Teissier, T. G. McDonell, and R. R. Bruce; and the remaining thirty-five for the infantry, *viz.* Edward William Salusbury, David Inglis Money, William Andrew Anderson, George Ogle Jacob, William Baillie, James Farquharson Fotheringham, John Lambert, John Arthur Howard Gorges, Donald Macleod, Charles Preston Molony, Humphrey Thomas Repton, Edward John Boileau, Robert Reynolds, George King Newbery, Samuel Thacker, William Frederick Newton Wallace, William Edmonstone Macleod, Charles Samuel John Terrot, Thomas Kiernan, William Spiller Ferris, Edward Donald Vanrenen, Francis Tower, Charles Thomas Trower, James Rose, Francis Goach Crossman, James Metcalfe Lockett, William Campbell, Donald Cameron, Charles Metcalfe Sneyd, Robert Campbell, Charles Newton, Walter Selby, Edward Newton Dickenson, Charles Gonne Southey, and John Howard Inlach Grant.

Honorary certificates were presented to Messrs. Kemball, De Teissier, Mc Donnell, and Anderson, accompanied with the following remarks by the Chairman:

"Gentlemen: In presenting to you these honourable vouchers for merit and good conduct, I regard them as the first fruits of the rich harvest which you are hereafter to reap in the service upon which you are entering. When years of sedulous devotion to duty shall have won for you the higher honours of your profession, you will look back to this moment with feel-

ings at once affecting and delightful—as that moment when your earliest aspirations were crowned with success, and when the record of the regularity and propriety of your conduct became the passport to the esteem and confidence of those with whom you are to serve."

The report of the Lieut. Governor, Sir Ephraim Stannus, C.B., bore gratifying testimony to the observance of the regulations and attention to their studies of the gentlemen cadets, and to the diligent and zealous performance of the duty of the corporals in the maintenance of the discipline of the institution.

The prizes recommended by the Public Examiner and the Lieut. Governor were presented by the Chairman, in the following order of merit, *viz.* to

J. R. Becher, 1st Mathematical, 2d Fortification, Military Drawing, Civil Drawing, Latin, 1st Hindustani, and the sword for general good conduct, accompanied with the following sentiments from Sir James Carnac;

"Mr. Becher: the Court of Directors have thought fit to appropriate this sword as the reward of general good conduct, and the Lieut. Governor has reported that you are entitled to receive it. The gratification which I feel in placing it in your hands is, I am persuaded, not inferior to that which you derive from having established your claim to it. The sword, sir, is the emblem of the soldier's profession, and whenever you shall be called upon to use it, the circumstances under which it became yours will, I am satisfied, not fail to ensure its being used honourably."

A. B. Kemball, 2d Hindustani,

J. S. Alexander, 1st Fortification, Military Surveying, 2d Good Conduct,

T. G. McDonell, 2d Mathematical,

G. O. Jacob—French.

Second Class.

J. W. Fraser, Mathematical, Fortification, Military Surveying, Good Conduct, Hindustani.

C. V. Cox, Military Drawing, Civil Drawing.

H. Hammond—French.

H. B. Sweet—Latin; and

A. J. M. Boileau (of the third class), 4th General Good Conduct.

THE MATHEMATICAL EXAMINATION commenced by giving to the Cadets in the lower part of the class several propositions from Geometry in Hutton's course,—which they demonstrated as well as might be expected from the least talented of the class. Sir Alexander Dickson then gave to such as were more advanced some propositions from Plane Trigonometry, Conic Sections, &c,—the lower part of the class at the same time working out some simple

and quadratic equations, expansion into series by the Binomical Theorem, and other questions in Algebra. To those at the head of the class the Public Examiner gave several propositions in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and other branches of Natural Philosophy. He also required them to demonstrate some theorems in Spherical Trigonometry, and Nautical Astronomy; and then he proceeded to examine them in the doctrine of Fluxions, in all of which they acquitted themselves with great credit.

IN THE FORTIFICATION EXAMINATION, Gentlemen Cadets John S. Alexander, J. R. Becher, A. B. Kemball, Robert R. Bruce, A. P. de Teissier, were particularly distinguished in detailing, by plans and sections (executed by these gentlemen respectively), the methods of attacking various systems of fortification. Mr. Alexander demolished New Brisach in good style. Mr. Becher pierced into the body of the place between two great ravelins and their redoubts. Mr. Kemball paralyzed Coehorn's first system, and also detailed the capture of Malligaum (Bombay presidency) by the force under Colonel McDowell, in 1818. Mr. Bruce explained the new method of mining, as proposed and executed by Colonel Pasley, C.B., at Chatham, namely, the substitution of cases, instead of frames and sheeting; and Mr. De Teissier covered the formation of a pontoon bridge by a field horn-work, giving the details of the pontoons, and their buoyancy, of the artillery and ammunition expended in this service. The drawings in this department were very numerous, and amongst those in artillery were particularly noticed some guns and carriages, executed by Cadet Fotheringham; but what especially attracted attention were two models, executed by Cadet John A. H. Gorges and Cadet J. S. Alexander; the former, of two fronts of a bastion system, with great ravelins and redoubts; and the latter, of a double sap, proposed by Capt. Jebb, Royal Engineers. Great merit is due to these two cadets for the very superior manner in which they have executed these neat and expressive models.

The essays which have been written on various engineering and artillery topics were numerous; amongst them may be noticed one of Cadet Alexander's, on Choumura's system; and another on the details of constructing a square redoubt, providing defence for its capitals and ditches. One by Cadet Becher, detailing the process of covering a bridge commanded by heights, and demolishing the defences, &c.

Cadet Bruce gave a spirited attack of a square redoubt. Cadet McDonnell gave a short but clear essay on the causes of the aberration of bullets from their true line

(as proved by the celebrated Mr. Robins); and Cadet Kemball wrote well on the general construction of guns, and the respective properties of iron and brass guns.

Among numerous specimens of MILITARY DRAWING, sketches and models of ground, all excellent of their kind, the following may be thought deserving of especial notice, *viz.* Plan of the Cape of Good Hope and Table Mountain, by Gentleman Cadet Becher; Battle of Waterloo, by Fotheringham; Assault, in 1795, of Estermung, by Bruce; Battle of Friedland, in 1807, by Jacob; Battle of Belgrade, by Anderson; Battle of Belchite, in 1809, by Kemball; Battle of Bergen, by Molony; Assault of Sens, by Dickens; Affair at Wurtemburg, in 1813, by Repton; Siege of Ismael, in 1790, by Terrot; Plan of Sagonte, by Ferris; The Heights of Roleia, by Money; Battle of Stillfried, by Macleod; Sketches of Ground in Portugal, by Wallace; Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, by Tower; and a Plan of the Battle of Talavera, by Gentleman Cadet Cox, of the second class.

IN THE MILITARY SURVEYING DEPARTMENT, numerous plans and sketches attested great talent and assiduity on the part of the cadets of this highly important branch of military education; those particularly of Messrs. Alexander and De Teissier were deserving of marked commendation, being really beautiful specimens of a masterly style of delineating the features of ground in a rapid manner.

Trigonometrical surveying with the theodolite, and military sketching with the aid of the pocket sextant and Schmalzeder compass, are the chief points attended to in this branch of instruction; but practice in "heights' distances," together with levelling by the spirit level, form parts of the prescribed course of study.

OF LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS, of which there was an attractive display, the best executed were—A View near Battle, Sussex, by Mr. Becher (a prize); Trees, by Mr. Alexander; Moors near Hesketh, Cumberland, by Mr. Gorges; Grassmere, by Mr. Fotheringham; and Buttermere, by Mr. Cox, of the second class.

At the conclusion of the Examination, the Chairman addressed the Gentlemen Cadets in the following terms.

"Gentlemen Cadets: In the last words which I had the pleasure of publicly addressing to you, I gave utterance to a wish that the results of this examination might be as auspicious as those of the last. I added an intimation, that my feeling on this point was something beyond a mere wish—that it was a settled and confident expectation. That expectation I was warranted in entertaining by the results of several previous official visits to this institution. That expectation, I am proud to say, time has ripened into certainty. Your

progress in the various branches of general and professional knowledge attests how faithfully your instructors have discharged their duty, while, I rejoice to add, it is equally evident that their labours have been seconded and promoted by attention and industry on your part.

“Gentlemen: The Directors of the East-India Company view the seminary and its pupils with parental regard; they look to it with confidence to furnish a constant succession of officers qualified to perform the duties and uphold the character of the Indian army—well instructed in those branches of liberal learning which are the most useful and important—well grounded in the principles of those sciences upon which the military art depends—well versed in the elements of the *native languages*—and trained to the love and practice of every moral duty, and every honourable obligation.

“Not one of these can be neglected with impunity; each of them is necessary alike for your own benefit and for that of the service in which you are to be engaged. A certain degree of general knowledge is indispensable to all who are to bear the character of gentlemen. The military sciences, of course, must occupy a large portion of the attention of those who are preparing for a military life; and though this species of knowledge is more necessary to some branches of the service than to others, yet, to whatever branch it may be your fortune to be attached, you will derive advantage from the possession of scientific information; you will find that it will enable you to discharge your duty more beneficially to those whom you serve—more beneficially to those whom you command—and more satisfactorily to yourselves.

“These observations are equally applicable to the study of the *native languages*. I have, on former occasions, endeavoured to impress you with a sense of their value and importance, and I avail myself of the present opportunity of again adverting to them, because I feel that I cannot direct your notice to any subject which better deserves your serious attention.

“On the necessity for forming the character upon high moral principles, it must be quite unnecessary for me to dwell. There are certain moral habits indeed, which have peculiar reference to a soldier's station, and which you here have especial opportunities of forming. A soldier, whatever his rank, must be ready at all times to yield a prompt, a cheerful, and an implicit obedience to the orders of those who have a right to command him. This conduct too must, beyond that of all other men, be marked by vigilant self-control, and a studied avoidance of all grounds of offence in his bearing towards those with whom he mixes on a footing of equality;

while, towards those whom he is called upon to command, he must display mildness, never degenerating into weakness—and firmness, unalloyed by a particle of arrogance.

“I have the happiness of being able to communicate to you a recent decision of the Court of Directors, which, I feel convinced, you will regard as a proof both of their satisfaction with the past effects of the college, and their zealous desire to promote the interest and advantage of those who pursue their military studies within its walls. It has been determined, that the time during which you are qualifying yourselves for the faithful discharge of your duties, should not be allowed to postpone that period of retirement and tranquillity which is the reward of a life of honourable service, and the just and proper termination of it. Provided the public examination be past within the prescribed period of four terms, the residence of every one of you now in this seminary, subsequently to your attaining the age of sixteen years, will be counted as a portion of the period entitling you to retire upon full pay, under the existing regulations. You will thus feel, that if the Court of Directors are desirous that their armies should be led by men trained in the best manner to the performance of their duties, they are equally desirous that their officers should enjoy those privileges and rewards which may convince them that their interests are neither forgotten nor disregarded by those to whose service their lives are devoted; in this perfect conviction, those among you who are now about to quit the place of your education, will proceed to enter upon the active duties of your profession.

“Gentlemen: I can, from personal experience, recal the feelings with which you are now actuated. May your career in India be honourable and prosperous; and if, when many years have passed over your heads, you should have an opportunity of contemplating in this place such an assembly as this, on such an occasion, may your feelings be as gratifying as are mine at this moment. May you see for your successors in the Indian army, a body of young men as well qualified for the duties on which they are entering, as those whom I have the happiness of addressing.

“To those who have not yet completed their course of study, I can but recommend a strenuous devotion of their time and talents to the attainment of those qualifications which are the objects of their being placed here. This is the last time that I shall have the opportunity of addressing any portion of you as the organ and representative of that body by whom the seminary was originated and is supported. I have endeavoured to offer to you the best advice which my experience

dictated, and to point out for your guidance the path in which I should desire those to walk in whose welfare I felt the strongest interest. Let me hope that some portion of this advice, some portion of what I have said, will dwell in your memories, as, I assure you, the results of these examinations will be fixed in mine.

"Before I conclude my address on the course of your studies, I cannot but advert to the progress which you have so creditably made in a knowledge of the art of pontooning, under the instruction of that valuable public officer Captain Straith. The Deputy Chairman (Major General Sir James Lushington) has recently visited this institution, to witness an exhibition of your proficiency, and his report has been in every respect very satisfactory. I would impress upon you the necessity of attention to this branch of your military studies, which will be found most important in operations in the field, and constitutes one of the elements of an accomplished officer.

"Gentlemen: I have reserved till this moment the mention of one circumstance, because I would leave upon your minds as deep an impression as possible of the honour which we derive from the presence of the Noble Lord on my right (Lord Encombe), and of several distinguished visitors, some of whom have served their country in civil, others in military capacities. By their exertions, British power and influence have been extended to the remotest quarters of the globe, and the honour of the British arms been maintained with a vigour and success equalling even the proudest periods of our former annals. The exercise of your acquirements has been witnessed by these illustrious men; and it will, I am persuaded, be classed among the brightest of your recollections, that the character of this seminary is such, as to attract the honourable notice of those who are distinguished alike by the love of their country and of the military art by which its honour has been so greatly promoted.

"Gentlemen Cadets: I am deeply gratified by the results of this day's examination. I shall rejoice to hear of your future prosperity in the profession to which I fervently hope you are destined to be ornaments; and with every friendly and hopeful feeling, I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

The allusion made by Sir James Carnac, in his address to the Gentlemen Cadets at Addiscombe, on the 11th ultimo, to the pontoon instruction carried on at that institution, suggests the publication of the following interesting particulars of the bridge exercises, which took place there on the 26th of October last.

An examination took place at Addiscombe, on Thursday, the 26th October,

under the direction of Major General Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B. and K.C.H., the Inspector of the establishment, in the presence of a ~~Reputation~~ ^{Reputation} of the Directors of the Honourable East-India Company, composed of Major General Sir James Law Lushington, K.C.B., the Deputy Chairman; Colonel Patrick Vans Agnew, C.B.; and Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

The subject of the day's examination and practice was on military bridges. Colonel Sir Ephraim Stannus, C.B., the Lieut.-governor, had directed a variety of interesting specimens of bridges to be prepared, and we were much gratified to see the manner in which they were constructed. After the examination of a section of cadets in Sir Howard Douglas's Essay on Military Bridges, the whole company of cadets were marched down to the piece of water where their practice is carried on, and a party filed over, first, a truck bridge, the construction of which was very ingenious; a pair of spars stepped into a truck-wheeled carriage on each side of the bank were made to meet, at an angle of about 150°, over the middle of the stream, having cross pieces bolted near their ends, so bevelled as to butt against each other, thus forming, as it were, the key-stone of an arch: these spars were covered with common chesses or flooring. This is an excellent expedient for crossing gaps and broken arches when in possession of both sides.

Next followed the construction of a very neat and useful infantry bridge, formed simply of two light spars and a pair of small pontoons (Colonel Blanshard's pattern): this bridge, sixty feet long, was formed in a few minutes, was very firm in passing infantry, has extraordinary facility of movement, and gave very great satisfaction.

The third was a chain-suspension-bridge, which had a very light and elegant appearance.

The last was a substantial barrel-bridge, over which the cadets passed a piece of light artillery limbered up; and subsequently marched over, four deep, in close order, and in double time.

We were then gratified with a novel method of storming a field work; a pair of the spars (carrying a flooring) in one of the truck carriages (before alluded to) was run up to the counterscarp of the curtain of a bastioned front of a field-work, the far ends being dropped on the superior slope of the parapet; a road-way was thus formed for a storming party to run into the work over a total width of about thirty feet of ditch, berm, &c.

Amongst the military spectators were Colonel Bonner, from the East-India House; Major Matson, R.E.; Captain Burnaby, R.A., from Woolwich, &c.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. II.

THE prominent topic of comment in our last review was the state of affairs in the Burmese empire, and the altered relations between its new sovereign and the Anglo-Indian government. The intelligence from that quarter received during the past month is of a much soberer character than that of the preceding, and is by no means indicative of a war. In the total absence of any official announcements on this subject, our only sources of information are private letters from Rangoon, or the Anglo-Burmese territories on the frontiers, and the knowledge of facts possessed by the writers appears so imperfect, that great scope is afforded for misrepresentation. The latest intelligence from Calcutta removes all apprehension of immediate war, and even represents the concurrent opinions of the best-informed persons at Munipore, Akyab, Moulmein, and Rangoon, to be, that the disposition of the Burmese authorities and people towards the British is "most favourable." The new king has given a pledge of his feeling on the subject, by restoring to office a Meywoon, who had been removed by the late sovereign for his supposed too partial feeling towards the British government, and by some liberal regulations respecting trade. At the same time, all reports from the capital of Ava state that the king openly expresses his determination not to abide by the treaties entered into with the late government. This, we presume, does not imply an intention to insist upon the restitution of the ceded territory, which must bring on a war; but to resist the payment of the remaining instalments of the war contribution, and the residence of a British "spy" at his court, which are marks of subjection at which the proud stomach of an eastern despot naturally revolts. Some details are given (p. 102) of certain incidents during the late revolution, which sufficiently evince that Tharavaddé is as much under the influence of superstition, in his state policy, as the meanest of his predecessors. A remarkable feature in the late revolution is the lenity which has been shown by the usurper, contrary to the general stream of precedent in Asiatic countries, towards the deposed prince and his family. The dethroned monarch and his four queens were suffered to retire into private life, and even in their descent, to pass in public through throngs of the sympathizing people: the heir-apparent himself is left in unmolested enjoyment of the estates he held previous to the revolution.

More recent intelligence throws additional light on the late transactions in Nepaul. It appears that the ex-minister, the powerful Bhom Sien Thappa, finding the ranee's influence embarrassing to him and his party, resolved to remove her by poison,—a quiet, an easy, and effectual mode whereby princes and ministers in the East remove all those obstructions which in Europe are apt to stand in the way of a convenient course of policy. A *baid*, or physician, was the agent; but the ranee raising an unexpected objection to taking the dose, the *baid*, being too conscientious probably to take his bribe without earning it in some shape, gave the prescription to her infant child, who "slept." The king, being on the watch for a pretext to

overthrow the dangerous edifice of power, which Bhom Sien Thappa and his party had been constructing for some years, ~~came~~ ^{found} this a favourable one, and he was thrown with his relations and dependants into prison. This history of the transaction tends rather to excite a suspicion that the ex-minister's ambition was his real crime, and that the poisoning was the ostensible plea, deduced merely from the sudden death of the child, who, it is stated, had been ailing for some time. This suspicion is a little corroborated by the fact that the raja is rapidly filling his treasury from the confiscations of the ex-minister's property: "not only lakhs of rupees, but crores,"—that is, millions sterling,—are said to be forthcoming out of the illicit gains of these Thappas." Bhom Sien Thappa, who was one of the commanders of the Ghoorkha army in the war with us, is said to have been actuated by a decidedly anti-British feeling, and the change of administration in Nepaul is expected to lead to the removal of many restrictions and hindrances to free commerce with the plains, which this "old wretch," as he is called, threw in its way. The king of Nepaul is reputed to be a man of intelligence, and of liberal sentiments. The horrible punishment (p. 84) inflicted upon the physician who was deemed, whether justly or not, to be the murderer of the child, would seem irreconcilable with this character, but that we are not unfurnished with parallel cases in European states, even those which claim pre-eminence in refinement. The tortures practised upon the Nepaul physician are scarcely more terrible than the cruelties perpetrated upon Ravailles by our polite continental neighbours.

From the Punjab, we have no later intelligence than last month brought us; but we give some additional details (p. 92) of the late battle of Jumrood, from the commanders of the adverse forces, which stand strikingly in contrast. Even from General Allard's account, however, we can discern that the mountaineers of Cabool are no despicable antagonists. There is little reason to doubt that this part of India will, in a short time, become the theatre of transactions which must produce a great change in the relations, at least, of British India.

The latest advices from Persia describe the condition of that country as somewhat critical. The Shah was in the neighbourhood of Herat: but the protraction of his operations in this quarter is a sure indication of what is stated in various European journals, that he is not firm in the affections of his subjects. An important piece of information has reached us through Constantinople, namely, that a treaty of commerce between England and Persia has at length been agreed upon, which contains stipulations highly advantageous to British trade,—the reduction of duty on British manufactures,—their free circulation through the interior,—and the facility granted to British subjects of establishing factories in any port or town of Persia. Thus gradually, though slowly, are the impediments to free communication with Europe disappearing in the East; in the course of a few years, we may expect that the anti-commercial policy will be confined to the solitary instance of China.

From that country, there is little to communicate. The smuggling

trade, the success of which is considered, reasonably enough, as the only means of opposing the ordinances of the monarch of the Celestial Empire, continues with unabated activity, in spite of every obstacle. The interests of a large class of natives being enlisted in the cause of a powerful body of foreigners, the government of China, though armed with all the force of the state, and what is more potent still, with the national prejudices of the people, will probably find itself engaged in a hopeless contest.

The Batavian government has been bearded by a petty prince of Sumatra—the Rajah of Acheen,—who has defied the Dutch governor-general to his teeth, and has answered his reproaches for tolerating the murder of the crew of a Dutch schooner, by upbraiding him with the invasion of the territory of his relation, a Sumatran chief of high descent, murdering his people, and thrusting the chief himself into the cell of a Batavian prison; and the Rajah has been remounting his honey-combed cannon, and supplying, we suppose, deficiencies with wooden ones, in expectation of a hostile visit from the Hollanders. The latter would do well to find out some better pretence for war on native sovereigns in the East than their cruelty and piracy, seeing that they have had, in former times, much to answer for on this very score.

It is always agreeable to find nothing in the domestic news of British India of an excitable nature. The connexion between the European sojourners and the natives of the country is growing, as it is desirable it should, closer daily; hence every species of excitation will begin to act upon one class through the other. A curious incident in the news of the present month is the investment of the Nawab of Bengal with the Guelphic order of knighthood, which is another pioneer of European manners. Singular enough, about the same time, four British officers have been invested with the Sikh order of “the Bright Star of the Punjab,” instituted by Runjeet Sing, amongst his other imitations of European fashions. These are by no means unimportant *indiciæ* to those who find any amusement in watching the “signs of the times.”

Another of these signs is the apparently increasing hostility between the two large classes of natives of India, the Hindus and the Musulmans. Although this hostility is indicated only at their respective festivals (pp. 83 and 100), it must subsist in full force at all times, and as the explosions are more frequent, and appear more violent, than heretofore, though repressed by the British authorities, it is not unnatural to conclude, that it is on the increase, more especially as it is confined to no particular locality, but exhibits itself in the east, the west, and the north of the Peninsula, and even in the island of Penang.

The existing state of native feeling on the subject of religion may be inferred from some items of intelligence in the present Journal. The bitter and vindictive character of the hostility cherished by the “orthodox” Hindus, as they are called, towards seceders, especially to the Christian faith, is shewn in the case (p. 79) of Dwarkanath, a Hindu convert; and the zeal of the “orthodox” has tempted them to the hazardous experiment

(p. 94) of establishing "preaching bungalows," in order to foil the Christian missionaries at their own weapons. The native press has done much to undermine Hinduism, and if its votaries can be brought still more prominently into the arena of public discussion, the fabric of paganism will crumble into dust. It is stated, as from authority, that the Government are, at length, to relinquish connexion with the temples in Cuttack, and that the collection of the pilgrim-tax, and its appropriation, are to devolve upon the Khurda rajah.

Connected with this subject may be mentioned an important measure of the Bengal Government—a provision for the education of the minor sons of zemindars, who are wards by the death of their parents. These young persons, the heirs of wealthy natives, have hitherto been much neglected; "while government have taken care of their estates, they have been left without instruction, under the management of their foolish relatives; and the crowd of flatterers with whom, from their infancy, they have been surrounded, have only corrupted their minds, so that when they have come into possession of their estates, they have given themselves up to vice, and abandoned their poor ryots to their servants." Lord Auckland, in his capacity of governor of Bengal, has sanctioned rules (p. 90) for giving a good education to these wards, in the government schools in the Mofussil, or, in case of opposition to this course on the part of the relatives, by requiring that some qualified tutor, appointed by the family, shall direct the education of the ward, under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Revenue, and ultimately of the Sudder Board, to whom reports are to be made of the progress of the wards in their studies. The Board observe, with regard to the kind of education to be given: "The first object is, to teach the wards those branches of knowledge which will instruct them in the independent management of their estates when they come of age. A familiar acquaintance with arithmetic, and a power of reading and writing the English and vernacular languages with facility, are necessary for this purpose; and to this may be added, as far as opportunity offers, history, geography, and the elements of science, particularly of those parts of science which have a reference to agricultural improvement." The wishes of the nearest relatives are to be consulted in determining the kind of education, and their views are to prevail, except in essential points.

Native education seems to flourish under the encouragement it receives from the government of the country. The Governor-general has given *éclat* to his patronage of learned natives, by distinguishing two pundits of Malwa (p. 98), "in consideration of their learning, and desire to enlighten their fellow-countrymen." At Bombay (p. 99), one of the West scholars of the Native Education Society has presented the novel spectacle of a Hindu delivering a lecture "On the Principles of Electricity!"

The Supreme Government of India have determined, it appears, to despatch a mission into Bootan, and, if possible, into Tibet, accompanied by scientific men, competent to explore and describe the natural resources and moral character of the country and people. The ostensible object of this mis-

sion is not stated, nor is it material. The object is to acquire a knowledge of these parts, which, strange to say, have been scarcely noticed by us, no British functionary having visited Bootan since the embassy of Mr. Turner, of which a narrative was published by him.

The cultivation of sugar in India is likely to be greatly improved by the introduction of the Otaheite cane, which is now making its way to general adoption throughout the country, in spite of the prejudices of the native growers, and the obstacles thrown in the way of its importation by the Mauritius planters. The naturalization of a superior cane, and the employment of a better system of manufacture, will impart a quality to British Indian sugar which must break through all fiscal restraints, and defy partial legislation.

It is reported that, on the actual retirement of Sir Charles Metcalfe from the government of Agra, that Presidency will be virtually in abeyance, it being the intention of the present Governor-general to administer its affairs himself, through a functionary, who will be a kind of head commissioner, without a political secretariat, independent power, or patronage. If this report be correct, of which some doubt may be entertained, we apprehend the union of the different functions of governor-general, governor of Bengal, and governor of Agra, in one person, will be viewed with some jealousy, if not by the Home Government, by the country. Much speculation is afloat, we perceive, as to the cause of Sir Charles Metcalfe's resignation, and a journal, which has good means of information, asserts (p. 87) that it is owing to the dissatisfaction conveyed from home, in consequence of his policy with respect to the press, when acting Governor-general. It is said that Sir Charles Metcalfe is not the man to desire office under those who cannot appreciate his measures. That the precipitancy of Sir Charles's step, when clothed with only temporary authority, of "liberating the press," as it is termed—though no practical liberty was given to it which it had not already—was not satisfactory to either branch of the Home Government, we can easily conceive, and it is not impossible that its sentiments on the subject were conveyed to him; but this could not have been done in an offensive manner, and Sir Charles is too sensible a man to expect that his superiors should lay themselves under any restraint through fear of wounding the *amour-propre* of their ministers. Sir Charles Metcalfe has earned a reputation by his talents and services in India which, should he retire into private life, will not only secure him from neglect, but will surround him with respect and honour. The capriciousness of popular feeling, indeed, seems already veering round in respect to some of his measures, and it is as prudent for statesmen as for poets to retreat from the public eye, when it begins to look coldly upon them :

*Tempus abire tibi est ; ne potum largius æquo
Rideat et pulset lasciva decentius ætas.*

THE INDIAN ARMY.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MILITARY FORCE OF BENGAL, AS COMPARED WITH ITS PROBABLE EMPLOYMENT.

BY MAJ.-GEN. SIR SAMFORD WHITTINGHAM, K.C.B.

DOUBTLESS the finest colony the world ever saw is that of British India, whether we consider its extent, its population, or its wealth.

The directing power which has by its judgment and discretion, in little more than a century, raised out of almost nothing, a powerful empire, happy, prosperous, wealthy, abounding in resources of all kinds, and still capable of infinite improvement, must be contemplated with respect, and all its institutions coolly and deliberately and impartially examined, before they suffer the innovations of speculative theory, which may possibly, with the purest intentions, injure when they mean to benefit, and weaken when an increase of strength is the only object.

Had the military force of India nothing to contend with but the native powers, already directly or indirectly under the control of the Indian government, there can be no doubt that the Indian army, constituted as it is, would be sufficient to keep down insurrection, and, by its comparative strength, to maintain the peace of the empire; but it is evident that we must be prepared for war on a greater scale than any hitherto carried on by us in India, and to contend with enemies of far different quality from those we have hitherto met in the field.

The greatest error ever committed by the Indian government was the arresting the progress of Lord Lake's conquests. They should then have made the Indus the north-west boundary, and by commanding its navigation, have rendered the military line of operation short, secure, and maritime. Caubul, under British protection, but in the exclusive enjoyment of its own government, would have formed an alliance offensive and defensive with the British Government, and in case of invasion by any European power, the base of our operations would have been Caubul, and our plans of offensive purpose would have been at once daring and solid, whilst those of the enemy must have rested on the sands of the desert. That glorious opportunity was lost, and the vantage ground, which should have been ours, is now occupied by a self-created power, whose military organization is certainly superior to any thing we have yet seen in the East. Against that power our first operations must be directed. Runjeet Sing, the present ruler of the Punjaub, commenced his career at the head of a few irregular horse. By his superior ability, prudence, and firmness, he has brought under his control the whole of this country, and consolidated the strongest and most efficient government we have yet seen in the East. He is himself the vital principle of his whole empire. Every thing, civil or military, is directed by him, and on his life the stability of his government exclusively depends. His army is composed of 20,000 regular infantry, 5,000 regular cavalry, 50,000 irregular horse, and 150 guns. Runjeet is too wise a statesman to plunge his country into a war with the British; but whenever he dies, a civil war will take place between his three sons, and another opportunity be afforded of making the Indus the north-west position of British India.

To indicate the preparations necessary on our part to enable us to take due advantage of such an event, is the object of this short memoir, written under the full conviction,

1st. That should a Russian invasion take place whilst the Punjaub remains in its present state, the ruler of that country, be he who he may, will immediately join the invaders, because they will offer him plunder and increase of territory; whereas from us he can only expect a constant check upon his encroachments, and ultimate destruction of his power.

2d. That there can be no safety for British India, till her frontier to the north-west is on the Indus; the alliance, offensive and defensive, of Caubul secured, and the base of our military operations established in that country.

Whenever we cross the Sutledge, our means should be so ample as to make the conquest of the Punjaub the affair of one campaign. A great battle must be

fought and gained between the Sutledge and Lahore; the possession of the capital will be the consequence. Our march to the Indus will then be rapid and secure, and our future line of operations on that noble river, be free from all impediment.

To take the initiative campaign with strength and rapidity, is always of infinite importance; but to have our forces in upper India in so complete a state of organization as to allow us to take the field, cross the Sutledge, and finish the conquest of the Punjaub in one campaign, would do more to ensure the tranquillity of all we should leave behind, than an army of 50,000 men. The wavering minds of the natives would again become fixed, and their fidelity ensured by their conviction of our invincibility. The Bengal army consists of

	Firelocks.
8 regiments of King's Infantry, each 666 rank and file	5,328
74 regiments of Native Infantry, each 680 rank and file	50,320
Total Infantry	55,648
2 regiments of King's Cavalry, each 672 sabres	1,344
10 regiments of Native Cavalry, each 468 sabres	4,680
Total Cavalry	6,024
5 regiments of Local Horse	3,250

From the total of regular cavalry, we must deduct at least 1-5th for young untrained horses, and horses unfit for service, and therefore proposed to be cast, leaving 1,075 British, and 3,744 native sabres. Taking, therefore, the whole of the regular cavalry into the field, we could only present 4,819 sabres at the opening of the campaign, without a single corps in service to supply the heavy losses we must inevitably sustain, in a country where cavalry must always be called upon to play so principal a part. Of the nominal 50,000 firelocks, 1-5th must also be deducted on account of men totally unfit for active service, though kept on the strength of regiments, or recruits, and of men to be invalidated. This reduces the force to 40,000 native infantry. Of this number, in case of our crossing the Sutledge, not less than 30,000 must be left behind to insure the tranquillity and safety of the presidency, and at least three of her Majesty's regiments, the extra 819 regular cavalry and the 3,250 local horse. We should thus proceed to the attack of the Punjaub, with 10,600 native infantry, and 3,000 British;—1,000 British and 3,000 native cavalry.

The Bengal artillery consists of three troops of horse artillery; each troop four 9-pounders (now 6-pounders); two 5½ inch (now 12-pounders) howitzers: except the native troop, which has 6-pounders. The twelve companies of troop artillery furnish five field-batteries, each four guns, nine howitzers; three of these field-batteries have 9-pounders, two have 6-pounders. They are all drawn by bullocks.

Thus sixty pieces of horse artillery, and thirty of foot, with 13,000 infantry, and 4,000 cavalry, would form the total of the invading army.

The inadequacy of this disposable force for any military operations, either offensive or defensive, is too manifest to require any elucidation; but the time is fast approaching when we must make up our mind either to lose our Indian colonies, or to maintain them by the same military prowess which has acquired them. We must extend our conquests to the Indus at the earliest possible opportunity, and establish the base of our operations against invasions in Caubul.

The Russian lines of operation will be from the north-east of the Caspian up the Oxus, and through the Hindoo Koosh direct upon Caubul, and from Teheran upon Heerat. The Hindoo Koosh mountains interpose between the fertile plains of Balkh, and the rich valley of Caubul; between Balkh and Caubul there are several passes, running chiefly along the beds or sides of the mountain rivers. Armies and caravans have traversed them from the most ancient to the present times. There is also a pass from Koondooz to Attock, by the way of Peshawer, and from Koondooz to Cashmere. Along the Pau-

meh river, which falls into that of Caubul, westward of Peshawer, runs for some distance the road to Koondooz: all these passes should be minutely surveyed, and fortified according to their localities.

The double line of operations which it is evident the Russians will adopt, will give to our army in Caubul the immense advantage of acting with its concentrated strength against the divided force of the enemy. Our army concentrated in the neighbourhood of Caubul, the passes of the Hindoo Koosh strongly fortified, the fortifications of Heerat improved, and that important frontier fortress garrisoned by a division of our troops, the initiation of the campaign would be in our hands, and the enemy be assuredly weakened in detail.

The distance from Caubul to Attock is little more than 200 miles, and as we must of necessity command the navigation of the Indus, the beauty of our principal line of operations would be complete.

But let us not deceive ourselves; the present organization of the Bengal army is not only inadequate in point of number, it is also imperfect in composition; and be it always kept in mind, that the fate of India must inevitably depend upon the success of the Bengal army. Whatever portion of the Madras army could be spared from the duties of the interior, must be employed to strengthen the army of Bombay, whose operations must be confined to the covering of the extreme left flank of the Bengal army of operations.

To enable the Bengal army to meet an European army in the field, with just and well-grounded confidence of rapid and brilliant success,

1st. The British infantry in Bengal, should be increased to 20,000 bayonets;

2d. The British cavalry in Bengal to 5,000 sabres;

3d. The infantry regiments, King's or native, should be augmented to 1,000 rank and file;

4th. The cavalry to 800 sabres;

5th. Each brigade of the Bengal army of Upper India should be composed of one King's regiment and two native, whether cavalry or infantry;

6th. The irregular should never be under 10,000 lances, and in time of war increased to double that number;

7th. Of the five brigades of regular cavalry, one should be cuirassiers, one lancers, and three light dragoons;

8th. The field-batteries should be composed exclusively of nine-pounders and five and half-inch howitzers; be drawn by horses, and their number increased in the proportion of three guns to every thousand firelocks;

9th. The horse-artillery should be considered as attached to the cavalry, and to the reserve;

10th. The battering-train should be ready to move at the shortest notice;

11th. From Allahabad upwards, our depôts of ammunition should be equal to two years' consumption for the army in the field;

12th. The force stationed at Cawnpore, Meerut, Agra, Delhi, and Kurnaul, should never be less than 30,000 infantry, 10,000 regular cavalry, and 5,000 irregular, with a corresponding train of artillery.

The increased expense would be covered by the conquest of the Punjaub, and by taking into our hands that singular kingdom of misrule, Oude. The first produces to Runjeet Sing a revenue of two and half millions sterling. The second, in the days of Saadut Ali, afforded a revenue of no less than three millions sterling. The Punjaub, after all the sacrifices we might be called upon to make, ought to produce to us, a million sterling of revenue, and the kingdom of Oude, two.

If it were a matter of choice to remain as we are, or to seek voluntarily for fresh laurels in the field of glory, I can readily understand what the prudent and the wary and the unambitious might say: "We are in the plenitude of enjoyment of the good things of this life; let us be quiet and sit at ease." But this is not the true state of the question; we must either adopt such a military organization, as shall enable us to cope with the mightiest power of Europe, or be prepared to give up conquests we no longer deserve to hold, because we have been enervated and corrupted by the sweets of the land of Capua.*

* From the *East-India United Service Journal*, of Calcutta, for August.

THE VOW OF SUNJOGTA.

AN EPISODE FROM THE FIFTH BOOK OF THE EPIC POEM OF THE
RAJPOOT BARD CHUND.

TRANSLATED, WITH NOTES, BY THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. JAMES TOD.*

Argument.

The event forming the subject of this book took place about six months prior to the invasion and subjugation of Hindusthan by Sooltan Shahabudin of Guzni; according to Mohamedan chronological history, A. D. 1193-4; though the Hindus make it A. D. 1194-5: a difference too unimportant to be the subject of investigation in this place.

The invasion was fatal to Hindu independence, and both victors and vanquished in this internal strife became the more easy prey of a foe, their opposite in every point, whether civil or religious.

A political rivalry had long existed between the Chohans and Rahtores, for supremacy amongst the Rajpoot tribes; and Pirthi Raj, the monarch of Delhi, had the powerful incentive of love to stimulate his revenge against his rival, Jyehund, Prince of Kanouj.

The action of these passions forms the subject of the present book.

The Prince of Kanouj had determined on celebrating a grand military and religious rite, called Rajsoo, in which every office must be performed by royalty. All the princes joined to him by alliance or vassalage repaired to Kanouj to aid in the ceremony, which was to terminate with the nuptials of his daughter, Sunjogta, who was to choose her future lord from among the princes of Hind, assembled from the snowy Himachil to the coasts of the ocean. But Pirthi Raj deemed this a fit occasion to increase his reputation for romantic enterprize, which had brought under his standard the choice of the Rajpoot chivalry; and he determined at once to bear away Sunjogta, and destroy the preparations for the Rajsoo; an assumption of paramount power, on the part of Jyehund, which he had always opposed, and which time and custom had assigned to Delhi. In furtherance of his designs, he collected about him the most distinguished of his warriors, dependent or allied; so that, on either side, we see enumerated all the princes of Hind, who aided in or endeavoured to prevent the *enlèvement* of the Princess of Kanouj.

The action occupies from the third of the month Jeyt (April), the day fixed by the astrologer for the commencement of the enterprize, to the fifth of Bysak (May), its completion, and the day of the nuptials, in all thirty-two days. It might be easy, by the astronomical phenomena detailed in the horoscope of these events, to calculate whether the bard gives them poetically or with foundation: but for these points, as well as the more general proofs of the decided authenticity of the poems, the reader is referred to the Introduction and the notes incidental to the subject; where it will be seen, that from inscriptions found amidst ruined cities and the annals of existing families, mention is made of many of the warriors who illustrate the war with Kanouj.

THE praise of the beauteous Sunjogta† pierced like an arrow the bosom of Pirthi Raj; night and day to rest he was a stranger, from the rankling wound of the dart.

To the Lord of Verse he said: "This is the time to see Kanouj;‡ adventures we shall achieve, and our praises hear from every tongue; but short is our time."

* A great part of the poem of Chund was translated by this lamented gentleman, and remains in manuscript. A few copies of the episode were printed and distributed amongst his friends, but it has never been published. Its Ossianic character cannot escape notice.

† Sunjogta, the name of the Princess of Kanouj, thus pronounced in the dialects, or classically, *Sanjogita*.

‡ Capital of the kingdom of the same name, placed upon the Ganges, ruled by Rájá Jyehund, the father of Sunjogta.

The bard counselled his prince to go in disguise. "It is but a choice of evils : to the lotus alike hurtful is the rising or setting sun."

To the palace of the fair Inchini* he went. He revealed his desire to visit Kanouj ; but "death to her," she said, "would be welcome, not absence."

Thence, like the form of love, he went to Queen Poondeera.† He said, "I go to the land of Kanouj." But she replied, "Long are the days, the nights are short ; the waters shrunk up, the fires of heaven kindled. The traveller at the sight of the rising sun takes refuge in the shade, his mind bewildered ; the wind sends up showers of flame ; lakes are dried up, and the fish quivering expire. The God of Love has turned anchorite ; stripped of verdure are the trees. Oh, husband beloved, at such a time proceed not !" He listened and remained.

The season of rain had approached : he passed the time with Indravati.‡ To her he said, "I now depart for Kanouj." Sweetly she replied : "The waters cover the earth, no track can you find, while the rain-cloud will pour its load upon your head. Indra§ rules the season ; the breast of heaven reclines upon the earth. Is this a time to travel ? With the thunder's roll my heart trembles, the birds scream with affright, the rivers rise and overflow the land. This is not, oh, beloved, the season to travel."

Passed was the flood, and Delhi's lord lingered with the daughter of Deogir, the fair Hunsavati, and now he made known his resolution to depart.

"But was this the season," said she, "for travel, when the waters, the sky, the verdant fields, all invited to love?"

The Hemrit|| approached ; with the fair daughter of Pujoon he tarried. Again he said, "I go."—"Oh, leave me not," she cried, "to perish in these chilling colds."

The Sesarit found him in the apartments of the daughter of Hamir.¶ To all his endearments she replied, "The season of joy has approached, but without thee, the sound of the kohil** is painful to my ear ; the hum of the bee as the voice of a foe. Oh, beloved, though the blossoms of the amba†† are like the forms of the God of Love, yet without thee it ceases to be the season of joy."

Six seasons had fled, and the Chohan was yet at Delhi. "Tell me, oh Chund," said he, "what season is not that of love to the wife ? The lotus may abandon the waters, the serpent his venom, the bee forego the scented flower ; but never the faithful wife her lord."

The Bussunt‡‡ once more approached ; the Chohan and the bard alone knew the object desired from the house of Kanouj. The Goor Raj §§ fixed the day for departure.

It was the third day of Jeyt,||| the day of the sun. In the eleventh mansion was the moon ; Mungul ¶¶ in the fifth. Rahoo*† was unluckily placed :

* Princess of Aboo, first of the wives of Pirthi Raj.

† Princess of Deogir, also wife to the monarch.

‡ A third queen.

§ The God of the Firmament.

|| The cold season ; the Hindus divide the year into six seasons, each of which, consisting of two months, is called 'rit.'

¶ There were two conspicuous chiefs of this name amongst the superior vassals of Pirthi Raj. One was of the Hara tribe, ancestor of the present princely families of Boondee and Kotah ; the other, who subsequently deserted his sovereign, was the chief of the principality of Kote Kangrah, in the northern mountains of Hindustan ; this was his daughter.

** The kohil resembles the English blackbird : its plaintive note is always heard in the mangoe groves when in blossom. It forms a favourite metaphor with the Hindu pastoral poet, and is often confounded with the cokila, or green dove, whose note resembles that of the cushat.

†† The mangoe tree.

‡‡ Spring.

§§ Literally, the spiritual preceptor of royalty, who mingles astrology with his sacred avocations.

|| The month of April.

¶¶ Mars.

*† The ascending node.

but the Chohan said, "what Fate has decreed cannot be set aside;" nor would he heed the sign.

By the advice of the Goor Raj, Silukha,* as minister, replaced the murdered Kaimas.†

A minister‡ should be respected by the chiefs, inviolable in his word, chaste, free from corruption. In war like iron, faithful to his lord, lofty in stature and strong to destroy the foe; his race pure in both lines, skilled in negotiation, insensible to woman's wiles, walking in the paths of honour, who will not add to his master's coffers the wealth acquired by injustice. Skilled in the knowledge of the mind of others, he alone should be Purdehan§ In all these qualities Silukha was unrivalled.

The lord of men threw the *chogala*|| of the bard across his shoulder, and smiling said, "As the follower of Chund shall I visit the court of Dul-pangla."¶ But the Goor replied, "Though the water-cloud** may obscure, it cannot hide the rays of the sun; though numerous the constellations, they conceal not the moon: neither can the warrior, the man of science or of virtue, the real Rajpoot, or true prince, remain concealed. Like the real gem, they will sparkle however they are set. Every thing is best in its proper sphere. If my advice you ask, prepare the four-bodied†† array. Success or defeat I cannot foretel; but, at all events, we shall destroy the sacrifice of Jychund. If in disguise you are discovered, the robber's fate may await you."

"If Kanouj be the object," said the Ghelote Goind,‡‡ "leave, oh prince, some mighty chief in Delhi, for the King of the North is awake."

To guard Delhi the Rugoovansi was ordained: the hundred Samunts§§ and six Soors||| to attend their lord. He took leave of his queens, and at the seventh hour of the night commenced his march.

At midnight he halted in a grove: darkness overspread the heavens; the lightning's flash darted splendour athwart the gloom of night. The prince sat alone in his tent, when the *googoo*'s¶¶ note was heard from the tree above his

* Silukha, or classically Sulashana, Prince of Aboo, was the father of Inchini; his name and title, as prime minister, are inscribed on the pillar of Delhi. I have visited the remains of the palace of the Pramaras, of which race Silukha was the head, on the hill of Aboo, held sacred by the Hindus. Placed upon a lofty pinnacle, it will remain for ages a monument of their grandeur. It was here that Delhi's monarch wedded Inchini, in opposition to the rival prince of Pattun Ahulwarra.

† Slain by Pirthi Raj in consequence of an amour with the handmaid Karnati, which subject forms the thirtieth book of the Poems.

‡ Minister, in Sanscrit *Muntri*, from *muntra*, literally, a mystery, spell, juggle.

§ Purdehan is the title of the prime minister, literally meaning 'the knowledge of others.'

|| A leather vessel for carrying water. Another name for these receptacles for water is *labul*, literally a rain-cloud. (Qu. *bottle*?) "Who will stop the bottles of heaven?" asks the Patriarch of Uz, in his affliction. What affinity there may exist between the Sanscrit and Hebrew in this word, I leave to others to determine.

¶ *Dul-pangla* is a title of the monarch of Kanouj; meaning 'innumerable host.'

** In Sanscrit *bādul*.

†† *Chaturanga*, four-bodied, the composition of every Indian army: elephants, horse, foot, and chariots. From this the word *Chatinga*, the Hindu name for the game of chess; which is still played by them with pieces having these figures. The great Mogul emperor, Akbar, refined upon this warlike game, in his retirement at the palace of Futtipoor, by playing it with men dressed in costume, whose movements, on a floor chequered with black and white marble, he directed from a balcony suspended from the ceiling.

‡‡ Of the family of the Prince of Cheetore, and whose name I have seen inscribed on a marble slab in that ancient capital.

§§ A leader. The title of the principal vassal and tributary chiefs, who served the Emperor of Delhi.

||| Soor, or demi-god, applied as a term of distinction to the highest warriors.

¶¶ An owl (in Hindustanee, *ooloo*). The superstitious Hindu consults the omen (*mokun*) in every event of his life, and seizes it from the meanest incident; from the sneeze or the bray of an ass, to the portentous sign of an owl on the house-top; or, as in ancient times, the more classic flight of birds. When Toolsa Bae was regent, during the minority of her son, Mulhar Holkar, at her court at Gungra, an omen foreboding evil, in the shape of an owl, perched on the regent's tent, produced a meeting of the astrologers and soothsayers, who determined the necessity of quitting so unpropitious a spot. The army

head. The dire omen alarmed the Chohan. He sought his bow; and though murky the night, light was in the strength of his ear. At the first sound, he placed an arrow in rest; a second, his mind marked the spot; a third, life and the sound escaped together. The googoo fell below: the omen was averted.

He called the Goor and commanded the march. The bard explained the omen: it foreboded renown to the Chohan, but death to his chief warriors in the red-stained field. The Chohan burned with rage! The bard ceased his strain.

It was 1151,† the day of the sun, the Lord of Sambur‡ departed for Kanouj with 1,100 horse, with heroes whose frames could repel the bolt of Indra, each equal to a host or to the warriors in the Bharat§ of old, to destroy the sacrifice of Jychund. Every Samunt was equal to a hundred thousand men. A pilgrimage to the land of Unterbed was given out.

(In a serpentine verse,|| the bard enumerates the heroes who accompanied his lord to Kanouj)

Chief of all, the mighty Kahn,¶ entitled Nurnaha, whose foe kissed the palms of his hands. Of pure Chohan race, the bandage o'er his eyes. The Prince Goind, whom Indra worshipped; with the sun of Mandalica, the moon of the host. Then the faithful in heart, the Lungri Rao, son of Sunjum, the worshipper of Hanooman and shield of his lord in battle.

The buckler of the host, Deoraj, son of the Bagri** Rao, with Jaje the imperious, Rundheer the Pramara,†† and Jait,‡‡ the son of Silukha; the mighty Jam, the Jadoo§§ lord; Pursunga,||| the Kheechee, and the Kutchwaha¶¶ chiefs, Pujoon, Pallun, Bulbudra, whose deeds what mortal can

array marched five miles that evening. He was suspected, however, of being a political owl, as the regent was desirous of refuge from the clamours of hungry and insubordinate troops, and the next day she, with the ministers, entered the fortress, which sheltered them from the mutineers, who then discovered the deception. The diwan, or chief minister, was however seized, confined, and tortured, by having, at day-break, buckets of cold water poured on his head, which extorted sufficient to appease them.

The Greeks, with the exception of the Athenians, with whom the owl was the ensign of Minerva, considered it an unlucky bird. The death of Pyrrhus was portended by an owl perching on his lance; but the Athenian leader, Themistocles, unwilling to hazard a naval engagement, was determined by an owl alighting on the mast.

Sneezing, as to luck, depended on position. From the days of Rome, "Bless you!" has been the exclamation. Penelope held the sneeze of Telemachus as fortunate. Amongst the Hindus, a visitor will always turn back when a person sneezes; and for amusement, I have brought back an old Hindu banker five several times after he had reached the door, by a pretended sneeze.

* *Hul-aravana*. This incident is especially alluded to on the captivity and death of Pirthi Raj.

† The text here is evidently wrong: it should be 1251, instead of 1151, of the Samvat era of the Hindus, fifty-six years prior to the Christian era. The captivity of Pirthi Raj and conquest of Hindusthan took place six months after the event which forms the subject of this book; and by Mahomedan authorities A.D. 1193-4, corresponding with the Hindu year 1249-50. The Hindu numerals 1, 2, are so similar, that the mistake was of easy occurrence. It has, however, vitiated the chronology of almost all the archives of Rajwarra, whose princes and nobles consider the work of Chund authentic as holy writ.

‡ *Sambur-walla*. Epithet applied to Pirthi Raj, Sambur being the original patrimony of the family, prior to his becoming emperor of Delhi.

§ Mahabharata, or Great War, an event in Hindu history of equal importance with that of Troy; and taking Volney's chronology of this event, about the same period of time.

|| *Chund Bhoojunga*.

¶ Pronounced *Kia* in the dialect. A contraction for *Kahnya*, the name of the shepherd-god Gopala (Crishna), the Hindu Apollo.

** The name of a tribe, now held in little estimation.

†† Pramara classically, or Puar in the dialects. The tribe of the princes of D'har, in the province of Malwa, tributary to Delhi.

‡‡ Princes of Aboo, also of the Pranara tribe.

§§ Jadoo, classically Yadu, was the tribe of the princes of Joonagur'h, descended from Crishna.

|| The name of Pursunga is still celebrated by the bard of the Kheechee tribe, a subdivision of the Chohans. Ragoogurh is the capital of their now diminished sovereignty. The exploits of their last prince, Jeyasing, were feats of the most romantic gallantry, and would fill pages.

¶¶ These Kutchwaha princes were ancestors of the present family of Jeypoor, who enumerate thirty-one

relate ! Then the man, Nidder* Kamdhuj; and the Birgoojur† Ram, who knew none but his lord and the Chohan Attitai,‡ who adored Mahadeo.

The Hara§ brothers, Hamir and Gumbeer, Nursinga the Dahima,|| and the Jungarra¶ Bheem, unequalled in the bounds of might. With Ooduk the fair, and in war the valiant Chund** Poondeer, with Bir Sing Chohan and Ur Sing†† his brother. Then armed the Chalook‡‡ Rao, and Sarung; with Bind Raj, a stranger to fear, Jungra Soor, and Sanga the Gore §§ Burrur Sing, Rain Rawut and Ram. Then Dilhun the Dahima, the house of war and conquest : and Nurbhan||| Narind, and Boho the Chundail¶¶ hero, with the Birgoojur Kenek, the king of battle; Maloo Chundail and Bhan the Bhattie, Samlah Soor and Kano Kamdhuj, with Bir Sing and Beer, the Mohil*† brothers; Dilhun the Deorah and Deoraj, and the Maha-mundalie Rao; Dhunno the Dhawura,*‡ Dheer the Puar,*§ and the Rao of the Tuars;*||

one prince in descent from Pujoon, one of the chief vassals of Pirthi Raj, and whose capital, Ambere, continued to be the seat of government, until Jeysing, about a century ago, founded that which he called after himself.

* Nidder was the brother of Jyehund, monarch of Kanauj; but enamoured of the military glory of Pirthi Raj, he became one of his most distinguished chieftains. The epithet *Kamdhuj* (classically, *Kamadhujja*, the 'Standard of Desire') applied to the Rahtore tribe, of which the Kanauj monarch was chief, and whose lineal descendants, expelled by the arms of Islam, shortly after this period, from the fertile plains of the Ganges, are now sovereigns of Marwar, in the desert of India. The present prince, Raja Maun, presented to me the annals of his house, which traces twenty-eight descents from Raja Jyehund.

† This once celebrated tribe were lords of Alwar. Thence expelled by the Kutchwahs, they established a colony on the Ganges at Anupsheer, where the chief of this tribe still dwells.

‡ This renowned warrior was of the immediate kin of Pirthi Raj.

§ These chieftains of the Hara tribe, also a subdivision of the Chohan race, were ancestors of the present princely families of Kotah and Boondee, whose genealogies trace twenty-nine descents from Hamir.

|| The Dahima was a celebrated tribe, now totally extinct, lords of Bana; a daughter of which house gave a son to Pirthi Raj, whose exploits and death in the sack of Delhi terminate the pæcus of Chund.

¶ There were two princes of this name and title.

** This vassal chieftain had possessions in the Punjab.

†† These brothers were lords of Nadole, an ancient town in Marwar. Amongst the many proofs of the indisputable authenticity of these poems, these names afford a strong one. I discovered a tablet in an ancient temple recording a grant made by them.

‡‡ Chalook is the name of the tribe of the princes of Anhubwarra Puttum, a descendant of whom is now one of the second class of nobles of the Prince of Meywar.

§§ The ancient tribe of Gore existed as an independent state till within twelve years. I visited the last prince, when independent, and witnessed his humiliation and loss of capital, Soopoor, by the Mahrattas.

|| This tribe is extinct.

¶¶ This tribe is not of pure blood, but the issue of a Rajpoot sire by a female of the Soodra class. It has, however, produced many distinguished chieftains in the annals of Northern India, the head of whom at this period was the prince of Mohoba in Boondelkund, capital of an extensive, though not altogether independent sovereignty, extending to the Nerbudda, and possessing as its strong-hold the celebrated fortress of Kalinjer. Permala, its prince, acknowledged the sovereign of Kanauj as his lord paramount; though the tokens were confined to homage and occasional service, for which he had protection, which was however insufficient to save him from the just resentment of Pirthi Raj, who subdued and rendered him dependent on Delhi. The contest forms one of the most interesting of the sixty-nine books of Chund Bardai, in which the heir of Mohoba, Brimaditya, though but a youth of sixteen, was slain at the head of his father's army. Kalinjer was taken and occupied by a garrison of Delhi, under the Ambere prince Pujoon.

Boho, the Chundail chieftain here mentioned, must have led the quota of Mohoba on this occasion.

*† This once illustrious tribe, Mohil or Mohila, held large possessions in the northern portion of the territory now subject to the Prince of Beekanaïr; but the influence of the Rahtore race has swept away the recollections of many tribes and families in those sandy regions. The Mohila may be a remnant of the Malli of Alexander, refugeeed in the desert in their flight from Mooltan. (Query Mohiltan ?)

*‡ Now extinct.

*§ See note ††, page 104.

*|| The Tuar race (classically Tomara) was one of the most distinguished in Hindu history, being descended from the ancient Pandux. They re-established the imperial power in Indra-prastha, or Delhi, which had remained desolate from the period of Vicramaditya to the eighth century.

With the name of Anunpal, the new founder, this dynasty of twenty-two princes commenced and ended. The last prince, setting aside the Salic law of India, inducted into the regal chair the child of his daughter, the Chohan prince, the hero of this story.

the Jawula* Jull, and the Bhagrit† Rao, Ketoo K'hangar,‡ and the Bullee Rao§ Beerum and Sarung the victorious. The Rao of the Purihars,|| the ornament of the array; Beer the Jadoon, with Bhojraj, with Singa the Sankla;¶ Bheekan Kamdhuj and Sadul the Mori; ** and the standard-bearer Tak,†† and Sarung the Mori; Jey Sing Chundaila, and Baroo Kutairie; Bheem the Jadoon, and Maunsee heir of Nahur, Lord of the Purihars,‡‡ with Peepa his kinsman, who erst seized the Sooltân; the brothers, Burrur, Mundur, and Deoraj: then him whose feet are immoveable in the field, the B'hatti Achilés;§§ with the Chalook Rao Kutchra,||| the son of B'hola

* This tribe is extinct.

† See note **, page 104.

‡ The K'hangar is one of the aboriginal tribes of India, which, with eight or ten others, as the Goand, Koli, B'heel, Meena, appeared to have been in possession of all central India prior to its conquest by the Rajpoots, between whom the gulf of assimilation has always been impassable.

§ This tribe has a place, according to the genealogists of Saurashtra, amongst the thirty-six royal tribes; but it has all the appearance of being, with many others of that peninsula, Scythic in origin. The Byrd of the bard addressed to the chiefs of this race is "Tatta Mooltan ca Rao," or Prince of Tatta and Mooltan. In the preservation of this title in the tribute of the bard, we have an historical fact maintained, which would otherwise have been lost with the consequence of the tribe.

|| The Purihar is one of the four races of Agnicula, which with the Chohan, Pramara, and Chalook or Solanki, at one period nearly divided the sovereignty of India amongst them.

The Purihara capital was Mundawur, five miles distant from Jodpoor, the present capital of Marwar. The princes of this race were tributary to the Tuar sovereigns of Delhi, and were at length expelled by the Rahtores when driven into the desert from the banks of the Ganges by the Mohamedan armies, in the twelfth century. I have visited Mundawur, now in ruins, which presents much of interest to the antiquary. There is no chieftain of any note throughout India left of this tribe.

¶ The Sankla is a subdivision of the Purihar. The name of Hurba Sankla, one of the worthies of Murmoost'hull (i.e. region of death, a figurative appellation of the desert), is well-known in these regions. I have seen his effigy on horseback cut in the rock at Mundawur, armed *cap-à-pie*, as he used to sally forth on his military exploits, in the true spirit of chivalry, supporting the weak against the strong. His feats, with those of his compeers, also adorning the rock, yet furnish a fertile theme to the itinerant minstrel of these regions.

** The Mori is one of the most conspicuous branches of the Pramara tribe. The sovereign of Cheetoore, prior to its attainment by the present family of Meywar, nearly twelve centuries ago, was of this tribe. Chandragootpa, supposed to be Sandrocottos, the ally of Alexander, was of the Mori tribe (not of the degraded Maurya or Barber caste), and held to be, with all the thirty-six branches of the Pramara tribe already mentioned, of the Agnicula (figuratively, born from the element fire) Takshac or Tukyak race, invaders of India by calculation about six centuries before Christ, and with much probability said to have brought the Arya, Jain, or Budh faith with them into India. The Brahmins, having made converts of some powerful branches of these new sectaries, feign in their genealogies to give them the fire (*agni*, qu. *ignis*!) as progenitor; implying merely spiritual regeneration by means of the purifying element. The Takshac, or snake race, however disguised by metaphor, is celebrated from the earliest antiquity in Hindu history. It was the Takshac foe who slew Jannemjya, the Pandu king of Delhi; and the story in the Mahab'harata, of his grandson Parik'hita revenging his death by making a burnt sacrifice (*hom*) of the twenty thousand snakes (accepted literally), means this Takshac foe: for the poetic historian adds, that the Delhi sovereign was induced to recall his edict of extermination against the snakes, and to exact a tributary engagement (*pdinamdh*) from them. The foe is described at this period as dwelling far to the north; and though the death of the Pandu monarch was thus avenged, it would appear that four centuries afterwards they effectually overturned that dynasty. Schenag was the prince of the new dynasty. It was very likely that Taxiles, who ruled on the Attock, was of the Takshac, or, as contracted, the Tak race, occupying the same sovereignty as did the assassin of Jannemjya.

†† The chieftain of the Tak race was lord of the celebrated castle of Assair, so often the object of struggle at various periods of the Mohamedan history, and which resisted the British arms in 1818. This vassal of Pirthi Raj is styled the Jhírée-Thunturi-Tak: that is, the Tak "fluttering as a flag." I have said enough of this family in the preceding note.

‡‡ Prince of Mandawur.

§§ Achilés was one of the most renowned of the vassal warriors of Delhi. He was of the B'hatti tribe, and a younger branch of the family of Jesselmere, and is mentioned in its annals. The capital of this race was transferred at this very period from the city of Derrawal to the city founded by Jessa. The B'hatti is the most conspicuous branch of the Yadu race, and traces its origin from the deified Crishna by his favourite wife Rookimuni. Driven from India, they became princes of Zabulist'han, and founders of Gujni, made Guzni by the Mohamedans. They also occupied Sewist'han, on the banks of the Indus, whence the Mohamedan arms again threw them back upon India. But it may be observed, that it is impossible to give in this place all that might be said of these tribes, which are already swelling the notes beyond moderation.

|| Kutchra, the son of the subjugated prince of Puttun Anbulwarra, B'heem, called B'hola, or the Reckless, became one of the distinguished leaders of Pirthi Raj. Sufficient is said of this family in a preceding book, of which it forms the subject.

Bheem, Aha Khomar the Kamdhuj, Lukhun the Bhagail,* Tarun the Purihar, with Tejl the Dor,† and Soda‡ Ur-Sâl, and Birgoojur Chundin Sên, and son of the Cat'hi§ Rao, the warrior Singram, and Beejy Raj Bhagail, and Chacha the Gohil,|| and Lukhun Pramara and the Rangri¶ Rao, the Samunt Poondeer, and Jey Sing Kamdhuj and Poonja Pahar, with B'harut Rao and the Bunkut Rao of Bednore,** and Tanka Chatto, the prince of the Rawuts,†† who seized Deotee from the Jadoon Jâge, with the warlike prince of Kutch,‡‡ Gumbeer, the Haoli Rao Hamir,§§ Kahn,||| the Lord of Poshkhur, and Puchaen the Chohan, and Runung Purihar.

By a slave Kahn had a son, Chignuk his name; the Bard knew his valour. He accompanied his father.

On the banks of Kalindi¶¶ the heroes encamped, all men of fame and pure race, for the pilgrimage of Kanouj.

As they crossed the black stream, fearful omens met their sight. A figure,

* A branch of the Chalook or Solanki tribe, the present chief of which is prince of B'hagaulk'hund.

† This race (classically Doda) is now extinct. A victory gained over its prince is recorded in an inscription which was found amidst the ruins of the palace of Pirthi Raj at Hansi, and forms the subject of a paper in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of London. S. 1224 is the date of this event, and Hamir and Kilhan (Ghelote) were the heroes on this occasion. The name of the latter prince, a junior branch of the Meywar family, and holding Nagda in fief, I found upon an inscription at this city, seven miles north of Oodipoor.

‡ The Soda is a branch of the Pramara tribe, and has always been confined to the more remote regions of Hindu civilization, occupying in the early periods of history the eastern portion of the valley of the Indus, and the tracts of the Indian desert contiguous to it, which was divided into two parts, whose political designations still exist, the northern being called Oomrasoomra (from Oomra, and Soomra, likewise subdivisions of the Pramara tribe); the southern D'hat, the capital of which was Oomrakote (fortress of the Oomrai), the residence of the Soda prince till expelled by the Mohamedan prince of Sînde. He now occupies the village of Chor, fifteen miles east of his ancient capital, all that is left of his old possessions. The insulated fortress of Bekher, on the Indus, was in the northern division, or Oomrasoomra, and was taken possession of by Alexander in his expedition down the river. By his historians, it is styled the capital of the Sogdi, doubtless the Soda tribe, to which this note refers. The now desert tracts then possessed many large and populous towns, still presenting vestiges, where the pastoral tribes roam with their flocks from oasis to oasis, wherever springs and pastures invite.

§ It is much to be wished that the Bard had given us the abode of the Cat'hi prince who was enrolled amongst the superior vassals of the Chohan. Though enumerated in the catalogue of Chund with the thirty-six royal Rajpoot races, every habit and custom is of most decided Scythic cast. He would yet prefer what he could gain by his lance and his steed to the pursuits of agriculture, which he despises, being still brave and independent as in the days of Alexander, when he opposed the further progress of this monarch on the Indus; for there is little doubt of the Cat'hi foe of the Macedonian, who dwelt on the confluent five streams (*Punjoud*), being the Cathi, who migrated to the south, and finally established themselves in the Saurashtra peninsula, to which they gave their name, Cattiwar. The record of their progressive descent must be given elsewhere.

I have visited the ruins of their first establishment in that country, and Cat'h-Kote, generally rendered 'the wooden (*Kat'h*) fortress,' is the stronghold of this race.

|| This tribe was displaced by the Rahtores on their establishment in the desert tracts. The Gohils then dwelt upon the Loony river; thence emigrating, they established their power in the Saurashtra peninsula, where the chief of Bhowanagara yet enjoys considerable possessions and influence. I visited this prince in 1822, and found him lamenting the loss of a ship from Sofala (the Ophir of Solomon), condemned for trading in slaves; a singular employment for a Rajpoot prince.

¶ *Rangri*, or *Rangra*, is an epithet applied to all Rajpoot chieftains; from *Ringa* (in the dialects), signifying 'field of battle.'

** This town is the place of residence of one of the sixteen superior vassal nobles of Meywar.

†† This is a Hindu title, and of great antiquity.

‡‡ The country touching the east branch, forming the Delta of the Indus.

§§ This Hamir is distinguished from the Hara Hamir by the epithet Haoli-rao. He was lord of Kote-Kangrah, and his authority must have extended considerably into the northern mountainous region, as the Bard styles him, on another occasion, "chief of Purbat-Put Pamer," or Pamer chief (*put*) of mountains (*purbat*). This ancient Hindu geographical designation, Purbat, or Pahar Pamer, was corrupted by Alexander's historians into Paropamisander.

||| The Bard here repeats the name of his favourite hero, probably for the sake of introducing the name of his fief, which he held under his nephew, the Emperor of Delhi. Poshkur, four miles to the north-west of Ajmere, is celebrated by its lake, one of the great places of pilgrimage to the Hindu devotee. Rao, or Prince Kahn, is honourably mentioned for his distinguished gallantry by the Mohamedan historians, under the name of Khandiral.

¶¶ Kalinda (Cali-nâdi) is the poetic appellation of the Yamuna, literally the Black River. It was in this stream the shepherd-god Crishna slew the serpent Calinâg; and in this combat he resembles the Pythic Apollo, to whose other characteristics, Nomios, Helios, &c. &c., we can produce counterparts in Gopala, Heri, &c. &c.

half male* half female, with a black water-vessel on its head; half the hair loosely floated, half was knotted; one eye stained with antimony; a necklace of pearls half black, half white; a vesture half red, half yellow. What means this omen? The bard replied, that it foretold his nuptials with Sunjogta, and the destruction of the sacrifice.

“When on the right,† attaining the object of search, the Devi‡ bird is seen, or if on the left on setting out, all will be well: fortune and fame attend such omens. But if thrice the bird’s note be heard on your right, proceed not! Yet if from your left it passes to the right,§ it is called Tarra Devi,|| and denotes the highest portion of reward.”

On the left a peasant led two asses by a string; on his head a bundle of grass, a sign inevitable of war: a Brahmin without the tiluk on his forehead; a horse jet black; a hermit without baboot;¶ all portentous of disaster.

The murder of Kaimas rushed on the mind of the Chohan. His soul desired

* *Ard-nari*, literally ‘half male,’ the Hermaphroditus of the Hindus: a title of Mahadeva, who is represented as partaking of both sexes.

† *Dekshina*, the right (*dexter*), or south.

‡ This bird of omen is of the wag-tail kind. It is difficult to confine to a note all that might be said on this prolific branch of Hindu superstition, “divination by birds:” but those conversant in the science pertaining to ancient Greece and Rome, are in possession of three-fourths of the secrets of the Soomuni, Soomuni, or Hindu augur.

That Greece was indebted to Hindu Scythia for this, as well as more important branches of knowledge, does not now rest upon assertion, as even her language will be best understood by the learned in Sanscrit.

I presented to the Royal Asiatic Society some ancient works, not on this branch only, but on divination in general, whether by sacrifices, lots, animals, birds, or dreams (*sonpanantra*): besides a very curious work on palmistry. A translation and comparison of these with the Grecian would more than satisfy curiosity; and might reveal the origin of ideas, now only surmised.

On the remote antiquity of this pursuit it were idle to enlarge. Poems nearly coeval with Moses, and anterior to the date assigned to Homer, oft refer to “the signs,” and, as amongst the Greeks and Romans, nothing in peace or war was undertaken without consulting them. The Hindu princes always had their soomuni, or augur, who was generally versed in judicial astrology; but the conversant in “the language of birds” was and is generally of the pastoral or wild tribes, as the Meenha, B’hil, &c. But princes and chieftains study this art, and I have frequently met with the notice of great events being brought about by the actors’ knowledge of these portents. At all events, all know the leading signs, and avoid, court, or despise them, according to their nerve and education.

The present prince of Oodipoor always carries in his pocket an Ephemeris, equally potent with that of the wizard Moore; and in a meeting with him I have been compelled to make a détour of the city, to avoid entering the “Gate of the Sun” (*Soomnipoor*), because the orb was unluckily placed.

The contractor of the transit duties attributed all the misfortunes which overtook him to his despising the omen given by the devi bird, here mentioned by the Bard. From negligence he had been unable to fulfil his contract, and had come ten miles to obtain my support, then adverse to him. He pitched his tent near my camp, and on his way to me seven times did the devi appear in the adverse quarter, and as often, to avert its influence, did he turn back: but having only a choice of evils, he at length disregarded it. Though nothing might have averted his disgrace, the devi had the merit of disclosing his fate, which he might more truly have traced to his own negligence.

The Grecian augurs, when they made their observations, looked towards the north; and the east being on their right hand, consequently the west was on their left. All omens towards the rising sun were accounted fortunate, as those to the point of his decline were considered the reverse. Homer makes Hector equally regardless as does the bard Chund his hero the Chohan,

“Whether o’ the right hand, towards the gilded east,

Or on the left, towards the dusky west,

They take their flight.”

The Romans, contrary to the Greeks, observing with their faces towards the south, had the east upon their left hand and the west upon their right. Whatever was fortunate, therefore, the Greeks called *δεξιον*; the Romans, *sinistrum*.

The Hindus, differing from both, look to the east: consequently the south (*dekshina*) is on their right. But the dekshina of the Hindu is still the *δεξιον* of the Greeks; both are the right, though in the Grecian it is the east, and in the Hindu the south.

§ With the Greeks the reverse of this was accounted the successful omen.

¶ The Meenha tribe, before setting out on their plundering inroads, have recourse to divination, either by the Tarra Devi or by arrows. In the former case, they place that portion of the plough called *hal* perpendicularly in the earth, and under the circular hole at the top they attach a small vessel filled with grain. Here they watch, and if the little devi bird passes through the aperture to peck the grain, success is indubitable; the goat is slain, and the cup oft drained in gratitude to the goddess, and their expedition is commenced in a state of inebriety.

¶ The ashes with which the anchorite covers himself.

to perish in battle, as he said to his heroes, "death in the red-stained field, and Gunga's banks in sight, is a lot reserved for few."

The buds of spring disclosed themselves anew; the immortal climber twined amid the trees: all was joy. The warriors, as they marched, passed the jest to each other with loud laughter and mirth. At the last watch of night, the journey was renewed: still evil omens pursued the lord of men. A new-married bride, bound on the back of her husband, trembling with alarm. He dismounted to avert its influence, when the devi on his left alighted amidst a heap of ashes. On his right, the partridge lamented for its mate. Alone grazed the black lord of the herd;* an arrow from his bow laid him low, but as he fell, the devi left the ashes and perched upon his back. Then did dismay alight on the countenance of each mighty warrior!

The Chohan went on. A Joginit† met his view: in one hand she bore the trident,‡ in the other the patera§ formed of a skull. The witch exclaimed, as she passed, "victory!" The Chohan dropped money in the vessel, and dismounting, touched her feet: she placed her hand on his back. With such signs as these the Chohan reached Joôshan, thirty-two coss|| from Delhi, and encamped.

The Purihar¶ prepared the repast, of which all the heroes partook. It was the day** of the moon, the fourth; one watch they reposed, and again took to horse.

They reached a village where the Nutts†† were amusing the inhabitants. On seven spear-points reared aloft, a female Nutt reposed. She screamed aloud "victory!" but instantly her dissevered head fell, an arm, a limb, and last on the ground weltered the trunk.

The Samunts eyed each other in speechless surprise, yet none dared ask his prince whither tended his journey. One said to his friend, "whither bends this pilgrimage?"—"Why ask," said the mighty Kahn to the Pramara Jait, "his resolve? To serve and die for him alone is our concern. But have you not heard Kanouj is his object? Pujoon is aware of this. Why trouble ourselves about the future? let it come. Oh, chief of the race of Koorma,‡‡ listen to the words of Kahn, thou north-star of fight! What is destined must

* The male antelope.

† A weird sister. There are sixty-four of these in the train of the Indian Hecate. They frequent fields of battle, and glut upon the slain.

‡ The *tri-sula*, or *tri-danta*, literally 'three-toothed,' is the emblem of Hur, the god of war, and his consort Doorga, or Sycla, the Grecian Cybele, as Bhavani, the Grecian Minerva, patroness of the bards in the East and West.

§ The Hindu sacrificial cup is named *patera*, derived from the *pât*, a 'leaf,' from which the first cup was formed. Hindus of all ranks not only make use of vessels for drinking, but for eating, from leaves. When we read, in the relation of the early travellers in Guzerat, that such was the wealth of the Bahara sovereigns, that they never ate twice from the same vessels, which were thrown away after the repast, instead of the gold and silver into which they have been magnified, let us substitute the leaf of the humble *palasa* (the *butea frondosa*). I have frequently sat down to a dinner of thirty to forty covers, similarly served; and the Prince of Oodipoor seldom slew a wild boar, that he did not send me some of the favourite portions in these natural pateras, which are merely held together by ligaments of grass. The identity with the *patera* of the Romans, and the *xorng* of the Greeks, will not fail to strike the reader's attention.

The *patera*, on this occasion, was the skull (in Sanscrit the *cupra*), the drinking vessel of Hur, the god of war, and equally of the Scandinavian Thor; and as all Odin's heroes used the skull for a drinking vessel, the *cupra* may have originated the Saxon "cup."

|| A measurement of distance, varying from a mile and a half to four miles.

¶ The Purihar tribe often serve in confidential household employments. The lord of the kitchen to the Delhi sovereign was of this tribe. They are also generally *poilas*, guardians of the gate.—(*Pol*, qu. *Pylos*?)

** Sonwar; from *Som*, 'the moon.'

†† Jugglers.

‡‡ Koorma or Kutchwaha, literally 'a tortoise,' is the name of one of the most celebrated of the thirty-six royal tribes, and claims descent from the deified Rama, monarch of Ayodhia.

be fulfilled ! Did not a faithful servant warn the Pandus against the dice,* yet was it vain ! Destiny must be fulfilled ! In vain did Beas† dissuade Junméja from making sacrifice ; the result is known. In vain did Lutchmun dissuade Ramchundra from shooting the golden‡ deer. In vain did the ministers of Rawun beg the surrender of Secta ; nor could the curse of Dervasa be averted. Our lord with his own hand has slain the great Kaimas, and in fetters languishes the mighty Chaônd Rae.”

The recollection of these events troubled their minds. The Bhât‡ alone is acquainted with his resolves. The fair Inchini's advice was disregarded ; not even the holy Raj Goor is heeded : nay, all omens and warnings are alike ; reckless he proceeds in his course !

In the morn again moved the Chohan, fair as the sky o'er his head. With each mighty Samunt, ten warriors, and to each of these five more, equal to a host. Such the force with Delhi's lord. Devi§ herself accompanied the array ! With Bhiroo|| to protect the heroes of the Chohan. Kalka¶ led the van ; in her train the sixty-four Jozimis,** with clouds of Bhoots** and Baitals !** Honour dwelt in the hearts of the heroes inseparable from their prince. As danger increased so their souls expanded, even as the lotus riseth with the waters.

They moved like a descending flood, like the rustling of the palmyra in the tempest : for the Chohan is the sun, his warriors the rays, to pierce the dark abode of the foe ! On the earth's surface where do their equals exist ? what heroes ever offered such themes for the bard ?

As he neared the city, the sun arose in foreign land ; the heroes, like the lotus, disclosing at his beam. Wherever the field, they will pluck fruit ; the world gazing in wonder at such procession.

In the deep glade of the forest a Dyte†† was espied. A crowd of dogs surrounded him ; his frame covered with ashes ; a necklace hung on his breast ; in one hand a bow, in the other a human skull ; as he screamed, the heavens reverberated. Blue and yellow his frame ; saffron marked his forehead. The Bard, pronouncing the assees,‡‡ demanded who he was, and whence he came ? “ My father made war in the Sut Joog,§§ and slew the giant Tripurara : his son am I. In the Treta||| I witnessed the wars of Ramchund. I beheld Urjoon destroy his own race and that of the Cûrwa : and now, in the Kul Joog,¶¶ I come to behold the destruction of the race of Pirthi Raj and Jychund, from the nuptials of Kanouj ; for from the womb of Joonae, cursed by Soomitra, is born this destroyer of both. To behold the Chohan seize her hand have I come.”

That morn, as light approached from the east, sleep sealed the eyes of Pirthi Raj. In a vision he beheld a virgin laughing, bright as the full moon. Halos of gold hung resplendent from her ears ; her eyebrow the form of Indra's bow ; sparkling her eyes : over her shoulders fell serpentine locks ; sweeter than the

* From Pujoon, its prince here mentioned, thirty-one descents are enumerated to its present head, the Prince of Jeypoor.

† In allusion to incidents in those ancient Hindu epics, the *Mahab'harata* and the *Ramayana*.

‡ The B'hât or V'hat, the genealogist or bard. (Qu. the *Vates* of the Romans ?)

§ The 'goddess,' *par eminence*.

|| The god of war, Hur, or Mahadeva, has two sons, called Caba and Gora Bhiroo (Sans. *B'hairava*), or the black and fair Bhiroo. They are the standard-bearers to the god of battle, whom they always accompany to the field.

¶ The female personification of destruction.

** Attendants of the goddess.

†† A demon, Titan.

‡‡ A benediction bestowed by bards, sacred characters, and females.

§§ In Sanscrit, *satya-yuga*, the golden age.

|| The silver age.

¶¶ The iron age.

kohil's song her speech, disclosing teeth fair as the pomegranate seed.* The mole on her chin was as a bee sipping the sweets of the lotus : on her breast a garland of flowers. She had stolen the waist of the leopard ; her gait majestic as the swan. " Oh, loved one," said the Chohan, " who and whence art thou ?"—" My husband is Lord of Joginipoor ; my frame and his are one. I am the daughter of Jychund, destined to destroy the race of father and mother from the curse of Soomitra. My name, Kulla Preca : in a former birth, Mun-gosha the Apsara. I come to give warning."

The vision fled : the Chohan awoke. His eyes fell on the Bard, to whom he told his dream. " War," said he, " will break the back of Sehesnag."†

The gods and Dytes, foreseeing the result, took their vessels in their hands, and in bye roads and forests sought the paths to Kanouj, to see the game of destruction. There Mahadeo seated on Brisab,‡ the Ganges flowing§ from his head.|| The god himself marked the tiluk on the forehead of the Chohan.

Brimha|| appeared to the mighty Kahn, who took the bandage from his eyes. " Agnin," said he, " shall we meet, but there ! in the mansion of the sun !"

Another *yojun*¶ had they moved. A form stalked by ; lightning flashed from his eye : in one hand he held a standard, the colour of the rain-cloud, the other wielded the mace. Silukha** beheld and bent his head !

The smoke-eyed†† god, his hands red with blood, a cloth round his loins, pronounced the word " victory !" as he placed the peacock-plume on the head of Lungri Rao.

Three *yojun* more, Goind Rao beheld the lord of his adorations. Earth trembled as though Indra had descended. Pure as the pearl his frame, in stature lofty. Surrounded by the gods, the Apsaras waved the chaour o'er his head. It was Chandrama.‡‡ " My son," said he, " we shall meet again in my dwelling above."

At the foot of a huge burr tree, a cavern appeared, illumined with a brilliant flame. The Bard dismounted and entered. Hur-sid§§ herself appeared.

* A favourite metaphor of the Hindu poet is to compare the teeth of the fair to the pomegranate seed, which of a pure white shining through the transparent crimson pulp, has a beautiful effect.

† The thousand (*sehes*)-headed snake (*naga*), which, according to Hindu mythology, supports the globe.

‡ The bull, the steed of the god of war, Mahadeo.

§ The throne of this, the Indian Jupiter, is placed amidst the eternal snows of Kylasa, a lofty pinnacle of the Himalaya, from whose glaciers the Ganges descends, and is feigned by the Hindu poets to have fallen on the braided coronet (*jit*) of the father of creation. Amidst the ample folds of the Jit, she wandered for a series of years, and at length liberated, escaped through the pillars of Hercules (*Heri-dwar*, 'portal of Heri') into the plains of Hindusthan. Thus, like Pallas, Gunga was born from the head of Jove ; and as in her flight she gave birth to the Hindu god of war, Ku-mara, she partakes of the attributes both of Juno and Minerva. One of the appellations of this Hindu goddess is *Januvl* ; and like Juno, the mother of Mars, she produced Ku-mara without sexual intercourse. *Mara* is the striker, the prefix *Ku* meaning 'excellent.' Ku-mara became the general of the gods ; and the bird sacred to Juno, to complete the analogy, is equally so to Ku-mara. Can there be a doubt that the Grecian and Roman mythology is borrowed from the Hindu ?

|| The only temple in India to Brimha, the creator, is at the sacred Poshkur, the fief of Kahn.

¶ A measure of four coss.

** Pataliswara, lord of the infernal regions, the tutelary deity of the Pramaras, of whom Silukha was chief, and whose shrine was on his fief, the celebrated Abou, where it still attracts the Hindu devotee, and whence I copied an inscription relative to the last of this race.

†† Dhoomra Ketu or Bhiron.

‡‡ The moon, a male divinity with the Hindus, as with the Scandinavians. He is termed *Chundra*, *Som*, *Ind*, &c. : and as the latter is the parent of the *Indu-vansa*, or race of the moon, so the other race is called *Surya-vansa*, or race of the sun. The lunar race ruled at Delhi in the very dawn of history. The deified *Crishna* was a branch of it, being descended from *Budha* (Mercury), the son of *Ind* (the moon), the son of *Somudra* (ocean). There can be little doubt that to this parent of the *Indu* race we owe the term *India* applied to our Eastern empire. A simple etymology, though hitherto unnoticed.

§§ Hecate.

"Fear nothing," she said, "oh Chund; Sunjogta will be the prize of your lord. He will convey her to Delhi; but sixty-four leaders of fame will discover the secret of Hur-Mundala,* and receive the hands of the heavenly fair."

It was the fifth. A watch of the night had fled when Pirthi Raj reached Daohulpoor. They halted, fed their steeds, and reposed; in the morn again moved on, and reached Sunkurpoor. He entertained his chiefs, he dwelt on the exploits in the red field of fight, and laughing, said, "with the Bard's chogala on my shoulder, shall I visit the palace of Jychund. Should the hour of battle arrive, be prepared: this affair is yours, not mine, for your services are my support. Kanouj is now but two yojun distant; there is the abode of Kamdhuj, and there I go to see him!"

They replied: "the rays of royalty will burst forth though hid under the beggar's garb. Can the wanton conceal her wiles? the good man his charity? or the warrior his deeds in arms?"—"And do you hope, oh lord," said Silukha, "the leather bottle of the Bard will disguise you?"

The warriors exclaimed, "the deception is worthy of the gods! Where is the government without deceit?† it cannot exist without. Deceit and stratagem are the very soul of dominion."

With Kahn and Goind, Pujoon and Silukha, Nidder and Poondeer, the Tuhar Puhar and Jadoon Jam, Sing Pramari and Ajanbah,‡ the Goojurj Kenek, and Chund the bard, he held council.

A watch of the night remained. The Chohan prepared to leave Sunkurpoor, when the sound of "victory" was heard from the north-east,|| for victory gained in the north.

It was Thursday, the Aswini¶ Nekitra. The Chohan took the road for the ornament of Janovi.** What is like Gunga, which alike lustrates the soul and the body?

The sun at last rent the veil of darkness. Night had appeared an age. As the heroes approached the city, their hearts rose to heaven, their strength increased. Proud in resolve, one said he would storm Soorloka;†† another would compel Indra to share with him his throne; a third exclaimed, "death and renown in the service of Pirthi Raj!" As does the young bride fly the nuptial couch on the approach of morn, so did they desire the departure of night, that day might witness their deeds in arms.

* The heaven of Hur, the god of war.

† *Chul.*

‡ 'Long-armed'; an epithet by which was known one of the principal chieftains of Pirthi Raj. To have long arms is indispensable to a Hindu hero. Pirthi Raj himself is described as having arms "touching his knees." This Ajanbah has the same meaning as the Persian *Dirazdisht*, the *Artaxerxes Longimanus* of Roman history.

§ A numerous race, in all probability one of the aborigines of India, originating the name of one of its grand divisions, Goojurashtra, Goojeerat, commonly written Guzzerat.

¶ *Eran.*

¶ The sun in Gemini.

** A name of the river-goddess Gunga. (See note §, p. 111.)

†† The abode (*loca*, qu. *locus*?) or heaven of heroes (*soor*).

THUGGEE.*

WHEN the question of Suttees was argued before the Privy Council, some few years back, on the appeal of certain natives of India against the abolition of the rite, Dr. Lushington, the counsel supporting the appeal, in the course of an animated argument for the right of every class to enjoy the most perfect freedom of religious exercises, however repugnant to the notions of the rest of the world, was interrupted by an inquiry from Mr. Charles Grant, whether he contended that those who perpetrated robbery and murder, under colour of a religious sanction, should enjoy the like immunity. The learned advocate (to use a nautical phrase) was taken a-back: he had either never heard of the Thugs of India, or trusted that those in whose hearing he spoke were ignorant of their existence or character. A very close acquaintance with human depravity, in its various aspects, would scarcely, indeed, in the absence of positive demonstration, permit us to believe that rational beings could persuade themselves that the destruction of their fellows by the most treacherous and cowardly species of assassination, for the mere purpose of plunder, could be tolerated, much less ordained, by the deity. The fact is, however, no longer matter of doubt; and the discovery adds a new chapter to the frightful history of enormities, the practice of which is not repugnant to the nature of even semi-civilized man. That superstition, or to speak with more precision, an inherent sense of natural religion perverted by ignorance and bad passions, can reconcile mankind to atrocities which they imagine will propitiate those unseen powers by whom their existence and fortunes are controlled, is a truth too well established. This motive renders human sacrifices, which have existed from the earliest times and amongst comparatively civilized nations, intelligible acts. But those deeds of darkness—anthropophagy, as a religious rite—the making the body of one man the tomb of another's, as a mark of piety—even the organized system of assassination pursued by the Old Man of the Mountain—are all rational courses of action, compared with one in which the gratification of pure selfishness, by the crime of murder in its basest form, is legalized by a supposed sanction from heaven.

It is not wonderful that a crime so incredible should have so long escaped the notice of the British Government of India. Notices of its existence are to be found in some of the narratives of early travellers in India, and within the last thirty years, the fact that there was a fraternity of highway-robbers, called Thugs, or Phansigars, was known; but it was not until the attention of the Indian Government was specially directed to the subject, and active agents, European and native, were employed in the pursuit of the miscreants, that the perpetration of the crime on so large a scale, and under a system with such extensive ramifications, was brought to light.

Our Journal has, for some years past, contained copious and minute details, from private as well as public sources, of the history, character, and

* Illustrations of the History and Practices of the Thugs, and Notices of some of the Proceedings of the Government of India for the Suppression of the Crime of Thuggee. London, 1837. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

operations of the Thugs; but the vast accumulation of facts made in the course of the measures adopted for the suppression of Thuggee, disclosed on the trials of the various criminals, in the confessions of associates turned approvers, and in communications from natives who dreaded to make them whilst there was a risk of incurring thereby the vengeance of the assassins, have furnished ample materials for the work under consideration.

It costs but little trouble to the Hindus to fabricate a legend for any purpose, and their list of deities furnishes so great a variety, that a patron-god is easily found. The Thugs place themselves under the auspices of Parvati (whom they commonly term Devi), the consort of Siva, in her form of Bhavani (Nature), or of Kali (Time), both possessing *destructive* energies. The fabulous institution of this horrible association is thus related. Mankind, it is said, were once threatened with extermination by a voracious demon, who devoured them fast, until the goddess Bhavani came to their relief. She attacked the monster, but found that every drop of blood spilt upon the earth produced a new demon. To counteract this, the goddess resorted to a very improbable and clumsy expedient. She created two men (a superfluous trouble), to each of whom she gave a handkerchief, and commanded them to kill the demons without shedding their blood: which, it seems, was quietly and expeditiously accomplished by means of strangulation. The two champions were thereupon made by the grateful goddess the founders of a caste, the individuals of which were to gain their livelihood by the destruction of the race they had rescued. Bhavani not only permitted, but commanded them "to strangle men as they had strangled demons."

This absurd legend is a point of strong faith amongst these wretches, who profess to believe that robbery without murder would be a disobedience of heaven's decrees. They declared to the European officers who took them, that "an institution formed by Devi could not be suppressed by man;" that no man was in reality killed by them, but that "all who were strangled were strangled in effect by God;" that "from the time that the omens were favourable, the travellers in their company were considered as victims thrown into their hands by the deity to be killed, and that the Thugs were the mere instruments in Devi's hands to destroy them:" "if we do not kill them (said one), she will never be again propitious to us, and we and our families will be involved in misery and want." This impression steels their hearts against pity or remorse. Capt. Sleeman asked one of the approvers:

Do you never feel sympathy for the persons murdered?—never pity or compunction?—*A.* Never.

And you can sleep as soundly by the bodies or over the graves of those you have murdered, and eat your meals with as much appetite as ever?—*A.* Just the same.

By virtue of the same faith, they believe that those who have persecuted Thugs are visited with divine displeasure, and they mention the instances of a rajah of Jhalore, Madhajee Sindhia, and others, whose deaths were really caused by their cruelty to Thugs. The success of the English Government against them is accounted for partly by the *ikbal*, or good fortune, of the

Company; but principally by their own sins, that is, their letting travellers escape who ought to have been murdered; admitting all classes of people to the sacred order of Thugs; murdering all persons without distinction (whereas many castes and classes, as well as women, are to be spared), and neglect of omens. "Be assured," says one of the fraternity, "that Devi never forsook us till we neglected her." Several of the Thugs declared that one of the chief causes of their misfortunes is their killing of women. The exemption of the helpless sex from destruction is a redeeming quality in their execrable creed. Beauty has been known to disarm even those Thugs who habitually violate this rule of mercy. One of the approvers states that he belonged to a gang of 150, when, in an expedition through Rajpootana, they met a lady of the Peshwa's household. "We intended to kill her and her followers," he says, "but we found her very beautiful, and after having her and her party three days within our grasp, and knowing that they had a lakh and a half of rupees' worth of property, in jewels and other things, with them, we let her and her party go: we had talked to her, and felt love towards her, for she was very beautiful."

The Thugs have derived a most comfortable confirmation of the divine origin and sanction of their practices from their interpretation of the figures and symbols exhibited in the caves of Ellora.

Feringeea. Every one of the operations is to be seen there: in one place, you see men strangling; in another, burying the bodies; in another, carrying them off to the graves. There is not an operation in Thuggee that is not exhibited in the caves of Ellora.

Sahib Khan. I have seen the *sotlia* (inveigler) sitting upon the same carpet with the traveller, and in close conversation with him, just as we when we are worming out their secrets. In another place the strangler has got his *roomal* over his neck, and is strangling him; while another, the Chumochee, is holding him by the legs.

Nasir. These I have also seen; and there is no mistaking them.

Feringeea. I have seen these two, and also the Lughas carrying away the bodies to the grave, and the sextons digging the grave with the sacred pick-axe: all is done just as if we had ourselves done it—nothing could be more exact.

Nasir. It could not have been done by Thugs, because they would never have exposed the secret of their trade; and no other human being could have done it.—It must be the work of the gods: human hands could never have performed it.

To the readers of this Journal, who have been presented with frequent details of the practices of the Thugs, and their mode of operating, the horrible statements contained in this work will offer little that is positively new. In northern India, they are commonly known by the name just mentioned; in the south, they are called Phansigars, or 'stranglers,' Ari Tulucar, or 'noosers,' and by other terms implying their mode of murder. Though they are referred to by Thevenot, the traveller, there is reason to believe that the British Government knew nothing of the real character of the Thugs till after the conquest of Srirangapatam, in 1799, when some were

apprehended near Bangalore. Still they were not suspected to belong to a class of hereditary murderers till 1807, when several were seized near Arcot, returning with their booty from an expedition, when information was obtained which revealed the true nature of this fraternity. At this time, it would appear that the Thugs found protection from the Poligars in the now ceded districts in the Carnatic, who in return received part of the plunder. The principles of their association, and their peaceful habits when not employed on their murderous expeditions, exempted them from all suspicion. They had fixed habitations, engaged in the tillage of land, and appeared to be dependent on the proceeds of honest industry. When commencing their predatory occupation, they set out in small gangs, prepared to act in concert or join in one body, as occasion may require; for the promoting of which object, they have a peculiar dialect and signs understood only by themselves. Capt. Sleeman states that the gangs have sometimes numbered two or three hundred, generally separated into isolated parties of ten or twenty. They assume the appearance of inoffensive travellers, traders, and sometimes wealthy merchants. Their operations are facilitated by spies and emissaries, who haunt choultries and towns where travellers rest, and also by agents of a superior character, native moneyers, and petty traders. They enter towns and villages in small parties, so as not to excite suspicion, often accompanied by children, and sometimes handsome women, who act their parts in inveigling travellers. They are skilled in all the arts of deception, and insinuate themselves into the confidence of their victims, in whose company they agree to travel, as for mutual protection. At a proper time and place, one of the gang suddenly throws the rope or roomal round the neck of the victim, retaining one end, whilst the other is secured by an accomplice; it is crossed behind the neck and drawn very tight, the two who hold it pressing the head forward, whilst a third villain, who is in readiness behind the traveller, seizes him by the legs, and he is then thrown on the ground, and thus disabled from resistance. The effect of the noose is aided by kicks inflicted on the parts most likely to hasten death. Every precaution is taken to prevent surprise, and to accomplish concealment. The corpses are thrown into graves three or four feet deep, the bodies being placed face downwards, and gashed, to hasten decomposition. When the Thugs are interrupted in the disposal of the bodies, they throw them into wells, or ravines. The preparation of the noose is a branch of their art. They sometimes use a short rope with a loop at one end; but a turban, sash, or waistcloth is most usually employed, as they are readier, and excite no suspicion. When a waistcloth is used, it is doubled to the length of about two feet; a knot is formed at the double extremity, and a slip-knot tied about eighteen inches from it: the two knots give a firm hold to the cloth, and prevent its slipping through the hands. When the person is brought to the ground, the slip-knot is loosed by the Thug who holds that part of the cloth, and he makes another fold round the neck, upon which, placing his foot, he draws the cloth tight, in the manner (as a Thug expressed it) of "packing a bundle of straw." These wretches sometimes accomplish their execrable purpose

whilst their fellow-travellers are asleep. Against such a cowardly mode of attack, arms are of little or no avail, especially as the robbers always outnumber the victims. The plunder is sometimes carried home, and sometimes disposed of on the road, but not near the residence of the murdered person. In former times, according to Dr. Sherwood, the Phansegars of Southern India reserved a portion for the Poligar, another for the performance of religious ceremonies, and a third was allotted for the benefit of the widows and families of deceased members. Of the remainder, the leader of the gang took two shares, the men actually engaged in the murder one and a half, and the rest one share each. Elsewhere, different modes of division are recognized.

The profession of a Thug is hereditary; but the craft receives accretions from strangers, who are admitted, however, with great caution, and seldom after they have attained mature age. The Thugs have grades of rank amongst them, those of Jemadar and Soubadar, which are gained by superior wealth, influence, mental and muscular power. Children and novices are gradually initiated into the mysteries of Thuggee. To the pupil, an expedition presents the aspect of a journey of pleasure. Receiving a share of the booty, he soon perceives that it is the fruit of robbery; when familiar with this, he begins to suspect a fouler crime; he then becomes certain of the fact, and at length is permitted to witness the perpetration of the deed. After passing through the successive grades of scout, sexton, and holder of the limbs, he is advanced to the dignity of *Bhurtote*, or strangler. A too precipitate disclosure of the entire mystery to a novice has been known to produce immediate delirium and death: demonstrating that the powerful anodyne of superstition cannot always still the rebukes of nature.

The pickaxe, or implement used by the Thugs in the interment of the bodies, is, for some reason or other, an object held by them, in every part of India, in the highest veneration. They say that when Kalee ceased to act as the scavenger of the Thugs, she presented them with one of her teeth for a pickaxe. Its fabrication is superintended with the greatest care and secrecy; it is consecrated to the holy duty to which it is destined with many ceremonies; it is washed first in water, then in sugar and water, then in milk, and lastly in ardent spirits; it is tried, with prayers to Devi, on a coco-nut, and when thoroughly lustrated and sanctified, is entrusted to the care of a Thug distinguished by his shrewdness, caution, and sobriety. They fully believe that, if thrown into a well, it will come up of itself when wanted. They swear on the pickaxe, and the sanction is said to be of more efficacy in binding their consciences than the Ganges water with Hindus, or the *Koran* with Mohamedans. "If any man swears to a falsehood upon a pickaxe, properly consecrated," said a Thug, "his head will turn round, his face towards the back, and he will writhe in torture till he dies:" this some of the most intelligent of the Thugs declared they had often witnessed.

When a novice is to be initiated, one of the most experienced of the

gang acts as his *guru*,* who instructs him in his duties, and presides over the rites of initiation. A victim is selected for the first essay, whose strength is below the average; the period of operation is when the traveller is just aroused from sleep. Preparatory to the attempt, the *guru* takes his pupil into a field, with three or four others, and invokes the aid of the goddess. If the sign be favourable, the fatal knot is solemnly tied, and delivered to the novice, who receives it with reverence, and with the aid of a practised *Ghumgeea*, or holder of hands, completes his horrid task.

After every murder, a solemn sacrifice is performed, termed *Tapoonee*, in which *goor*, or coarse sugar, is an ingredient. This hallowed article must not touch the lips of every Thug; only the actual assassins are esteemed worthy of this distinction. The effect of the consecrated sugar is believed to be irresistible. Captain Sleeman having reproached some of the fraternity on account of a murder marked by many ferocious features, one of the party replied: "We all feel pity sometimes; but the *goor* of the *Tapoonee* changes our nature; it would change the nature of a horse. Let any man once taste of that *goor*, and he will be a Thug, though he knew all the trades and have all the wealth in the world. My father made me taste of that fatal *goor* when I was a mere boy, and if I were to live a thousand years, I should never be able to follow any other trade."

The superstitions of the Thugs are all of Hindu origin; yet Mohamedans implicitly adopt them, and most of the Thugs of southern India are said to be Musulmans, who adhere to the rites of the *Koran*. When taxed with inconsistency, they justify their departure from the law of their Prophet, on the subject of murder, by alleging that Bhavani influences their fates in this world; "and what she orders in this world," said a Musulman Thug, "we believe that God will not punish in the next."

The operations of Thuggee are invariably governed by omens, which are supposed to be the indications of the will of their goddess. Their interpretation constitutes an extensive branch of Thug learning; but different castes or clans have different rules of interpretation. Omens on the left are called *Pilhaoo*; on the right *Thibaoo*. The auspices are taken by the pundit with as much solemnity as amongst the ancient Romans. The ass, the jackal, the wolf, deer, the hare, the dog, the lizard, and birds of various kinds, are amongst the objects whence the omens are deduced.

Female Thugs are not common; but mention is made of a female leader, or Jemadarree, of two hundred Thugs, in the Madras territories, who has amassed great wealth by the practice of Thuggee; and of a wife of a Jemadar in the Jeypore territory, who accompanied her husband, and assisted him in strangling: on one occasion, she strangled a man who had overpowered him. Mothers are known to have made their sons go on Thuggee, and wives their husbands.

The belief that this crime is a duty, extinguishes all sense of gratitude to individuals, which never interferes to prevent a sacrifice. An accomplice

* The compiler of the work under consideration has not been happy in the etymological attempt to derive the term *guru* "from the *goor*, or coarse sugar, which forms an important ingredient in the ceremonies of initiation." *Guru*, Sans., 'a grave man,' denotes universally, in India, a spiritual guide, or tutor.

coolly tells the following tale of a murder perpetrated on the family of a moonshee, who had rendered a party an important service, in enabling them to escape justice from the hands of the British authorities.

“We fell in with the moonshee and his family at Chupara, between Nagpore and Jubulpore; and they came on with us to Lucknadow, where we found that some companies of a native regiment, under European officers, were expected the next morning. It was determined to put them all to death that evening, as the moonshee seemed likely to keep with the companies. Our encampment was near the village, and the moonshee’s tent was pitched close to us. In the afternoon, some of the officers’ tents came on in advance, and were pitched on the other side, leaving us between them and the village; the khulases were all busily occupied in pitching them. Noor Khan and his son, Sadee Khan, and a few others, went, as soon as it became dark, to the moonshee’s tent; and began to sing and play upon a sitar, as they had been accustomed to do. During this time, some of them took up the moonshee’s sword, on pretence of wishing to look at it. His wife and children were inside, listening to the music. The *ghirnee*, or signal, was given; but at this moment the moonshee saw his danger, called out ‘murder,’ and attempted to rush through, but was seized and strangled. His wife, hearing him, ran out with the infant in her arms; but was seized by Ghubboo Khan, who strangled her, and took the infant. The other daughter was strangled in the tent. The saeses (grooms) were, at the time, cleaning their horses; and one of them, seeing his danger, ran under the belly of his horse, and called out ‘murder;’ but he was soon seized, and strangled, as well as all the rest.”

It is plain from various parts of the proceedings noticed in this work, that not only were patrons of Thugs found amongst the landholders and heads of villages, but amongst the native authorities of the country generally, who, Major Stewart says, “connive at the proceedings of these murderers, and participate in their plunder.” One of the Thug witnesses pretends that, in Bundelcund, the leaders kept up a direct intercourse with the local authorities, whose favour was conciliated by *nuzeranas*, and that “assistance and support from English authorities are, through artifice, also obtained.” The work, however, is deficient in not showing the ramifications of Thug agency amongst the trading and monied men in the towns, without whose assistance, as the Thugs admit, they would have been unable to pursue their calling with ease and security.

The number of persons who have fallen victims to Thuggee must be immense. It is difficult to form an accurate estimate, but the amount of some thousands annually may be fairly surmised. One Thug has been known to have been present at two hundred murders.

The report of Captain Sleeman represents the number of Thugs committed between 1826 and 1835 to be 1562, of whom 1,450 have been convicted, and 328 executed. Since then, however, a vast number have been convicted.*

If the British Government shall succeed, as there is every reason to hope they will, in extirpating this horrible crime, they must establish a new claim to the gratitude and attachment of their native subjects.

* See our twenty-third volume, *Asiatic Intelligence*, p. 266.

OFFERINGS AND OMENS.

A TALE OF LUCKNOW.

HUSSUN BUKHS, a syed of good property and excellent character, had passed through the greater portion of his life without a single care, a circumstance partly attributable to several fortunate coincidences, and partly to his own temper, for he was one of those good-natured, obstinate men, who, without a disagreeable method of enforcing it, will always have their own way. Absolute monarch in his own family, he ruled despotically over every individual composing it, while at the same time that his power was scarcely felt, nobody even dreamed of disobeying it. Not one of the five wives who succeeded each other, for he had never more than two at a time, proved untractable or contentious; in fact, his whole household showed itself a pattern of order, and the poor man in his simplicity dreamed that this was to last for ever. The offspring of Hussun Bukhs' marriages consisted of three sons and a daughter; two of the former were many years older than their sister, and were married, settled, and provided for, the one at Delhi, the other at Dacca, while the youngest child was still a boy. All his wives were dead; sensibility is so inimical to happiness, that in stating the fact of our respectable friend's felicitous state of existence, it seemed unnecessary to add, that he was not troubled with a superabundance of those finer feelings which are so apt to render the possessor miserable. The first lady, who had the honour to become Hussun's bride, was so remarkably plain, that her death, which occurred within the year, occasioned him no regret at all; he had been somewhat reconciled to her want of beauty, by the pliability of her temper, but considered herself rather fortunate than otherwise in being so soon rid of an incumbrance. The second he liked well enough, but she died just at the time that another and a better match had suggested itself, and at length he became so accustomed to the death of a wife, that he considered it to be a matter of course, and a thing not worth grieving about. The truth is, Hussun Bukhs entertained a very contemptuous opinion of the sex—no uncommon circumstance in an orthodox Mohamedan; for though the Prophet, according to the best authenticated account, did not set them the example, the greater number of his followers have agreed to look upon women as a very inferior race of beings.

The syed piqued himself greatly upon the strictness of his religious principles, and the purity of his creed; he was a Soonee of the most rigid description, and kept every fast and festival in the most exemplary manner, while nothing forbidden in the remotest way ever entered his house. It was very easy to preserve this austerity and discipline, since he lived in the heart of a community entertaining the same opinions as himself, and in a Mohamedan city, which, though under European surveillance, maintained all its own customs, with less mixture of foreign habits than might be found elsewhere. The greater portion of his domestics consisted of slaves brought up in his family, and in that of his father before him, and who, looking up to him as the supreme director and controller of all things, never thought of introducing any innovation. Indeed, they were unaware of the existence of a different state of things, or at least considered that they had no business to inquire how infidels and heretics conducted themselves; it was sufficient for them to know that they were right, and that all who differed from them were wrong. What need was there of any

thing else? and with this comfortable conviction, they went on smoothly from year to year, performing all the prescribed ceremonies. Every member of the family became a *fakeer* at the festival of the Mohurram, assuming, for the time, the emblems of those devoted persons, who, through their grief for the martyrdom of Hussun and Hosein, really and truly renounced the pomps and vanities of the world. Hussun Bukhs himself, to show that he was too learned a person to consider such extravagance lawful, was content to have a *syloe* made of green thread tied round his wrists, but permitted his women, children and slaves, for whose meaner capacities he entertained great compassion, to deck themselves out in green garments, and to rub their faces with *abeer*, a powder composed of pounded sandal-wood, rose-leaves, camphor, and milk, and used instead of the chalk and ashes, so conspicuous as part of the exterior of a *fakeer*. They kept all the fasts with great exactness, neither eating nor drinking from sunset to sunset during the whole of the Ramadan. Neither did they forget to banquet at the festivals; great was the cookery going on at the *Bakra Eede*, and large the quantity of victuals consumed; and at other grand *Eedes* also, while they were very particular in observing every regulation, in seasons of joy or of mourning.

Hussun Bukhs, satisfied that every thing was going on properly in his household, gave himself up to the enjoyment of his hookah and the pleasures of conversation. He considered himself fortunate in the possession of one tried and trusty friend; a man about his own age, and nearly, if not quite, his equal in wealth. These two sages, for such in their own opinion they might be deemed, met every day to discuss knotty points in religion, to rail against the Sheeas, and to consider how best their respective incomes might be improved. At length, after several years had passed in this kind of intercourse, it occurred to both, that Hussun Bukhs had a daughter, while Khoja Nusr Oollah was still living in single blessedness. Hussun Bukhs, never having experienced any thing save the deepest submission from his own wives, and not having the least idea that a woman could ever expect a will of her own, recollecting only that Rooqeea Begum had reached a marriageable age, closed with his friend's offer, and a contract being duly drawn out, they both signed, sealed, and delivered it, according to form. Having taken this preliminary step, Hussun proceeded to one of minor importance; he informed the person whom he had placed at the head of his zenana of his intentions, and directed her to acquaint Rooqeea with his determination. Rooqeea had never seen the intended bridegroom, but she could form a very shrewd guess respecting his personal appearance; she knew that he was older-looking, and considerably fatter, than her father, who had imbibed a sufficient proportion of clarified butter to be an exceedingly portly, not to say clumsy, personage. Moreover, she was credibly informed that the small-pox had made woeful ravages in the countenance of the suitor, and that altogether, he was not the kind of man whom maidens love to look upon. That she had seen another person much better calculated to engage her affections, was a secret only known to herself, the individual in question, and a confidential female friend.

Rooqeea was expert in flying kites, and she indulged in her favourite amusement every night on the top of the house, which was surrounded by a parapet so high, that it could not be overlooked excepting by one still more lofty: the next mansion was of equal height, also surrounded by a high parapet, and for a long time Rooqeea engaged in warfare with a kite from her neighbour's mansion, without knowing or caring who was the opponent. She had generally been successful, her kite soaring the highest, and cutting through the line of

the one that crossed its course.* One evening, having as usual secured the prize which fell down upon the platform where she was standing, she was struck by the peculiar beauty and elegance of the paper toy, which was covered with very well executed devices in silver and gold, and wreathed with flowers. The education of Rooqeea, though not first-rate, had not been neglected; her father, entertaining no apprehension of danger from any increase of knowledge that a woman could obtain, had not interdicted those accomplishments occasionally taught to Mohamedan ladies, and his daughter, therefore, could read and write. She was struck by two lines of poetry inscribed upon this kite; the subject was love, and the words entered her heart. Hoping to obtain a sight of other verses equally beautiful and equally touching—for hitherto she had never perused any thing but religious works—she pursued her amusement more eagerly than before; but fortune now proved adverse, she lost her own kite. On three succeeding evenings the same fate befell her; at length she became impatient, and determined to look over the wall to see, if possible, what had become of her property, and whom she was contending against. The upper part of the pillar which enclosed the staircase leading to the house-top had fallen in at the last *tufaan*, and not having yet been repaired, the stones and mortar were lying about; she heaped these up against the wall, ascended so as to raise her head above the parapet, and encountered a face as eager and as handsome as her own. The pair thus meeting gazed for a minute in silence, both seemed rooted to the spot in admiration and astonishment; at length the young man—for unfortunately it was one of the proscribed sex—whose eyes were rivetted upon those of the amazed girl, spoke. Rooqeea, recalled by his passionate language to a sense of the impropriety of her conduct, started; the stones slipped from under her feet, and she jumped down, scattering them as she reached the ground, just in time to be found harmlessly employed by some of her companions of the zenana. Rooqeea had taken the only opportunity which offered to look over the wall, for the workmen had been engaged to restore the tower, and they came on the following morning. The face, however, she had seen, was imprinted upon her heart; it presented itself in her dreams, and during the day was never absent from her mind's eye. She made a confederate of a young person, somewhat older than herself, to whom she was strongly attached, and Punna, for that was the slave's name, was therefore not much surprised at being accosted by a cavalier, who had watched her from the house, whither she had been sent to make some purchases. At first, according to custom, she made a great many scruples, and refused to give any information on the subject of inquiry; but at the sight of a piece of gold, she relented a little, and finally consented to deliver a letter to the young lady. Rooqeea received this missive with transport; it was written on paper starred all over with gold, and bordered with beautiful emblems of the same, and it was wrapped in two covers, one of satin, and one of the richest silver tissue. Rooqeea, unaccustomed to epistolary correspondence, could not venture to write in return, but she sent a token, and a kind message in answer. Khalid Zooffur, the youth who had been so deeply captivated by the fat syed's daughter, felt anxious to obtain an interview, and that was managed by the ingenuity of Punna, who admitted the lover into the garden by means of a door so ill secured by a padlock and staple in the inside, that there was no difficulty whatever in opening it.

* It is necessary to inform those who are unacquainted with the recreations of the East, that kite-flying is an amusement which is followed with eagerness by persons of mature age, and requires some skill; the string being coated with pounded glass, and the object of the fliers being to cut each other's kite-string.

Hussun Bukhs, never dreaming that any member of his family would think of transgressing the long-established rules of his faith and house, was much too easy and confiding to cherish any thing akin to jealousy or suspicion; the world had gone well with him, his people had been submissive and faithful, and there was no reason on earth that things should not always remain the same; but until now there had not been a grown-up daughter in the case, a consideration unluckily which never entered the syed's sapient head. The lovers had agreed that affairs should be put in train to bring about a marriage between them, with the consent of their mutual relatives; they were, therefore, much grieved and surprised when Hussun Bukhs proclaimed his intention of bestowing the young lady upon his valued friend and companion. Khalid Zooftur, considering that the design could not have proceeded very far, took heart, and determined to make his proposals in form. They were received as might have been expected by those acquainted with the character of Hussun Bukhs; his mind had been made up, his resolve taken, and there was an end. No eloquence could convince Hussun Bukhs that he ever had been, ever could or ever should be, in the wrong; nothing short of some dire consequences, proceeding from some oversight or error, could persuade him of the possibility of such a thing. The oratory of the young lover, therefore, was wasted upon air: the father of his beloved remaining deaf, dumb, and insensible to all he could urge. Disappointed, but not cast down, Khalid Zooftur repaired to the place of rendez-vous, and there essayed to prevail upon Rooqeea to fly with him from the persecution that threatened her; but she was not prepared to take so decided a step. Notwithstanding the slight degree of consideration manifested for her happiness, the daughter felt that she should be equally criminal and wretched, could she bring herself to commit so dreadful an act of disobedience. She was assured that her father never would survive family disgrace, and could she have one peaceful moment, while conscious that she had dishonoured a man who never yet had cause to blush for himself or his relatives? Rooqeea, however, unwilling to dismiss her lover without hope, promised to resist the intended marriage, and to die rather than submit to the sacrifice demanded. Khalid, fain to be content with this assurance, withdrew, and as at his period of existence the mind is generally sanguine, he went away with an assurance that all would yet be well. The two female confederates consulted together, and both united in opinion, that it would never do to show any violent opposition to the wishes of one whose slightest word had ever been received as law; some stratagem must be thought of to evade, or at least delay, the fulfilment of a contract of so rash and unadvised a nature.

Hussun Bukhs would have laughed very heartily at the idea of any scheme devised by him being circumvented by the plots of a couple of silly girls; but wiser heads than the one which adorned that worthy person's shoulders have been equally deceived. Rooqeea had been invited by the relatives of her mother to be present at a very solemn feast, a ceremony performed in honour of one of the ladies of the Prophet's family. The banquet prepared upon this occasion is always cooked in a very secluded place, by female hands alone, no man being permitted to see a single dish; it is served up in the most sacred apartment, and can only be partaken of by ladies of the most unblemished respectability and virtue. Hussun could not refuse to allow his daughter to accept the invitation, and she, therefore, went, properly attended and accompanied by Punna. The house of the family who gave the entertainment was pleasantly situated on the banks of the Goomtee, which ran along the garden, and close under the walls. This mansion was built in a manner which permitted the ladies free

access to the river; the upper balconies projecting very far over the bed of the stream, afforded ample space beneath for the seclusion which is deemed so necessary, not only as a security for the preservation of feminine virtue, but also as a distinctive mark of superior rank. As this was the first time that either Rooqeea or her confidante had ever seen a river, they were delighted by so novel an object, and the visit lasting several days, they had time and opportunity, not only for the enjoyment of the scene, but for the concoction of the plan by which they hoped to outwit Hussun Bukhs and his fat friend. Soon after her return, and just as Khoja Nusr Oollah began to consider it necessary to commence his courtship, Rooqeea's health and spirits suddenly declined. She received the letters of her suitor, but returned no reply; and when, accompanied by her father, he came to the *purdah* which divided the apartments of the zenana from the other portion of the house, and recited, in rather a monotonous tone, the compliments he had provided for the occasion, she answered for some time only by sighs. At length, she declared her firm conviction, that any affair undertaken at the present moment would be unfortunate: she had been unlucky in every thing that she had attempted lately, and had been assured that a marriage entered into at the time would be attended with fatal consequences. Nusr Oollah was a little confounded at these assertions, but his coadjutor, unaccustomed to pay any sort of regard to his daughter's opinions, laughed, and bade the lover try the effect of another honied speech or two. Rooqeea now thought it high time to explain. She said that the offering she had sent to the mosque, and which she had deemed to be without blemish, had been returned as unworthy, the fowl being found to be blind of an eye, the grain mildewed, and the fruit old and decayed at the core. Hussun Bukhs, who professed a great anxiety to maintain the Mohamedan religion in its greatest purity, and pretended to be entirely free from superstitious influences, scolded his daughter for sending offerings of any kind, with the exception of money, to the mosque. Rooqeea excused herself on the plea of necessity; she said that her aunt, who had spent the greater part of her life in Bengal, where the custom exists, had called her household together to celebrate the feast of the *Bayreh*, and to make vows and seek the fulfilment of wishes; that they all had employed themselves in constructing platforms of the stalks of plantain trees, fastened together with long pins made of bamboo, and that she had covered one of these with flowers, and placed upon it a beautiful *luchha*, or pavilion in a mimic boat, formed of all sorts of tinsel, and coloured talc; she had lighted lamps, and sent her raft down the river with the rest. All the others had floated along the stream without accident, but hers had almost immediately run against one of larger dimensions, upset, and sunk. The omen being so evil, she had been ordered to send an offering to the mosque, and that having been returned, had made the matter worse, especially as it was accompanied by an assurance, that she was threatened with a husband blind of an eye, marked, as the mildewed grain had been, with some disease, and old and decayed like the fruit. An offer from such a person was misfortune enough, but if a marriage should take place between them, worse would ensue; and lest by any accident the suitor, who proposed himself at this unlucky time, should become blind, marked with some frightful disorder, or prematurely old, she had been instructed resolutely to refuse her consent to the first person who presented himself in the character of a lover. Khoja Nusr was agast by so faithful a description of his person, but Hussun Bukhs, complimenting his daughter with an assurance that she was a fool, led the discomfited swain away; and when seated on his smoking-carpet, descanted on the folly of

women, and the absurdity of listening to a word they had to say. Nusr Oollah was not so easily consoled: "What dirt have I eaten," he exclaimed, "that the Prophet should thus set himself against the dearest wish of my heart?" "Inshallah," returned his friend, "what is this I hear?—has the Prophet nothing to do, think you, but concern himself with the affairs of a silly girl, a damaged offering, and a steady old gentleman's wooing? My daughter has been told that you are neither young nor handsome, and has hatched up this fine tale to put off the marriage; but the Prophet is great; we shall be too many for her." Nusr Oollah, who had not yet digested his mortification, observed, sighing, "What is past is gone; we know what has been, but who knows the future? Let us not court perplexity by pursuing this matter farther." Hussun Bukhs, however, had ruled his own family too long to be induced to yield thus easily to the caprices of a girl of fifteen; his resolution stimulated the courage of his friend, who fancied himself deeply in love, and who had heard too much of the beauty of the damsel he sought, to be very willing to relinquish the chances of succeeding with her. It was settled, therefore, before they parted, that the preparations for the marriage should go on.

Fate had determined that, wise as he was, Hussun Bukhs should learn a new lesson. For the first time in his life, he discovered the inconvenience of having the women of his family against him; worried out of his senses by the clamour of the zenana, he heard of nothing but the wickedness of tempting Providence, and the impiety of turning a deaf ear to the representations of moollahs as learned as himself. Every thing went wrong; evil omens crowded in upon the devoted family; stones and bones had been found in the house, evidently thrown in by some malicious demon; for in order to ascertain this fact, the women had painted these said stones and bones, and scattered them afar, and yet the very same things had come back again; their livers would all be eaten; sentence of death was suspended over their heads. Hussun Bukhs was sufficiently enraged by these representations, but still remained unmoved. When plagued and pestered by predictions and threats, he fired off such dreadful denunciations against the whole foolish tormenting sex, invented for the sole purpose of annoying and embittering the lives of men, and justly excluded from heaven, rendering earth a hell, that there was only one old woman in the whole zenana who had the spirit to reply. She, however, to her honour be it spoken, always contrived to have the last word, and long after Hussun Bukhs, having sent the entire party to the regions of the evil one, had sought refuge in a distant part of the house, this valiant old woman contrived to hold forth.

In the meantime, it appeared as if Rooqeen's unlucky visit had, in reality, produced evil; hitherto, her beauty and accomplishments had only been known to a very small circle, but introduced, at the house of her relation, to a great number of the ladies of the city, her own personal charms, and the extent of her father's wealth, rendered her an object of great interest. The *burra beeb*, Taj Begum, went home to her family so full of the praises of the daughter of Hussun Bukhs, that her son, a wild youth, who never could be prevailed upon to look a second time at the wife provided for him by his parents, and now a widower, in consequence of the death of this poor girl, expressed his determination to demand the hand of Rooqee in marriage. Nothing could be more agreeable to his mother than this resolve, for she trusted that a union of affection would win him from many of his evil ways, curb his extravagance, and induce him to attend a little to the affairs of the office to which his father's

interest had procured his appointment. Satisfied that he was in earnest, the begum immediately commenced preliminaries, and astonished and vexed the father of the young lady thus honoured, by a proposal so little desired. Hussun Bukhs was shrewd enough to see, that although the family who courted his alliance were in a very exalted situation, the favour they enjoyed at court was of a very unstable nature. Should the king be induced to listen to the well-grounded complaints advanced against the father, who held a very high post, he might, in the course of an hour, be placed in an unpleasant predicament : the young man's character was strongly against him ; and, in short, independent of his engagements with Khoja Nusr Oollah, so many objections appeared against the match, that he never would have entertained a thought of acceptance even for a single moment. It was not very easy to quash the pretensions of such an audacious person as Khurreem Allee ; opposition only inflamed his desire, and he declared that he, and he alone, would be the husband of the beautiful Rooqeea. The young lady herself felt a little alarmed at these new proposals ; had she been playing with edged tools, and in reality provoking the evil fate which she pretended to dread, she was apprehensive that Khalid Zooffur, either through jealousy, which never could have been excited by her antiquated admirer, or a desire to punish the audacity of this insolent rival, would involve himself in hostilities with him ; in short, she was very unhappy, and very much perplexed.

Khoja Nusr Oollah needed all his friend's superior wisdom and energy to prevent him from sinking into despair ; he saw the vengeance of the Prophet in every unlucky incident ; and though sometimes jested, and sometimes persuaded, out of his fears, could never thoroughly overcome the misgivings of a desponding spirit : the mildewed grain, blind fowl, and decayed fruit, rankled in his thoughts, and it was partly to revenge himself on the saucy girl, who had brought forward these malicious emblems, that he determined to persevere. The pertinacity with which Kurreem Allee pursued his avowed purpose, at length convinced Hussun Bukhs that it was necessary to take some decided step ; he saw it would be impossible to celebrate the marriage in peace, in a place where so strong an opposition was manifested, from so many different quarters. His sagacity assured him that a short time would suffice to secure him from any annoyance from Kurreem Allee's family ; their downfall might be predicted at a very early period. Nothing, therefore, remained, but to leave Lucknow ; and family affairs, relative to some transactions carrying on by his son at Dacca, rendering it advisable to proceed to Calcutta, where his presence would be of very great service, he determined to take a journey thither, and to carry his daughter along with him. Khoja Nusr admired the wisdom of this scheme, and certainly it was the best that could have been devised. Rooqeea's supporters in the zenana were got rid of at once ; for, with the sole exception of Punna, who dared not rebel against his authority, Hussun Bukhs determined to make them all remain behind. He was pleased, but not surprised, to find that the faithful Khoja intended to be his companion in this journey ; the temporary absence of so invaluable a friend would have been sadly missed, while what would Nusr Oollah have done without the edifying converse of one whose precepts were light to his eyes, swiftness to his feet, and balm to his troubled spirit ? Rooqeea, rejoicing at the respite which this journey would give, strove to reanimate the drooping hopes of her lover, by an assurance that she would not live to be the wife of another. Fortune had so far befriended them, that although her device had not met with all the success which she had reckoned upon, yet there seemed no necessity for an immediate procedure to

extremities ; delay was every thing in such a case, and that they had obtained. Desiring the still dissatisfied youth to look into time for the remedy of all things, for "what will come, will come," she set about her own preparations with a lightened heart. Khoja Nusr Oollah had never summoned sufficient courage to assail his beloved one a second time with quotations from the poets—quotations which his lugubrious manner and husky voice had despoiled of all their beauty—but Rooqeea, expecting that he would find an opportunity for such soft whisperings during the journey, resolved to silence him by some pointed allusion to circumstances which had proved gall and wormwood to him before. Elderly suitors seldom receive any mercy from the hands of the youthful objects of their adoration ; but, as the older a man grows, the greater is the abhorrence which he usually entertains towards females approaching his own age, however mortifying may be the conviction that his defects have been detected and scorned, some extraordinary infatuation will induce him to persevere, and to rejoice over the prospect of obtaining a prize, which, under the circumstances, must be worse than worthless.

Hussun Bukhs, who was averse to exertion of any kind, took his journey very leisurely ; and forgetful that he should rather be thankful to those who had accelerated a visit to Calcutta, which ought to have been taken before, reviled every body that could be said to have art or part in the proceeding. "May their faces be blackened !" he was wont to exclaim, literally meaning, "May they go to the devil !" it being supposed that, immediately upon the entrance of a party condemned to the lower regions, the heat of the place scorches the skin, and renders it of a pitch-like darkness. Nusr Oollah cordially echoed this wish ; he could not help imagining that one or other, or perhaps both, of the proposals made for the hand of Rooqeea, had something to do with her determined rejection of his suit. He had from time to time croaked forth a few fine speeches through a slit in the curtains of the *rhut*, in which his fair one travelled, but the lady had always feigned to misunderstand their purport, and returned such strange answers, that he had not the heart to persevere. He left, therefore, the affairs of his marriage to the hands of destiny and his friend Hussun Bukhs, observing that, whatever fate had ordained would certainly come to pass : and having arrived at this satisfactory conclusion, smoked his pipe, and listened to the oracular discourses of his companion with his usual drowsy kind of enjoyment.

Upon arriving at Calcutta, the party were soon quietly settled in a very comfortable house, commanding a full view of a wide dusty road, which was thronged from morning until night. Hussun Bukhs had not perplexed himself with many followers ; the principal house-domestic was a slave named Saudoo, a good-humoured, industrious fellow, not overburthened with sagacity, who had been selected in consequence of his willingness to undertake all sorts of work, and his skill in cookery. The syed liked a good dinner, particularly after one of his strict fasts, and Saudoo sent up a *kabab* or a *pulao* to perfection. At home, he had not been accustomed to purvey for the family ; it was his business to dress the meat when it came in, and he did not trouble himself about where or how it was to be obtained ; but, in Calcutta, he had to purchase the provision, as well as to prepare it for the table. Accordingly, he set forward for the purpose of going to market, and bethought himself that he would inquire where the best meat could be obtained, and addressed himself for the purpose to a young man whom he saw standing at the door of a sweet-meat-shop. This person, being inclined to waggery, and perceiving the simplicity and ignorance of the new-comer, which was indced visible enough, directed

him to the pork-market, amusing himself with the idea of the rage the simpleton would get into, when he discovered the trick. But Saudoo made no such discovery; the thought of swine's-flesh never entered the poor fellow's head; the meat appeared to him to look very good, and carrying a sufficient quantity home, he dressed a *kabab*, which made the mouths of those who partook of it water. Hussun Bukhs ate and praised; Nusr Oollah did the same, and Golam Nubee, Rooqeea's young brother, declared that the like was not to be had in Lucknow. Saudoo, delighted to find his cookery so highly relished, went again to the same place, and made a fresh purchase, being highly scandalized on his return home by the observation of a fellow, who recommended him to get wine to wash down the dinner of his master. This incident, however, enlightened Saudoo on the subject of the profligacy at Calcutta; that wine should be mentioned to him, the servant of a syed, a man so strict in his religion, that if the outward marks of a true believer were not visible in him, where were they to be found? Wine, indeed! the people of Calcutta must be utterly lost; and so he went on buying the pork and cooking it. "The *kababs* are excellent, indeed," was the daily observation; "Saudoo improves; he will astonish the people at Lucknow when we get home; the onions, too, must be particularly good; I never ate them with so much relish before."

Time passed away; a week, a month, six weeks, two months, and still no one wearied of the *kababs*. Meanwhile, Khalid Zooffur, who was certainly the model of a true lover, found that he could not exist absent from the object of his affections, and in doubt and perplexity concerning her welfare; he, therefore, determined to follow upon her footsteps, and a few weeks subsequent to her departure, took the road to Calcutta. Soon after his arrival, he espied Saudoo, with whose person he was well acquainted, passing along with a very self-satisfied air, and in order to discover the abode of Rooqeea, followed at a convenient distance. He was, of course, greatly surprised to see the slave go up to a pork-butcher's, and purchase a fore-quarter of pork; in fact, he could scarcely believe the evidence of his senses, and watched him as he came out, to be satisfied of the fact. "You have a capital choice of meat, my friend," he exclaimed, as the joint of the unclean animal peeped out of the cloth in which it was wrapped. "Yes, yes," replied Saudoo, "trust me for knowing good mutton from bad; master has no occasion to find fault with his *kababs*; and truly, they are not thrown away upon him." Khalid Zooffur, who was by no means intolerant, and could relish a slice of ham under the name of mutton, as well as anybody, laughed at the mistake of the slave, and amused himself with the idea of the rage which Hussun Bukhs would throw himself into, whenever he should find out that he had feasted on swine's-flesh for a couple of months. Upon consideration, however, he thought that he would turn the discovery to some purpose, and therefore waited the next morning upon the syed. The old man, well remembering the nature of his former errand, and greatly enraged to find that he was not secure from such unwelcome visitors, even at Calcutta, received him very ungraciously. Whereupon, Khalid Zooffur assumed a high tone. "I come not here," he exclaimed, "in the character of a suppliant, or to solicit an alliance which every good Mohamedan would scorn, but in order that you and your hypocritical companion may know that the secret object of your journey hither is discovered." Amazed and irritated, Hussun Bukhs would have taken summary vengeance upon the intruder, but Khoja, who saw something in the curl of his lip and the glance of his eye, which told him that it would be advisable to conciliate, interposed. "*Bismillah!*" he exclaimed, "let it not be said that we refused to listen to

sought alleged against us ;” and then, assuming a proud air, “ we can punish the false accuser, and make him eat his words.” Hussun Bukhs suffered himself to be prevailed upon, declaring, however, at the same time, his firm determination to resent to the death the insult which had been put upon him. “ Denial will not avail,” returned Khalid Zooffur, firmly ; “ and are you not both ashamed, pretenders as ye are, still to profess to be faithful and zealous followers of the Prophet, when you come down to Calcutta for the sole purpose—my tongue will scarcely lend itself to utter the word—yes, for the purpose—beard of my father, should I be obliged to name it—of fattening upon swine’s-flesh ?” “ Swine’s-flesh !” roared out Hussun Bukhs and Nusr Oollah in a breath ; “ villain, defamer !” and then, struck with horror at the impiety of naming such a thing in their presence, they began to mutter prayers, thinking that the evil one was certainly at hand. “ Yes,” reiterated Khalid, “ swine’s-flesh. Your servant Saudoo, by your orders—who can doubt ?—has been for the last two months a regular purchaser of the abominable food ; he is even now bending his steps to the shambles, and violating the strictest injunction of the *Koran*, in order to administer to your shameful gluttony ” “ Prove it,” vociferated Hussun Bukhs, and exchanging the scull-cap, which he wore for lightness in the house, for a turban, and hastily girding up his loins with a shawl, Khoja Nusr Oollah doing the same, all three followed fast upon the track of Saudoo.

It was even as Khalid Zooffur had spoken. At the shambles stood the slave, looking very knowing, examining the meat with an air that showed he would not be imposed upon, but knew how to pick out the best pieces. Making his selection—while his master, dripping with cold perspiration, stood aloof—he paid down the money, counted out the change, and wended his way, enchanted with the dignity at which he had arrived, and thinking that the whole world could not produce his fellow. Horror-stricken, Hussun Bukhs and his friend gazed at each other ; their countenances dropped, their jaws fell, and they slunk uneasily home, followed closely by Khalid, and seeing in every passenger a person who, from their air and appearance, could detect their acquaintance with the forbidden meat. Arriving at the place of their abode, both fell upon the luckless Saudoo at once. “ Wretch !” they exclaimed, “ accursed from thy birth ; dog, traitor, enemy to the true faith, and destined to bring the disciples of the Prophet to shame ; what punishment is too great for thee ? Why should we not, at this moment, tear thee limb from limb, and cast thee to the swine ?” At the mention of that word, the recollection of their impiety came over them, and they trembled. Saudoo threw himself at their feet, pleading ignorance, and praying for pardon ; but they were inexorable. “ Not here,” exclaimed Hussun Bukhs, “ not in this city of kafirs, where the lives of slaves are not at the disposal of the faithful ; but tremble, caitiff ; at Lucknow shalt thou answer for it.” “ Aye, at Lucknow,” chimed in Nusr Oollah ; “ our beards are defiled ; the graves of our fathers dishonoured ; the glory of our houses has departed !” Saudoo, who perceived that his doom was fixed, looked reproachfully at the person who had thus berrayed the error into which he had fallen ; but subdued by the sense of the enormity he had committed, and considering it useless to wrestle with his destiny, he remained silent. “ It is well,” exclaimed Khalid Zooffur, “ for you, inordinate gluttons as you are, to attempt to cast the blame upon this poor clown ; but are the eyes of the believers hoodwinked—have sense and judgment departed from the faithful ? No ! It is easy to see that you hugged yourselves in the security with which you thought you could disobey the laws of the Prophet. What brought you to Calcutta,

but to indulge in forbidden feasts? How came men, pretending to so much sanctity, to establish themselves amongst heretics and kafirs, and take up a residence within the very reek of the shambles? Faugh! the atmosphere breathes of pork! Listen, however, and tremble; accursed as you may deem this city, there are still to be found within it many of the faithful disciples of the Prophet, devout men, who hold you, and all such recreants and renegades, in abhorrence: to these will I reveal your crime. It behoves me, as a zealous Mohamedan, to disclose all I know to the cazis, moollahs, and muftis, both here and at Lucknow, since they in the first instance must determine whether you and your family should not be considered outcasts; but if, by bribery or favour, they should neglect this duty, then will I, by sound of trumpet and beat of drum, proclaim the fact at every mosque."

Hussun Bukhs and Khoja Nusr Oollah looked at each other; grief at their own consciousness of pollution, and anger against the unfortunate cause, had hitherto engrossed them; they had thought of nothing but the punishment of Saudoo, and did not anticipate their share of the consequences of his involuntary crime. "Is it possible, young man," exclaimed Hussun Bukhs, in a piteous tone, "that you can be bent upon the ruin of two respectable persons, who can take the Prophet to witness that they sinned in ignorance? Alas, alas! would you blacken the names of our forefathers? would you heap dust and ashes upon our heads?" Nusr Oollah now began to weep in earnest. "Oh, heavy misfortune!" he murmured; "Oh, dismal day! We should have attended to the omens—we have had our warning. *Inshallah!* it is all over with us!" Hussun Bukhs, though somewhat struck by the fulfilment of the predictions which he had laughed to scorn, would not, however, allow himself to be utterly cast down. "Will nothing mollify you?" he inquired, soothingly; "is it not in our power to make misfortune find its remedy, and turn sorrow into joy? Ask of us freely, we have wherewithal to requite a service." Khoja, who would willingly have given his last cowrie to avoid the shame and disgrace which threatened him, but had not thought of so easy a method, brightened up a little at this proposition. "Take all we have," he exclaimed, "only allow us still to rejoice in the characters which we have established." "I can listen to reason," returned Khalid, "and as to you, Sir," addressing Hussun Bukhs, "you know the treasure that I covet; you can secure my silence if you please." "Give him all he asks," whispered Khoja, totally forgetting, at the moment, both Rooqea and the ardent passion he had conceived for her. "I understand you," replied the eyed; "but there is another person whose consent must be obtained;" and seeing how matters were likely to go, he recovered his spirits, and determined to have a laugh at his friend's expense. "I am willing; I throw myself at your feet; but Nusr Oollah here will never accede." "Were it half my estate, or—or the whole," burst forth Khoja, "it should be freely given." "'Tis not so much," replied Hussun Bukhs; "the young man only desires to take Rooqea to wife." "Let him have her, in Allah's name," replied the betrothed, much relieved. "I relinquish her; I give up my claim with all my heart." "We may consider, then, the matter as settled," observed Khalid, "and this unhappy business may be hushed up without scandal; you can, I suppose, depend upon the discretion of your slave." Saudoo, who devoured the discourse with open mouth and ears, now looked the image of solemnity and silence. "Yes, yes," returned Hussun Bukhs, "he will hold his tongue, I will answer for that; the day he speaks will be the last of his life." Saudoo shuddered; death would stare him continually in the face, holding a seal which would as effectually close his lips upon one subject, as if it,

had already impressed the figure of the scull and cross-bones upon them; he might safely be trusted. Khoja Nusr could scarcely believe that he had escaped the threatened danger; every moment, the sense of misery returned and overpowered him, and then he would break out into transports of joy, falling into ecstasy at the unlooked-for deliverance.

Hussun Bukhs felt that he had been let off easily, and was content. Saudoo marvelled to find himself alive; but Rooqeea's young brother missed the *kababs*, and after the lapse of a week, inquired, piteously, why the beef was so tasteless, the mutton so dry. "Since we are to have feasting at my sister's wedding," he exclaimed, "be sure to order some of those delicious *kababs*; Saudoo won't mind a word I say, and gives us things not worth eating." "Hold your tongue, you gormandizing villain!" roared out his father; "not a word about the *kababs*." "*Inshallah*! not a word," added Khoja Nusr, stroking his beard. "Ah! we should have been careful; we should have been warned; the women were right; we must not fly in the face of omens."

ANCIENT ARABIAN HOSPITALITY.

Fátimah, an Arabian female of great celebrity in the times before Islamism, and who is mentioned in the *Kitab-al-Aghani* as one of the *Munjibât* (illustrious mothers, who have given birth to heroes), one day discharged the rites of hospitality to a stranger, and spread for him a cloak for a carpet. According to her custom, she was strongly perfumed with musk, and the stranger, attracted by the odour, wished to come near her; Fátimah raised her voice, and the stranger checked himself. A moment after, he renewed his approaches; Fátimah raised her voice again, and again her guest retreated. At length, being unable to restrain himself, he seized her, and attempted to offer violence to her; but Fátimah was strong enough to grapple with the stranger, and grasping him with a vigorous hand, she called her son Kais: "My son," said she, "this man has insulted me: what should be done to him?" Kais replied: "My brother Anas is older than I; consult him." Fátimah called Anas, and repeated the statement and question to him. Anas replied: "My brother Umárah is older than I; consult him." Fátimah called Umárah, and acquainted him with what had taken place, inquiring what should be done? Umárah drew forth his sabre, and was about to cleave the stranger. "Stop one moment," said his mother; "your brother Rabí is older than you; let us call him." She accordingly summoned Rabí, and put him in possession of the fact. Rabí, having heard the case, addressed his brothers thus: "Children of Ziyád, will you obey me?"—"Yes," was the answer. "Then beware of compromising the honour of your mother, and of shedding the blood of your guest. Let him go." And the stranger departed.*

* *Journal Asiatique*, April, 1837.

WELLSTED'S "TRAVELS IN ARABIA."*

THAT part of Arabia Deserta which intervenes between the mouths of the two gulfs is very little known, and presents almost a blank on our maps. Commerce has not penetrated beyond the coasts of the peninsula washed by the Persian Gulf on the north-east, the Indian Ocean on the south-east, and the Red Sea on the south-west; and curiosity has but few temptations to brave the inconveniences and dangers of a journey amongst the rude and hostile tribes occupying the interior of this portion of Arabia. In these circumstances, Lieutenant Wellsted's publication, the first volume of which gives the results of a visit to the province of Omán, part of the north-eastern angle of the peninsula, is more than a mere book of travels, since it makes an accession to science.

Being employed for some years in the surveys, directed by the Company's Government, of the southern and western coasts of Arabia, Mr. Wellsted naturally felt desirous of exploring the unknown interior, and in 1835, he obtained the sanction of the Bombay Government to travel in Omán, and with that view, he landed at Maskat † in November of that year. Sayyid Said, the Imám of Maskat, and sovereign of Omán, of whose liberality of sentiment and generosity of character Lieut. W. speaks highly, in common with others, entered into his views, and exerted himself to promote the success of his journey, which was to extend through Omán and as far as Deráyyah, the capital of the Wáhhábís. "If any native prince can with truth be called a friend to the English," Lieut. Wellsted says, "it is the Imám of Maskat;" whom, however, he adds elsewhere, our Indian Government has not treated with liberality, or even justice. His government is distinguished for its mildness and toleration, whilst his probity and attention to the welfare of his subjects render him as much respected by the town Arabs, as his liberality and personal courage have endeared him to his countrymen, the Bedouins.

From Maskat, Mr. Wellsted proceeded in a boat to Súr, the port of the district of Jailán, and which is merely a large collection of huts erected on either side of a deep lagoon, occupied by different tribes, on a low sandy shore. Here he was obliged to remain till camels and guides could be collected for his journey. Súr has a good harbour, and about three hundred bagalás, of different sizes, belong to it, which trade with India, Africa, and the Gulfs.

Leaving Súr, and proceeding S.W., they entered a shallow valley, the bed formed of rounded masses of limestone, between which a few stunted acacia bushes forced their way. The hills on either hand were of sandstone. Emerging from this valley, they entered a plain country, well-cultivated, the soil a loose drift sand, or whitish indurated clay. Parties of Bedouins

* Travels in Arabia; by LIEUT. J. R. WELLSTED, F.R.S., Indian Navy. Two vols. London, 1838. Murray.

† Thus Lieut. Wellsted writes the name of the port commonly written *Muscat*. Throughout the work, he has spelt the names of places differently from the customary mode, in order to bring them nearer to the oriental orthography; but this is a very injudicious practice in a case where exactitude is unattainable, and where there is no generally received standard. The variations perplex mere English readers.

were met, and as the principal tribes were at feud, precautions were requisite. The traveller met with a hospitable reception from the Beni-Abú-Hasan, who testified their astonishment and joy in a manner somewhat at variance with Arab gravity, by "leaping and yelling as if they were half-crazy." They go almost naked, and are wild and uncouth beings. From this tribe, he proceeded to the Beni-Abú-Áli, the tribe that defeated a detachment of British sepoy under Capt. Thompson, in 1820, and were severely punished for it, by Sir Lionel Smith, in the following year. The quarrel had, however, been adjusted, and both here and in every other quarter, Mr. Wellsted says, he heard "nothing but praises of the English."

Meeting with a party of the Geneva Bedouins, the sheikh of which tribe was a lively, intelligent fellow, he agreed with him to "take a run" in his country, in order to see a little of Arab life. The party consisted of fifty Bedouins, mounted on camels, with whom he started in the morning at full trot over the desert, naked and immense like the trackless ocean. After a journey of forty miles, they halted near some wells of brackish water. Rice and dates supplied a meal, and coffee, enlivened with a song of traditional lore, kept them awake till late. "Whether tending his flock, beguiling the tediousness of a journey, or seated after his evening cheer at the fire, the Arab constantly breaks out into some ditty, the theme of which is either love or war." At midnight they had hard rain; it was piercingly cold, and as they could obtain no shelter, all were thoroughly drenched, and the European traveller was benumbed. After a breakfast of milk and dates, the journey was resumed, over mounds of sand, interspersed with the gum-arabic tree, till they reached a small encampment, in which dwelt the sheikh's wives. These ladies sent for the traveller, who found them in a small hut, of a conical form, constructed of poles fastened to the upper part with leather thongs, and covered with skins; so small that two persons lying down would fill its whole area. The ladies were unveiled, and entered freely into conversation with the stranger. The Beni Geneva, or 'Wandering Children,' are a scattered race of about 3,500 men, who have some peculiarities which distinguish them from the other Bedouins.

Quitting them and the Beni-Abú-Áli, who pressed him to return and pass a month with them, promising, if he did, to build him a house "like those in India," he struck off to the N.W., and entered the Wádi Betha, which exhibited trees, grass, and cattle. The nights were clear and cool, and the dews so copious, that they often leave on the ground the same effects as a smart shower. The hillocks of sand driven in from the desert seemed here to be arrested by a species of *cissus* [*cistus* ?] and other bushes, which spread their matted roots in the sand, and make mounds which stop the encroachments of the waste country. "Was it not for this happy provision, a flood of sand must long ago have overwhelmed the country to the very base of the seaward range of mountains." The Arabs call all the portion of country from the Beni-Abú-Áli to the frontier village of the Bediah district, forty-two miles, Jailán. Bediah is a collection of seven hamlets, in as many oases, each containing two hundred or three hundred houses, which are

built in artificial hollows, excavated to the depth of six or eight feet, and the soil thus removed is left in hillocks around their margins. The fertility of those oases is kept up by the ingenious mode in which the people conduct water thither from springs or fountains under elevated places. A channel, four feet broad and two feet deep, from the fountain-head, is bored under ground, in the desired direction, on a slight descent, leaving apertures at intervals to afford light and air to those who keep it clean. In this manner water is conducted six or eight miles, and few large towns or oases have not four or five of these *feleji*, or rivulets, running into them, which render the soil so fertile, that "nearly every grain, fruit, or vegetable, common to India, Arabia, or Persia, is produced almost instantaneously." Thus a single step brings the rejoicing traveller from the glare of the Desert into a tract teeming with luxurious vegetation, and where lofty trees cast a shade which the sun cannot penetrate.

As they advanced, the country, hitherto flat, became intersected by hills of limestone, about 150 feet high. The inhabitants evinced curiosity and civility. At Ibrah, still in the Wádí Betha, were some handsome houses, in a style of building peculiar to this part of Arabia. "To avoid the damp, and catch an occasional beam of the sun, above the trees, they are usually very lofty. A parapet encircling the upper part is turreted, and in some of the largest houses guns are mounted. The windows and doors have the Saracenic arch, and every part of the building is profusely decorated with ornaments of stucco in bas-relief, some in very good taste. The doors are also cased with brass, and have rings and other massive ornaments of the same metal." Ibrah is renowned for the beauty of its females, who manifested the reverse of shyness. They filled our traveller's tent, turned over all his boxes, and when he attempted to remonstrate, stopped his mouth with their hands. The vagabonds of the town insulted him as he quitted it.

On leaving Ibrah, the road was between small limestone hills of a pyramidal form and blackened surface, with occasional valleys and plains, sprinkled with grassy knolls, and sometimes a woody tract, where the *sumr* trees (*acacia vera*) are of great size, and exude much gum. At the town of Semmed, which is of greater extent than many of the other oases, Mr. Wellsted was unexpectedly joined by Lieut. Whitlock, who had travelled direct from Maskat by a different route, through a wilderness of broken mountains: they agreed to travel together.

From Semmed, they diverged a little to the south, and passed through some towns, walled, and defended by forts. The robbers who frequent the Jailán district arrive from the western desert in parties of fifty to a hundred, mounted on swift camels, often carrying off slaves as well as other property, retreating with celerity. The town of Minna, near the base of the Jebel Akhdar, or Green Mountains, differs from the other towns in having its cultivation in open fields. When the travellers beheld verdant fields of grain and sugar-cane stretching for miles, with lofty almond, citron, and orange trees, diffusing a delicious fragrance, and streams flowing in all directions, they naturally exclaimed, "Is this Arabia, hitherto looked upon

as a desert?" They were ready to fancy it rather "Araby the Blest." Beyond Minna, the tribe of Ghafari, one of the noblest in Omán, do not acknowledge the authority of the Imám. The females here are as bold and as frolicsome as at Ibrah. From Minna they turned to the north, till they reached the roots of the Jebel Akhdar range, and at Neswah, or Nizzuwah, defended by a strong fort, they halted a short time. It is a place of some consideration, and the only town in Omán whence the Imám derives any revenue. A great quantity of sugar-cane is grown there, and manufactured by a process similar to the Indian, and cloth and camolines, the most important article of native dress, are fabricated.

The travellers, in opposition to the entreaties of the sheikh of Tanúf, whose authority is paramount there, determined to visit the Green Mountains. Frightful pictures were drawn of the passes, and the natives were described as little better than savages. They ascended on the backs of asses, which are of large size, and habit has given them as firm a step as mules; and the difficulty of the ascent was found not to be much overrated. The towns in the ascent were surrounded with cultivation, and in summer the landscape must be beautiful. At Shirázi, where they had proposed to halt, the inhabitants were so inhospitable, that they refused to admit the travellers into their houses, and the ground in its neighbourhood was so rugged, that there was no spot on which to pitch their tent. They passed the night in the open air, shivering with cold, the sheikh who accompanied them heap-ing imprecations on the heads of the "wine-bibbing kafers." The town consists of about two hundred small houses, built around the head of a valley; they are square, solid-looking edifices, made to withstand the elementary war of that high region. The doors are diminutive, and the windows loop-holes. There are no chimneys, and no outlet for the smoke but the door and window, which are closed at night; yet no accidents arise from the use of charcoal fires.

The Jebel Akhdar extend thirty miles from east to west, by fourteen miles from north to south. Generally speaking, the range by no means deserves the epithet "Green," since a great proportion of its surface is bare limestone rock, presenting in some places naked tabular masses; but the valleys are well cultivated, and supply an abundance of fruit, especially several kinds of grapes, of which the natives make wine. The almond tree, which the Arabs consider a native of Omán, attains here a height of thirty or forty feet. The altitude of Shirázi was found to be 6,187 feet, which is from eight hundred to a thousand feet below the summit of the greater part of the chain.

The Bení Ríyám, who inhabit this range, and who amount to about a thousand souls, assert that they have never known a master. They do not journey beyond the foot of the mountains, where the markets are held, and are unconnected with the tribes in the plains; their insulated habits, and the difficult nature of the passes, secure their independence. They are more athletic and robust than the lowlanders, but have not the usual healthy look of mountaineers, their faces being wrinkled and haggard, which Lieut.

Wellsted attributes to the immoderate use of wine. Their wine resembles the Shiraz in flavour and appearance; large quantities of it are taken in skins to the surrounding countries and to the sea-coast, and sold publicly. They are said to neglect the strict rites of Islam, and to be niggards in hospitality, which is a heavy charge in the estimation of Bedouins. Their manners are ruder than those of the wild tribes in the Desert; their women, who are not devoid of attractions, go unveiled, and are employed in tending the vines and other occupations of husbandry.

Returning to Neswah by a different route, the travellers made preparations for visiting Derayyah, the Wahhábí capital. Mr. Wellsted thus draws the character of the wandering Arabs.

The character of the Bedowin presents some singular contradictions. With a soul capable of the greatest exertions, he is naturally indolent. He will remain within his encampment for weeks, eating, drinking coffee, and smoking his nargyl, and then mount his camel, and away off to the Desert, on a journey of two or three hundred miles: whatever there may be his fatigues or privations, not a murmur escapes his lips. In excuse for their slothful habits at other periods, it may, however, be observed that the Koran prohibits all games of chance, and that their own rude and simple manners completely relieve them from the artificial pleasures and cares of more civilized life. In the account of my stay with the Bení-Abú-'Alí Bedowins, I have given a description of their war-dance, which is graceful and impressive; but their other amusements are trifling, and utterly at variance with the usual gravity of their deportment. One is the game of blind man's buff, played by children in England: in another they conceal a ring, or some other ornament, under one of several inverted cups, and in discovering that, consists the art of the game. Professed story-tellers were also in great request, and I have often felt a high degree of interest in witnessing the effect of their tales on the listeners.

In the absence of amusements of a higher interest than these, without arts or literature, and debarred, by the nature of their government and country, from any opportunity of mental improvement, it is not surprising that the same species of credulity and superstition, but a few centuries ago so universal in Europe, should still hold its ground in Arabia. With many, a firm belief exists as to the power of enchanters and sorcerers; and their diabolical agency is thought to be principally exercised in transforming men into goats. It is even pretended that there are marks by which such unfortunates may be recognized; and a Bedowin, about to become a purchaser of a goat, may often be observed looking with much gravity and earnestness for them.

The journey to Derayyah, however, was laid aside, owing to both travellers being attacked with fever; several of the servants likewise fell sick at Neswah, which is a very unhealthy place. The only chance of recovery was a return to the sea-coast, and they proceeded to Sib, a healthy port, a little to the westward of Maskat. The Arabs on their route appear to have shown much sympathy and kindness towards the sick travellers. The delicious coolness and freshness of Sib soon restored the party, and Mr. Wellsted wrote to the Imám of Maskat to furnish a guide to Bireymah, the frontier station of the Wahhábís; but he informed him in reply, that these sectaries had just made a sudden irruption into the north of Omán, and that

hostilities prevailed on the road to Bireymah. Mr. Wellsted, nevertheless, determined to make a trial to reach the place, and the Imám sent a guide to accompany them.

In order to hold out as little temptation as possible for plunder, their baggage was reduced to a single trunk and the inner part of the tent; and with only five camels, the number of the party, they set out from Sib, on the 25th February, in a western direction, along the coast. At Suik, or Suweik, the travellers found that the sheikh was absent, looking for the Wahhábis, who were reported to be in the neighbourhood; but they were most hospitably entertained by his wife. This lady, a sister of the Imám, had distinguished herself, a few years before, by the spirit and energy with which she acted when her husband, Sheikh Hilál, was induced, under a promise of protection, to proceed to Maskat, to meet accusations brought against him of endeavouring to subvert the authority of the Imám. His wife sent messengers to collect the Bedouin tribes in her husband's interest, and prepared to march in person against the dominions of the Imám, who, however, before her succours arrived, despatched a force to Suweik, to take possession of the fort, threatening that, unless it was given up, the sheikh should be put to death. Her spirited answer to this message was, that she would defend the fort to the utmost, even if they cut the sheikh to pieces. These were no idle words; her resistance was so determined and skillful, that the Imám's force was compelled to raise the siege and retire. This is by no means a solitary instance of the military virtue of Bedouin females. M. Mengin, in his history of the Wahhábi war,* gives an interesting account of the valour of Ghálihah, the wife of the sheikh of the Solayh tribe, who headed the garrison of Taraba, and routed an Egyptian army sent against it.

Sayyid Hilál, with forty horsemen, accompanied the travellers some way on the road from Suik, which was to the south-west. The whole country was in great alarm about the Wahhábis, of whom the travellers' party was sometimes mistaken for the *avant-couriers*. At Feletch, seven hours from Suik, their guard decamped with the camels and camel-men, and the party were obliged to put up with half a dozen raggamuffins on asses in their stead. They prosecuted their journey through a valley which ends in a pass emerging from a pile of lofty mountains of mica, slate, and felspar, the main branch rising in precipices of three or four thousand feet. They entered other valleys, and from the summit of a hill, eight hundred feet high, Mr. Wellsted had a view of a vast wilderness of bare, bleak rocks and hills. At Muskin, there were some fields of wheat, and groves of date, fig, and other trees.

Their progress through this part of the country was slow, owing to its division into separate districts, independent of each other and of any general authority, which rendered frequent bargains for camels necessary, and these were always preceded by a long war of words. The Bedouin professional carriers are, in general, a cheating, lying, avaricious race; yet they detest petty theft of baggage articles, and are usually very obliging.

* L'Egypte, sous le Gouvernement de Mahomet Ali, i. 405.

As they advanced towards Obrí, the danger from robbers suggested increased precautions. The country became a succession of barren, sandy plains, with cultivated oases; and the heat was overpowering. They reached Obrí on the 12th March. The sheikh of this town, "a greasy, sneaking-looking animal, who had more the appearance of a butcher than a sheikh," recommended the travellers to quit it forthwith, as it was filled with about two thousand Wahhábis. These fanatics soon crowded about them, in great numbers, and seemed only waiting for some pretext to commence an affray. They were a party under Sayyid ibn-Mutluk, of whom we shall hear more presently. The men were in general small, and had no other raiment than a cloth round their waist; their complexion was very dark, and they wore their hair long. The situation of the travellers was critical, and demanded firmness and skill, for these men were marching to attack the territories of the very chief (the Imám) on whose protection they relied. Finding it vain to hope for a guard to Bireymah, and the Wahhábis and towns-people being evidently bent on plundering them, Messrs. Wellsted and Whitelock, with their little party, quietly packed up their moveables, mounted their camels, and pushed briskly out of the place, before the plot was ripe for execution. Hisses and a few stones was all they had to endure. Obrí is one of the largest towns in Omán; agriculture is the pursuit of the inhabitants; they export indigo, dates, and sugar.

Mr. Wellsted now resolved to return to Sib, embark there, and from the port of Schinas try to cross over to Bireymah. At Suweik, Sayyid Hilál was amused but not surprised at their reception at Obrí, and gave them no encouragement to make a further attempt; he, however, furnished them with a boat to convey them to Schinas, and a letter to the sheikh. On reaching this small town, the sheikh was absent; but Mr. Wellsted was able to forward his letter of recommendation to the Wahhábi chief, at Bireymah, whom he requested, if he were disposed to receive him, to send a small force to conduct the party from the sea-coast to his encampment. Whilst waiting the reply, Mr. Wellsted employed his time in collecting information respecting the surrounding country.

From Schinas to Rás Mussendon, the coast is indented with deep bays and inlets. A succession of villages and date groves extends to Dibha, the greatest part of the interval; from Dibha, northward, a range of mountains rises directly up from the sea; from the main ridge, about 2,500 feet, several valleys extend towards the sea, by two of which Bireymah may be approached from Schinas. The line of oases from Obrí to Bireymah forms the boundary of the cultivation in that part of Omán: from thence to the shores of the Persian Gulf, the whole is an arid and sandy waste. The town of Bireymah resembles, in extent and features, that of Bedíah. There is a fort, mounting a few small guns, belonging to the Ghafari tribe, who profess the Wahhábi tenets, and refuse to acknowledge the Imám's authority. The inhabitants are said to be as hostile to strangers as those of Obrí. The climate is considered superior to any part of Omán. The district from Dibha to Rás Mussendon, with the hilly country included within the bifurcation of the main range and the sea, appears to be barren, and generally desti-

tute of water. The race who people it speak a dialect differing from the tribes in other parts of Omán. They are much attached to their native wilds, and keep aloof from their neighbours; before the visit of the surveying-vessel, they had never seen an European, and testified as much surprise at the sight of looking-glasses and watches as the savages of New Holland. Their covering is a narrow cloth round the waist; their dwellings are small circular huts, four feet high, formed of loose stones; but numbers reside in caves and hollows. Their principal food is dates and salt fish.

The races on what is called the Pirate Coast, within the Persian Gulf, occupy the country between the mountain range and the sea-shore, extending in that direction 350 miles, from Kasáb to the Island of Bahrein. They have been maritime robbers from a very remote period. In 1809, they were attacked, and their strong-hold, Rás el Khaimah, destroyed by Colonel Smith; and since then, the surveys of the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, which disclosed their lurking places, and a strict system of surveillance, have converted them from piratical to commercial occupations: nearly the whole of their vessels now trade peaceably from port to port in the Persian Gulf, to India, and the Red Sea. The principal tribes are the Johasmí, Menasír, Bení As, and Maháma, of which the first is the most powerful. The people of the Pirate Coast consider themselves far superior to either the Bedouins or town Arabs: they are taller, fairer, and more muscular, and perfect models of strength till about thirty or forty.

In three days, intelligence reached Schinas of the advance of the Wahhábi chief, Sayyid ibn-Mutluk, in Bedíah, which obliged the author to forego all present intentions of proceeding farther into the country.

Mr. Wellsted describes the country of Omán as a desert studded with oases, and containing amidst its mountains, numerous fertile valleys. The cultivated land, however, bears but a small proportion to the incurably barren. The oases are usually of an oblong form; their size varies from seven or eight miles in circumference, to less than one. The laborious mode of conveying water to them has been described, and might, on a larger and more scientific scale, reclaim a greater portion of this country. For the purpose of obtaining a better soil, and facilitating irrigation, the Arabs have removed the earth to the depth of six or seven feet, and they flood the whole or any part at pleasure. Some of these subterranean streams are public property; others belong to individuals or to companies. This system of under-ground water-courses is employed in some parts of Persia, with great advantage to its husbandry. In the Jebel Akhdar, the terrace mode of cultivation is followed as in China, Tibet, and other countries. Agriculture, however, has made but a small progress in Omán; the fertility of some of the oases seems to be owing more to the water and climate than to the efforts of the people to improve the soil. The implements of husbandry are rude; the plough is the same as that of Yemen; after ploughing, they form the ground with the spade into squares, with ledges to retain the water, within which they cast the seed. The water is raised from wells by the clumsy method adopted in India, or by that in Egypt, of huge levers. The

corn is reaped with a small sickle, and trodden out by an *unmuzzled* bullock. The timber of Omán, though fit for some purposes, is not adapted for building. A large collection of the plants of this country was brought home by the author; but Professor Lindley has reported, that there is no species of any interest to man. The zoology of Omán appears to resemble that of other parts of Arabia. There are very few horses; the Omány camel, which is celebrated in the Arabian songs as the fleetest, is the animal used for riding and pasturage. The average rate of their travelling in caravans Lieut. Wellsted ascertained to be from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ geographical miles an hour, which is the rate given by Burekhardt. But the usual pace of the Omán camels, when the Bedouins mount them for a desert journey, is a quick hard trot, from six to eight miles an hour, which they will continue for twenty to twenty-four hours consecutively, increasing their speed when required to thirteen and fifteen miles an hour. Their ordinary burthen, on a caravan journey, is from 250 lbs. to 500 lbs.

The mineralogy of Omán presents nothing remarkable. Primitive limestone is the predominant rock; the principal chain of mountains is almost solely of this formation. In the northern provinces, and on the sea-shore near Maskat, hills of 1,500 or 2,000 feet are composed wholly of mica slate; and in the vicinity of Cape Mussendon are basaltic rocks. The province is not destitute of metals: silver is found mixed with lead; mines of copper exist, one of which, on the road from Semmed to Neswah, is at present worked.

The arts, manufactures, and literature are in a very low state amongst the people of Omán; Mr. Wellsted could find but one individual who had any acquaintance with literature or science generally: nor is there any desire to cultivate them. There are no books on any other subject than the *Koran*.

With respect to religion, the people of Omán belong to the sect called Khuwarijites, or Biazis, who are held to be heretics by the orthodox Muslims; but, on their part, they pride themselves on being followers of the pure tenets of the Prophet unalloyed by the heresies of Mohamedanism: they were thus ripe for embracing the doctrines of Abdul Wahháb. "We approximate not to any sect," said a native of Omán, "nor does any sect approximate to us." The name of *Khuwarijite* is derived from their *secession* from an early heresy imputed to Ali, whose authority they rejected, and chose an Imám of their own, alleging that he had forfeited his claims by allowing them to be decided upon by persons who were not Imáms, or fit judges. The rule at present exercised over the districts of Omán subjected to the sway of the Imám of Maskat, Mr. Wellsted thinks more mild, equable, and regular than any other in Arabia, or perhaps any native rule in the East.

The population may be divided into two classes; the permanent residents in towns and oases, and the Bedouins who inhabit the intervening desert. The latter are the indigenous inhabitants of the country, retaining all the personal characteristics of the true sons of Ishmael. Both classes have mixed with their Khuwarijite conquerors, whose faith they embraced, and

all distinction is now lost between them. Independently of the feuds which temporarily prevail amongst the people of this province, there is a fixed mutual hatred between the Arab-el-Arabi, or pure Arabs, and the Arab-el-Mustarab, or mixed Arabs. The people of Omán, who have passed from a pastoral and nomadic to an agricultural state, are a proud, high-minded race, hospitable and generous, less corrupted than in other parts of Arabia, but very irascible and vindictive. The stranger is every-where in Omán received with respect, and the inhabitants are far more tolerant than the generality of Musulmans.

The females are tall and well-made; except where exposed to the sun, their complexion is not darker than that of a Spanish brunette. "The expression of their countenance is very pleasing; their eyes being large, vivacious, and sparkling; their nose somewhat aquiline; the mouth regular; and the teeth of a pearly whiteness. They are, without doubt, in point of personal attraction, superior to any other class which I have seen in Arabia. Of a gay and sprightly disposition, the smile of mirth constantly plays about their features; and any witty allusion in their conversation with each other, or ludicrous incident, however trifling, is sufficient to excite their laughter." They are not veiled or secluded, except in the towns near the coast, and there the practice appears to be optional on their part.

The houses throughout the interior of Omán are built of sun-dried bricks, or loose stones cemented with mud; as some protection against the effects of rain on these fragile edifices, they use a cement composed of mud, straw, and pebbles. The larger sort of houses are of a square form, and built round an open court; there is a gallery on each floor, into which the apartments open, which are spacious and lofty, with ceilings of wood, often painted with rude devices. The walls, which are whitewashed, are formed of cane, and the floors are of earth, smoothed and hardened.

The description, which Mr. Wellsted gives of the architecture of the Arabian towns, with reference to the origin of the so-called Gothic style, deserves notice. Speaking of Jiddah, he says:—

The purest Saracenic architecture is found here, at Sana, Mokhá, and some other towns in the lower portion of the Red Sea. But, proceeding northward, we lose many of its characteristics, as it becomes blended with that of Egypt. The progress of the same style may, however, be traced along the whole of the southern shore and the borders of the Persian Gulf to Baghdad, where, under the splendid dominion of the caliphs, it fully realized our conceptions of Oriental lightness, elegance, and splendour. There, as in the modern towns which I have named, the round, elliptical, and pointed arches form the entrance to houses of any consideration. Consistently with this peculiar order, they have projecting windows, as may be observed at Oxford, Coventry, and other old towns in England. Their fronts and sides are decorated with exquisitely-carved wood-work, through the interstices of which air and light are admitted, and, in taste and ornament, equal, if they do not excel, the tracery of our finest cathedrals. I observed some partially glazed with stained glass. The houses are mostly cemented and decorated with much Arabesque fretwork in bas-relief. The roofs are flat, and the parapet exhibits several strange devices.

Arabia is a country which admits of little change; I have no doubt, there-
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fore, this character of architecture has existed from the earliest period, and what we term Gothic was brought into Europe, and disseminated throughout its various countries, by the earlier Arabs.

The brief selections we have made from Lieut. Wellsted's more copious materials will show that this country, though in a rude and almost primitive state, contains the means of great improvement, and looking to its geographical position, and to the changes which steam-navigation and the extension of commerce will produce in this part of the world, it is not difficult to foresee that this portion of Arabia will in time become of some importance. Mr. Wellsted considers that the Imám of Maskat is at this time a prince with whom our political relations ought to be of a close and friendly nature. A power which possesses a considerable navy, besides merchantships sufficient to transport an army of twenty-thousand men, and a port that could be made impregnable, the situation of which commands the entrance to the Gulf, would be an invaluable auxiliary to a Russian or other European invader of India. A reciprocal treaty of mutual alliance, defensive and offensive, has been entered into with the Imám; but, according to our Author, its spirit has been but indifferently observed by our Government.

We have devoted so much space to the Author's travels in Omán, that we cannot afford any notice of those into parts better known, which are the subject of his second volume, namely, Sinai, and the Gulf of Akabah, coasts of Arabia and Nubia, &c. A short account of a visit to Nakab al Hajar, in the province of Hydrámat, in search of some inscriptions, must conclude our review of this interesting work.

During the survey of the south coast of Arabia, near Ras al Aseyda, lat. $13^{\circ} 57' N.$, long. $46\frac{3}{4}^{\circ} E.$, the Bedouins gave information of some extensive ruins at some distance from the coast. Crossing the country of the Diyabi Bedouins, a sandy and hilly district—the sand being collected in mounds and ridges—they entered the valley of Wadi Meefah, occupied by the Wahaidee Bedouins, which led to the ruins. Nakab al-Hajar signifies 'excavation from the rock.' The remains are situated on a hill, in the centre of the valley; and about one-third of the height from the base, a massive wall, from thirty to forty feet high, is carried round the eminence, and flanked by square towers. Within this enclosure is a quadrangular building, fronted with freestone, each slab of the same size, and beautifully put together. The rest of the ruins consisted of mounds. There were no remains of arches or columns, nor any fragments of glass, pottery, or metals. The Bedouins could give no account of these ruins, but referred them to their pagan ancestors. Mr. Wellsted considers their origin to be of "very remote antiquity," and he supposes that an inscription, which he discovered within the entrance of the wall, and of which he has given a copy, will decide this curious question. He suggests that the character is the lost Himayáritic: it bears a strong resemblance to the Ethiopic, which some have supposed to have an affinity to the Himayáritic writing.

We cannot dismiss Lieut. Wellsted's work without a strong testimony in its favour.

SELECTIONS AND REFLECTIONS.—No. 1.

HOMER'S DESCRIPTION OF SCENERY.

A VERY ingenious critic of Aristotle supposes the Greek poets not to have described the scenery of nature in a picturesque manner, because they were unaccustomed to behold it with a painter's eye. He thinks they had no Thorsons, because they had no Claudes. Hallam, in the Introduction to the Literary History of Europe, has noticed the influence exercised by the rude style of Giotto and his followers, in reclaiming the popular taste from the wild extravagance of romance, to the chaster graces of a classic antiquity. Those, he says, were ready for the love of Virgil, who had formed their sense of beauty by the figures of Giotto, and the language of Dante. Landscape painting seems to have been unknown among the ancients; the only specimens mentioned by Pliny, belong to the age of Augustus. He has been followed in this opinion by Bishop Copleston, who, in his *Prælectiones Academicæ*, has enlarged and illustrated it; and while he assigns to the Patriarch of Poets an intimate knowledge of all the mysteries of nature, he considers, nevertheless, that the art of depicting external objects, separated and detached from the affections and the manners, to have been either wanting in him or despised. Hurd, on the contrary, esteemed his acquaintance with natural scenery to have been so extensive, in all its numberless appearances, as to force his successors into involuntary imitations. The same view has been advocated by Nelson Coleridge, in his very pleasant and instructive *Introduction to the Study of the Greek Poets*.

In the more polished and refined age, indeed, of Athenian literature, we do not discover many traces of external nature; nor do our researches into the history of poetry among other nations entitle us to expect them. During the playful Carnival of Fancy, under the second Charles; in the Augustan era of Anne; in the brilliant Pageant which adorned the reign of Louis XIV., we sigh in vain for the delicate bloom which overspreads the landscapes of earlier writers. They are often eloquent and energetic, almost always harmonious, frequently picturesque, but very rarely descriptive. Their colours come from books, not from nature; their rural scenes are compositions, not sketches taken on the spot. We have the musical epigrams and passionate satire of Pope; the fantastic learning of Cowley, and the poignant brevity of Boileau; but no "silver droppis" sparkle on their foliage, as upon the sunny trees of Chaucer; no gradual, dusky veil, at even-tide, creeps over the hamlet, like that drawn by the finger of Collins; no glades "open to the golden day," like the sylvan solitudes of Thomson. Every thing breathes of active life; and the mightiest of their Enchanters seldom transport us beyond the roar of the great Babel. The life of the Athenian was a life of politics; he derived his chief delight from the revelation of human passion, and the anatomy of human feelings. What Socrates said of himself, admitted of a general application to his countrymen. A lover of wisdom, he declared, could gain no instruction from trees; Man constituted the peculiar study of Man. But Homer lived at an epoch to which the artificial customs of society were unknown; and, like all the early writers of every country, his imagery is imbued with the love of nature. This affection is displayed in numerous instances. He does not paint landscapes with the elaborate finish and precision which a school of Descriptive Writers has introduced; but as Gray always hastened from a picture to the moral it suggested, so Homer is contented to refresh, with occasional glimpses

of verdure, the panorama passing before the eyes of the reader. Amplification is a figure scarcely known to him. In that famous Catalogue of Ships, the model of Milton's nobler history, the character of *Q* place is indicated by a single epithet. *Histiæa* is only 'grape-abounding' (πολυσταφυλον); *Asinæ* is known by its deep bay (βαθον κατα κολπον); *Messa* abounds in doves (πολυττηρωνα); *Titan* is remembered for its white tops (λευκα καρηνα); *Pteleon* is brought to the recollection by *λεχεποινη*, a word inadequately translated 'grassy.' Gray caught this manner from the ancient poets, as in the *Ode upon the Progress of Poetry*, where he alludes to the

Isles that crown th' Ægean deep.

Homer, in a single verse, sometimes expresses a description, which a page could only enlarge, without improving. Mr. Twining has noticed the charming line in the 19th book of the *Odyssey*, in which the peculiar melody of the nightingale is described with extraordinary precision and beauty :

* Ηις θαυμα τραπῶσα χρεῖ πολυηχεα φωνη.

The pouring of her voice (χρεῖ), the quick turns and inflexions (θαυμα τραπῶσα), and the multitudinous variety of tone (πολυηχεα), complete a picture of wonderful expression. It was not to be hoped that the spirit of the poet could be transfused with equal brevity : Cowper has retained some of its characteristic features in his amplification ; but θαυμα τραπῶσα is inadequately represented by 'still-varying;' and the phrase "now deep, now clear," certainly wants the graphic force of πολυηχεα. Pope has been still more unsuccessful : every epithet is lost in his harmonious travestie. The "thick-warbled notes" of the Attic Bird of Milton are more lively and characteristic. Gray, in his *Ode on the Spring*, has the strong expression—"pours her throat," an image which Mitford supposed him to have taken from a line in Pope's *Essay on Man*, but which might have been easily suggested by the line of Homer. We shall readily see what lustre is imparted by an epithet happily applied, by comparing a simile of Homer with some lines of a Latin poet. Homer, in the second *Iliad*, has described a corn-field agitated by the wind :—

* ὥς δ' ὅτε κινήσει Ζεφυρος βαθυ λήιον ἰλθών
λαβρος ἰπαιγίζων, ἐπὶ τ' ἡμῶι ἀσταχυσσιν.

As it was his object only to represent the general commotion of the assembly at the speech of Agamemnon, he has not heightened the simile by any picturesque circumstances : it is apt and ingenious, but nothing more. Let us see how an inferior poet has, by a single epithet, imparted to a similar picture a glowing and animated aspect :

Mitæ ceu virides agitant quum flamina culmos,
Necdum maturas impellit ventus aristas,
Huc atque huc it summa seges, nutansque vicissim
Alternò lente motu incurvata nitescit. Sil. ix. 358.

The reader will immediately perceive that the picture is produced by the word *nitescit*. It was the same beauty which Aristotle holds up to our admiration in the ῥηδοακτυλος of Homer, which conveys the precise idea to the mind. The corn-field waved and rustled, and shone before the poet, as he sketched the landscape. Every object, remarks Hurd, in his most ingenious and elegant *Discourse on Poetical Imitation*, stands forth in bright sunshine to the view of the

true poet ; every minute mark and lineament of the contemplated form loaves a corresponding trace on his fancy. And having these bright and determinate conceptions of things in his own mind, he finds no difficulty in conveying the liveliest ideas of them to others. Longinus, in like manner, claims for poetry the power of presenting every object, not only to the ears, but to the eyes of readers.

It was to be expected that a poet, who had delineated every varying form of expression upon the face of Nature, would especially delight in a moon-light landscape. Homer has, accordingly, painted one in the eighth *Iliad*, with inimitable delicacy and grace. We shall give it in the simple and picturesque lines of Chapman ; of whom Pope said, that his translation of the *Iliad* was such as Homer himself might have written before he attained to years of discretion. Waller, we are told by Dryden, who styles him one of the best judges of the age, declared that he could never read over the translation of Chapman without incredible pleasure and extreme transport ; an admiration proceeding, in the opinion of Dryden, from the author himself, who has been thrown down, he says, by the translator, as " low as harsh numbers, improper English, and a monstrous length of verse, could carry him." The reader, who is acquainted with Chapman, will think this censure ill-deserved : he frequently breathes the fire of his Grecian Master, and, by the illumination of his fancy, shows that he has been admitted to the celestial colloquies of the Muse. A friend, who possesses Pope's copy of Chapman's *Iliad*, has mentioned that the word " Interpolated " is frequently written against eight or nine successive lines.

Ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐν οὐρανῷ ἄσπερα φαεινὴν ἀμφὶ Σελήνην
 φαίνεται ἀριπρεπέα, ὅτε τ' ἱππλῖτο νηϊμῶς αἰθήρ,
 ἐκ τ' ἴφανον πασαι σκοπῖαι καὶ πρῶντες ἄκροι
 καὶ ναπαὶ· οὐρανοθεν δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρβραχὺ ἀσπίτος αἰθήρ,
 πάντα δὲ τ' εἰδῖται ἄσπερα· γιγνέθαι δὲ τε φρενὰ ποιμῆν.

As when about the silver moon, when aire is free from winde,
 And stars shine cleare, to whose sweet beams high prospects and the brows
 Of all steep hills and pinnacles thrust up themselves for shows,
 And ev'n the lowly vallies joy to glitter in their sight :
 When the unmeasured firmament bursts to disclose her light,
 And all the signs in heaven are seen that glad the shepherd's breast.

Pope, in a letter to his friend Mr. Cromwell, has prophetically furnished the most accurate criticism upon his own Homer. " Let the sense," he writes, " be ever so exactly rendered, unless an author looks like himself, in his habit and manner, 'tis a disguise and not a translation." He did not imagine that he was uttering a condemnation of his own version. Dryden's character of Chaucer is peculiarly applicable to Homer ; who, in a more extended sense than the Minstrel of Woodstock, is " a perpetual fountain of good sense, learned in all decencies, always knowing what to say, and when to leave off." Every addition, therefore, to his imagery, encumbers the simple dignity of his manner. " Chaucer," says his admirable critic, " followed nature every where, without ever venturing beyond her." In this respect, he was a little child clinging to the hand of his mother. Pope, in his well-known translation of the preceding passage, has produced a " disguise, not a translation ;" although one or two lines possess great individual beauty. The comparison of missiles, continually hurled, to a wintry storm of snow by the sea-side, is equally graphic.

As the feathery snows
 Fall frequent on some wint'ry day, when Jove
 Hath ris'n to shed them on the race of men,
 And show his arrowy stores : he lulls the winds,
 Then shakes them down continual, cov'ring thick
 Mountain-tops, promontories, flow'ry meads,
 And cultur'd valleys rich ; the ports and shores
 Receive it also of the hoary Deep,
 But there the waves it bound, while all beside
 Lies whelm'd beneath Jove's fast-descending shower. *Il. x.*

Not the thoughtful eye of Cowper or of Thomson, accustomed to note the most familiar and secret processes of nature, could have presented a more lively winter-scene. The dreariness, the silence, the serenity, are all natural. "It is this dutiful fellowship," says Coleridge, "with the beautiful forms of nature, that has flung such an unwithering freshness on images ancient as the hills, and familiar as our own homes ; it is this that has dilated the minstrel bard, or bards, of a small unlettered people, into the master-poet of all the world ; this, chiefly, that has caused the tree of elder Greece to take second root in soils, and under skies not its own, and has supplied moisture for those golden fruits, and those springing flowers—fruits, wherein lieth Nepenthe—flowers, which are flowers of Amaranth." Hence, too, the universality of his fame ; the diffusive inspiration of his poetry. His spirit wandered not only over Greece, according to the ancient legend, but throughout the civilized world. The footstep of Homer is to be traced in every region where Poetry has pitched her tent. The Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford, by an ingenious explanation of the figure upon a coin of the *Gens Mamilia*, has identified it with Ulysses returning to his ancient home : a fact which not only establishes the early celebrity of the Homeric Poems in Rome, but the appearance, also, of their most interesting incidents upon the escutcheons of private families.

But Homer's worship of nature failed in one essential and ennobling feature. The religion of the ancients, as Mr. Campbell has observed, was beautiful in fiction, but not in sentiment. It had revealed the most terrific and voluptuous agencies to Poetry, but it had not taught her to contemplate Nature as one vast image and reflection of divine Benignity and Love, or her creatures as the comprehensive objects of human sympathy. Paul planted, and Apollos watered, and the Grace of God descended upon the heart, before this desert blossomed like the rose. Devotional virtues were unknown to the heathen world : it was reserved for poets, whose stars had not risen above the distant horizon, to gild the woodland fountain with celestial shadows ; to find in the common flower, by the hedge-side, a theme of gratitude and of meditation ; and to uplift the eye, as it ranged over verdant fields, and waving woods, and glittering rivers, with a devout aspiration to heaven—"My Father made them all."* Hence, in Homer, not less than in Virgil, we meet with none of that passionate and earnest enthusiasm, which caused the eyes of Cowper, in his own beautiful words, to "drink the rivers as they flowed."

THE POET AN ACTOR.

ARISTOTLE, both in the treatise on Poetry and Rhetoric, insists upon the necessity of the Poet and the Orator becoming, as much as possible, Actors

* The Task.

in their compositions. Burke mentions, in his *Inquiry concerning the Sublime and Beautiful*, that he never mimicked the looks or gestures of any individual without finding his mind involuntarily assuming that form of passion whose appearance he was endeavouring to imitate. The Chevalier Ramsay, several years secretary to Fénelon, has recorded a circumstance of the famous French preacher Bourdaloue, which is not destitute of interest. That eloquent divine, having been appointed to preach upon Good Friday, was found by the attendant who came to conduct him, playing a "brisk tune" upon a violin, and dancing to it. This was his usual method of refreshing and stimulating his spirits and his invention. Felibien relates a very curious anecdote of the celebrated Dominichino, one of the most spiritual of the Italian painters. It was the opinion of that great Master, that his Art required a deep acquaintance with the most secret and mysterious mechanism of the human soul, and an experience of the identical passion, whether of joy or sorrow, proposed for delineation. This theory he carried into practice, and was frequently heard conversing in a sweet, or melancholy, or joyous manner, as the nature of his occupation suggested. Annibali Caracci, happening to visit him while he was painting a picture of St. Andrew, was astonished to see him in a menacing and furious position. After regarding him a little while, he discovered that he was delineating a soldier who threatens the Apostle. No longer able to conceal his presence, he threw himself upon the neck of Dominichino, and confessed how much he had learnt from the spectacle.

The Italian Painter, kindling the canvass in his solitary retirement, may recall to the memory the Grecian Poet,* in his dismal and lonely cavern in Salamis, illuminating the darkness by the pageantry of heroic history, and the phantoms he invoked from Oblivion to clothe them in the raiment of imagination. Nor will Demosthenes be forgotten, wandering along the sounding shores, and, in the tossing waves before him, beholding a vivid emblem of the fluctuating opinions of the Athenian Demus.†

DEAN SWIFT AND ARISTOPHANES.

THE reader of *Drapier's Letters* will remember that the composition of that most caustic of his works was suggested to Swift by the circumstance of a patent having been granted, in the reign of George I., to a person named Wood, authorizing him to prepare a large copper coinage for Ireland. This project was resisted with infinite power and humour by the Dean of St. Patrick's, who, not satisfied with defeating the project, uplifted his unfortunate antagonist to everlasting derision, under the title of "Squire and hard-ware man." Dr. Cardwell‡ has shown that the prototype of this transaction was exhibited in Athens, two thousand years before, in the person of one Dionysius, who, in the age of Aristides and Themistocles, proposed an issue of brass money to alleviate the distress of the Athenians. The proposal of Dionysius (contrary to the opinion of Salmasius, who seems to have misunderstood the passage in *Athenæus*) was rejected, and its author designated by the appellation of ὁ χαλκῆς, which ever after adhered to him. Under that name we meet with him in the Rhetoric of Aristotle, in Plutarch, and the miscellaneous page of *Athenæus*. During twenty centuries, he has occupied the same niche, with the same inscription, "The Man of Brass."

* Euripides.

† See Twining's Notes on Aristotle.

‡ Cardwell's Lectures on the Coinage of the Greeks and Romans: Lecture V.

HOMER AND EASTERN POETS.

Various coincidences have, at different periods, been pointed out between Homer and the Oriental writers; and it was under a sense of the importance of actual observation and comparison, that Pope expressed to Lady Mary Wortley Montague his wish to have translated the *Iliad* in Asia, where he might, he thought, have illustrated the poem from the living manners of the age. Mr. Atkinson, in the notes to his Abridgment of the *Sháh Náme*, has noticed two or three resemblances between Greek and Eastern expression. None are more striking than the insolent haughtiness of manner which characterises the heroes of Homer and Ferdusi. When Hujir rushes out of his fortress to attack Sohráb, he exclaims :

And who art thou? I am myself, Hujir,
The valiant champion come to conquer thee,
And to lop off that towering head of thine.

In a similar spirit, Diomed defies Glaucus, in the sixth book of the *Iliad* :

If thou be of men, and feed on bread
Of earthly growth, draw nigh, that with a stroke
Well aim'd, I may at once cut short thy days.

Mr. Pashley affords another illustration. He mentions a Cretan Mohamedan, Glemedh Ali, who particularly distinguished himself in the bloody contests between the Christians of the island. The beauty of his person, the loftiness of his stature, the loudness of his voice, and the swiftness of his feet, as they were described to the traveller by his guide, vividly recalled to his memory the Homeric warriors, in whose pictures these qualities form the prominent features. Glemedh Ali's challenges breathed the fervour of an old Greek before the walls of Troy : “*Σταθῆτε?*” he cried out, as the Christians retreated, “*ποι φευγῆτε κερατάδες; σταθῆτε νὰ σας δείξω σημερον πως πολέμουν οἱ ἀνδρες.*”

CHINESE AND GREEK POETRY.

The following little poem, translated by Mr. Davis from the Chinese, may remind the reader, both in its construction and general spirit, of the manner of the Greek epigrammatists. The lines upon a Grasshopper are quoted, not for any identity of thought or expression, but as illustrative of this remark.

ON GIVING LIBERTY TO A BUTTERFLY.

Those variegated hues should be less rashly explored,
The recesses of the mountains are thy proper haunt :
The fragrant, but short-lived herbs are there,
And those airy paths which best suit thy flight.
Thy crimson form is hoary with dew,
Thy embroidered wings should expatiate in the clear breeze.
Destruction here awaits thee from the fondness of the boy—
Go, then, and hide thy treasures from his reach.

Τίπτει με τον φιλιεσημον ἀναιδῆ, ποιμένες, ἀγρη
Τίττιγα θεοσιῶν ἵλαστ' ἀπ' ἀκριμονων,
Την νυμφων παροδῆτιν ἀηδόνα, καυματι μισση
Οὐρεσι καὶ σκιεραις ζουθα λαλιυντα νηπαις ;
'Ἦνι δὲ κιχλήν καὶ ποσσυφον, ἦνι δὲ τασσοὺς
Ψαρας, ἀρουραιας ἀρπαγας εὐπορητης.
Καρετων δηλητηρας ἱλιν θιμις· ἄλλυτ' ἱκνινοὺς.
Φυλλων καὶ χλωιερης τις φθονος ἵστι θεοσου :

The next, which is also from a Chinese original, is given for the sake of comparing it with a very beautiful passage in the *Agamemnon* of Æschylus, where Clytemnestra describes her solitary hours during her husband's absence, weeping by the lamp which burnt unheeded at her side.

MIDNIGHT THOUGHTS.

It is the depth of night and I cannot slumber—
 I rise up, and stroll without object or purpose ;
 I return, and again bar my humble door,
 And sit by my solitary lamp until the morning.
 What is the cause of lament to that cricket,
 Whose monotonous note sounds from yon bare wall ?
 It would seem to take up the history of its life,
 To tell me of its state of solitary desertion.

HORSE-RACING AMONGST THE ANCIENT ARABIANS.

AMONGST the Arabs, before the time of Mahomet, a horse-race was the occasion of a war of forty years between the tribes of Abs and of Dhubyán. Several accounts of this occurrence are given in the *Kitab-ul-Aghani*.

One narrative states that a man of the Banu Abd-allah-Ghatafan, and of the branch of Jurshun, a family whose members exerted a sinister influence over all they came near, paid a visit to Kais, son of Zuhayr, chief of the Absides, and then to Hudhayfah, son of Badr, chief of the Dhubyán tribe. Others say that the person who came to Hudhayfah was Alward the Abside, upon which occasion the Dhubyán chief showed him his horses, and asked what he thought of them. Alward declared that he did not see a superior horse in the whole stud. "Who has superior horses?" demanded Hudhayfah. "Kais, the son of Zuhayr," was the answer. "Will you engage, on his part, to accept a challenge to run his horses against mine?" "The challenge is accepted," replied Alward, "for a horse and a mare of Kais's stables."

The Abside hastened to his prince, and said to him, "I have accepted a challenge for you for a horse-race with Hudhayfah—there is no possibility of retracting; each of you must bring on the course a horse and a mare." "With any one but Hudhayfah, I would willingly accept the challenge," he returned. "I have not engaged you with any other," was the reply. "As well as I can judge," rejoined the prince, "you have done us mischief."

So saying, Kais mounted his horse and sought Hudhayfah. When he found him, he remained in his presence for some moments, standing and silent. "What brings you here?" inquired the king of the Dhubyán of the king of the Absides. "I come to propose the withdrawal of our wager." "Say, rather, that you come to ratify it." "I have no such intention," replied Kais. Hudhayfah, however, held to the bet, and notwithstanding all the other could urge, he was obliged to consent to the race.

Kais then observed: "We have three things to determine; the place, the distance, and the length of the training. If you have the first choice of one, I shall claim the right to fix the other two; on the contrary, if I choose one, you shall determine the rest." "Begin," said Hudhayfah. "I fix a hundred bow-shots for the limit of the race," said Kais. "And I," said Hudhayfah, "fix forty nights as the period of the *midmár* ('training'), and I will meet you at Dhât-Alissâd."

Another account of the affair is as follows. An Abside of the branch of the Mutamir ibn-Katiah, named Surákah, had fixed a horse-race in the absence of Kais, with a young Fazáride (the branch of the Dhubyán tribe to which Hudhayfah belonged), of the family of Badr—that is, a prince of the blood-royal of Dhubyán; and by their arrangement, the distance to run was to be fifty bow-shots, and the prize of the victor four high-bred camels. On his return, Kais was chagrined at hearing of this projected race. “Wagers,” he observed, “are productive of no good.” He went to the children of Badr, and requested that the bet might be given up; but they refused. “If you do not wish that your horses should run,” said they, “you must acknowledge the superiority of ours; we may then claim the prize, though we may make an abatement of it; in either case, we shall exercise a right.” This reply put Kais in ill-humour. “Well,” said he, “since you will not release me, at any rate, let the wager be worthy of us. Raise the bet, and lengthen the course.”—“Agreed.”

It was accordingly arranged that the course should extend from Wáridát to Dhát-Alissád, a distance of one hundred bow-shots.* Between these two points, a ravine ran from the mountain across the course. The stake was fixed at twenty camels. An individual of the Banu-Thalabah-ibn-Sad, named Husayn, was nominated umpire; though others say it was a Fazáride of the branch of Sádá, and whose mother was an Abside, and the being of one tribe by the father and of the other by the mother was a guarantee of his impartiality towards either party. At the extremity of the course was a reservoir filled with water, and it was agreed that the first horse that drank at the reservoir should be declared the winner.

On the day fixed upon, the two chiefs of the tribes met at Wáridát to be present at the starting of their horses, and to follow them as closely as they could in the race.

The four competitors were started at the same instant. Kais and Hudhayfah spurred on the animals they rode parallel to the running horses. “Kais,” said Hudhayfah to the king of the Absides, “I have taken you in.” Kais replied, “He who can accept a challenge to run a course of a hundred bow-shots, ought to be above tricks.” This phrase became a proverb. They continued to run. In the outset, the horses of Hudhayfah gained upon those of Kais. “Ah,” said Hudhayfah, “I have beaten you.” “That is not determined yet,” replied Kais; “in running, the speed of horses of a good age increases:” this remark became proverbial. As they galloped on, Hudhayfah, whose horses still kept the lead, said to Kais, “I tell you I shall win.” “Patience, patience!” replied Kais; “from firm ground, they will pass into moving ground:” Another proverb. And in fact, when the competitors had entered the sandy part of the course, Dáhis and Ghabrá, the horses of Kais, came up with and passed their rivals.

The Fazárides had posted some men in the ravine, who, seeing Dáhis a-head, threw themselves before him, and seized him, letting Ghabrá, who followed immediately after, pass, not recognizing her. They did not release Dáhis till the horses of Hudhayfah had crossed the ravine easily.

Dáhis, as soon as he was at liberty, darted after his competitors in a sort of fury, passing the third, and then the second, leaving them both far behind; he came up with Ghabrá just as she was reaching the goal: if the course had been a little longer, he would have outstripped them all. But a fresh indignity awaited Dáhis and his noble companion on the very scene of their victory. When Ghabrá came first to the edge of the reservoir, the Fazárides placed

* Twelve Arabian miles, or five French leagues.

there prevented her from moistening her lips in it; and Dáhis, who next came up, was repelled by a slap. The person who struck the blow was Umayr, son of Nadlah. Tradition says, that his hand instantly dried up, and he was thenceforward designated by the nick-name of *Jáci*, 'the man with the dried hand.' The other horses did not come in till some time after, but by the treachery of the Fazárides, they were the first to drink at the reservoir.

At length the two chiefs appeared amongst the hindmost of the crowd. The wrong was glaring; but the Absides were not in sufficient number to repel violence by force, and the race having been run over the territory of their rivals, few amongst them had been witnesses of the shameful arts by which the victory had been snatched from them.

When Kais was informed of the occurrence, he said to the Fazárides, "Oh, children of Bāghíd" (the common ancestor of the two tribes), "amongst tribes—amongst brothers—justice is the worst of ills. Give us that which is our right." The Fazárides refused. The stake, as already mentioned, was twenty camels. "Give us, at least, said the Absides, "a part of what is due to us." The Fazárides would give nothing. "At least a she-camel to kill, in order to regale the men who filled the reservoir; otherwise, what will be said in the Arab tribes? And we detest altercation." "To give you one she-camel," replied a man of the Banu-Fazárah, "or to give you a hundred, is the same thing to us; it is to resign the palm to you, and we are not men to acknowledge your triumph, when we have not been vanquished." A Fazáride, of the branch of Mazin, then rose and said: "Oh! brethren, remember that, at the outset, Kais opposed the wager with all his might; and observe well, that when once the race was determined on, in spite of him, he comported himself to the end in the most honourable manner. Injustice can profit no one. Grant him, then, a she-camel; since he will be content with it." But the Fazárides said "No." Upon which the Mazinide chose a she-camel from his own troop, led her into the presence of the chiefs, and tied one of its legs, the fore-foot to the bridle-bit, in order to deliver her to Kais in satisfaction of his demand. But the son of this excellent man rose and thus addressed his father: "This is another of your silly acts. Is it for you to place yourself in opposition to the whole tribe, and offer to them the affront of acknowledging a debt which they do not owe?" And, at the same time, he set the camel at liberty. Observing this, Kais departed with the Absides who had accompanied him; and thus the affair rested for the present.

Some time after, Kais took the field. Having surprised Awf, son of Badr, uterine brother of Hudhayfah, he killed him and carried off his camels. When intelligence of this murder reached the Fazárides, it excited a prodigious sensation in the tribe, and threatened a general exasperation, when Rabí, son of Ziyád, surnamed, *par excellence*, 'the Perfect,' offered them, by way of composition of the feud, a hundred camels with young, as the price of Awf's blood. The composition was accepted, and peace, to all appearance, re-established between the two tribes.

About four years after this, Málik, son of Zuhayr, brother of the king of the Absides, came to Likátah, near Hájiz (or Hájir), to celebrate and consummate his marriage with Mulaykah, daughter of Hárilbah, of the tribe of Fazárah and the branch of the Banu-Íráb. Hudhayfah, hearing of this, despatched secretly to Likátah some horsemen, mounted upon the fleetest of his coursers, with orders to kill Málik.

During the truce, Rabí, son of Ziyád, had emigrated to the Fazárides, in consequence of a contest with Kais, the chief of his tribe, and at the date in

the transaction in question, he enjoyed the protection of Hudhayfah, whose sister, Muádhah, daughter of Badr, he had married.

Conformably to the orders they had received from Hudhayfah, the horsemen hastened to Likátah, surprised Málik, killed him, and returned immediately to the camp of their chief. They came back at night, their horses quite jaded, and appeared before Hudhayfah, whilst Rabí, his brother-in-law, was with him.

"Well," said Hudhayfah, "did you get hold of the wild ass?" "We did," replied the horsemen, "and we have hamstrung him." "Truly," returned Rabí, this is something new to me, to knock up your best horses in order to catch an ass!" Convinced that it was really a wild ass which was the subject of conversation, Rabí loaded his host with reproaches and sarcasms, and Hudhayfah at length said, "It is not an ass we have killed, but Málik, son of Zuhayr, who has expiated the murder of Awf, the son of Badr." "By the mother of him whose blood has been shed," said Rabí, "you have done a deed which, I am convinced, will be attended with fatal consequences." And after the interchange of a few remarks, they separated. Rabí, as he returned to his tent, struck the earth with his foot.

Hamal, son of Badr, leader of the expedition and author of the murder, brought away Málik's sabre, named *Dhumún*.

It is said that the moment Rabí quitted Hudhayfah, the latter sent after him a young female slave, born in the family, saying, "Run to the tent of Muádhah, daughter of Badr (the wife of Rabí), and observe how Rabí behaves when he comes in." The slave proceeded to Muádhah's tent, and glided in between the curtain (at the back part of the tent) and the machine which supported the linen and clothes, where, as the Arabs say, the *wooden ass* (which supports the habiliments of a Bedouin) awaits in silence the arrival of the master.

Rabí entered a moment after, and merely crossing the tent, went directly to his horse, which he patted, stroking his mane and tail, and passing his hand over his whole back. Returning, he again traversed the tent, and stepped just without the *finá*, or entrance, where his lance stood, stuck in the sand. He drew it out, brandished it violently, and refixed it in the earth. He then said to his wife, "Lay something for me on the sand;" and Muádhah having spread his couch there, he lay down, repelling his wife, when she approached him, and sung some verses, which are preserved in the Book of Songs, and of which the following are the leading sentiments:—

After the murder of Málik, what wife can desire the embraces of her husband? After this outrage, but one sentiment can prevail—war! Every soul will breathe nothing but war. Our men will hasten to cover themselves with steel. We will saddle our dromedaries, we will saddle our steeds. O you that rejoice at the death of Málik, you will pay dearly for your joy! The price will be intolerable anguish.

The young slave, having seen and heard every thing, went back to make her report to Hudhayfah, who said to his brethren: "The moment has arrived for reconciliation between Kais and Rabí—for war between Abs and Dhubayán."

Next morning, Rabí sought his host and said to him: "Assign me a term; for I am your guest, and I wish to depart." Hudhayfah fixed the term of three days (at the end of which Rabí must cease to be regarded as a *protegé* and even friend), and Rabí immediately took his departure.

He had the remains of some wine with him, and Hudhayfah, aware of this circumstance, despatched horsemen on his route, saying to them, "Follow his tracks for three days or more: he carries the remains of some wine; if you find the wine scattered in the way, you may conclude that Rabí is losing no time, and that he will have rejoined his tribe before the expiration of the term,

and you may return; but if you observe indications of refreshment at one of the nearest places of halt—if you find that he has stopped to eat or drink—you will have time to come up with him, and in that case fail not.”

The horsemen commenced their pursuit, but found that Rabi had poured out his wine a short distance from the camp: he had opened the skin bag which contained it, in order that it might prove no impediment to his speed, and was already far on his way. They accordingly returned home.

A somewhat different version of the transaction is given in the *Kitab-al-iqd* of Ebn Abd-Rabbouh, of Cordova, on the authority of Abn-Obaydah. The war between the tribes of Abs and Dhubyán is termed that of “Dáhis and Ghabrá,” from the names of the horses engaged in this race, which, according to this account, was run betwixt Dáhis, a horse of Kais, king of the Abs tribe, and Ghabrá, a mare belonging to Hamal, son of Badr, and brother of Hudhayfah, king of Dhubyán. Near the end of the course, which was a hundred bow-shots, were some hollow places, wherein Hamal placed some men, who drove back the horse of Kais, which had distanced Hamal's mare. The consequence was, a war between the two tribes, which lasted forty years, during which, it is said, neither she-camel nor mare brought forth young, on either side, the animals of the belligerent tribes having not a moment of repose. The death of Málík is related in this way. Hamal having, by the artifice before described, won the wager, his brother, Hudhayfah, sent his son Málík to Kais, to claim the prize. “You shall have it,” cried Kais, and pierced him with his spear. Málík fell dead from his horse, which returned to the camp without him. The Absides clubbed together, and offered a hundred she-camels with young to the king of the Dhubyán tribe, as an expiation of the murder, which was accepted by Hudhayfah, and peace continued for some time. But, four years after, Malik, son of Zuhayr, having come to Likátah, in the district of Sharabbah, part of the Dhubyán territory, was surprised and killed by Hudhayfah. It was on this occasion that the celebrated Antar made these verses :—

Where are the eyes that have witnessed another mischance equal to the death of Málík, the victim of a wager—who died because two horses entered the course against each other? Would to heaven that neither had been able to drink one drop of water!

The Absides, upon this, said, “Málík, the son of Zuhayr, goes for Málík, the son of Hudhayfah—so restore us our camels.” But Hudhayfah refused. Rabi, the son of Ziyád, was then partaking of the hospitality of the king of the Dhubyánides. The reason of his being there is thus related. He had a dispute with Kais, his chief, about a coat of mail, which he had captured, and he retired, in consequence, to the territory of the Fazárides; upon which Kais indemnified himself by seizing on some camels belonging to Rabi, which he bartered at Mecca for arms. The conduct of Rabi, when Málík's murder was known to him, and his escape from the camp of the Dhubyán king, are related in the same manner as in the other work. Kais, on the return of Rabi, whose aid he much needed, was overjoyed, and the two chiefs contracted a friendly alliance, offensive and defensive.*

* Abridged from an article on the History of the Arabs before Islamism, by M. F. FRAENKEL, in the *Journal Asiatique*.

ROYLE ON THE ANTIQUITY OF HINDOO MEDICINE.*

PROFESSOR Royle has been enabled, by his knowledge of the natural history of the Eastern regions, and of the works of oriental writers on the subject, to impart much novelty and interest to his Introductory Lecture to the course of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, the chair of which he so ably fills at King's College. The additions he has made to the lecture, since its publication was meditated, have been principally with the view of showing "the probability of the antiquity of Hindoo medicine, in connexion with Indian commerce."

The Persian writers on Materia Medica acknowledge having derived their information from Indian and Arabian sources; that the Arabs were familiar with many of the products of India, is well known; but Dr. Royle shows, what has never yet been stated, that they were acquainted with its medical writers. He instances the *Deodar* pine, which grows in the Himalayas, at great elevations, and is considered a discovery of modern times; whereas Avicenna mentions it under its Sanscrit name, as *Deuidar*, which he could have known only through the Hindoos, or their works. A compound of the three myrobalans is mentioned in Arabian works under the name of *triphila*, which is the Sanscrit denomination of that medicine; and one of the earliest Arab authors, Serapion, on the subject of myrobalans, actually refers to Charak, the earliest of the Hindoo physicians. Professor Wilson, who has treated of the medical and surgical sciences of the Hindoos, has shown that the Arabs have borrowed from the Hindoos on medical zoology. In chemistry, Geber, the earliest Arab chemist, expressly states that he acquired his science from the "books of ancient philosophers," and it is fair to conclude that the Hindoos were of the number, since chemistry, or alchemy, is the subject of one of the divisions of the *Ayur Vêda*.

Mr. Royle then points out various substances and compounds known to the Hindoos, which are mentioned in Arabian works, sometimes under the Indian names.

Dr. Wilson has stated the contents of the medical works of Charak and Susruta, written in the Sanscrit language, which is itself an evidence of their antiquity, and Mr. Csoma de Körös has given a synopsis of the contents of a Tibetan work, which, like the whole body of Tibetan literature, was translated from the Sanscrit.

From these and other Hindoo works, viewed in connexion with the apparent antiquity and independent origin of their medicine, Dr. Royle, who attributes considerable importance to them, infers that the Hindoos had, at an early period, paid attention to what now constitute the several branches of medicine, and had discovered various kinds of remedies, many of them valuable, as well as the modes of applying them. He refers to some which have recently been admitted into our own practice, such as smoking *Datura* leaves

* An Essay on the Antiquity of Hindoo Medicine, including an Introductory Lecture to the Course of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, delivered at King's College. By J. F. ROYLE, M.D., F.R. and L.S., Sec. G.S., &c., late of the Medical Staff of the Bengal Army. London, 1837. Wm. H. Allen and Co. Churchill.

in asthma; prescribing *nux vomica* in paralysis and dyspepsia, and the use of the *croton tiglium*; and he recommends the translation of at least the two eldest of the Hindoo works, those of Charak and Susruta.

Hindoo works on medicine having existed prior to the Arabs, it is improbable that the Hindoos borrowed from the Greeks; some parts of their practice are plainly independent. "We may, however, conceive it to be the remains of a still more ancient system, of which we have no record, but of the existence of which there can be no doubt."

In following up his inquiry, with reference to the knowledge which the ancient Greeks had of the medical products of India, Dr. Royle identifies, with great success, various articles mentioned by the Greeks, the Arabs, and the Hindoos, by the same names, disguised in the respective languages of these people. For example: the term *malabathrum* given by the ancients to a leaf, about which there have been so many speculations, appears to be a corrupted form of writing *tamala-patra*, 'tamala leaf;' this, in Arabic works, is described under the name *saduj*, with *malatroon* as the Greek, and *tej* and *tej-pat* as the Hindoo, synonyms. "By the latter names may be obtained every-where in the bazars of India the leaves of *cinnamomum tamala* and *C. albiflorum*, being as commonly used as bay-leaves are in Europe. Their being brought out of the forests stript from the branches, or picked up after they have fallen, may have given origin to the fables with which their early accounts were accompanied." Dr. Royle continues his examination into the minerals and precious stones, and is thence led into an inquiry concerning the commercial communications between the East and Europe in ancient times. The prospect now opens upon him, and he takes in various topics, astronomy, chronology, and history, which have but a slender connexion with the subject of medicine, but which are touched upon with great ability, and with a knowledge of Eastern literature which we should scarcely have expected from one whose studies have necessarily been almost engrossed by the history of nature.

Having indicated the routes of ancient commerce, and the substances which it embraced, Dr. Royle concludes this part of his subject with some remarks on the places whence the articles were brought into Egypt and Palestine :

The only ones specifically mentioned are, Ophir and Tharshish. Both of these, according to Heeren, indicate the rich countries of the south, such as the east coast of Africa, and Ceylon, with the Peninsula of India, rather than any particular places; though the ships are described as returning every three years. This has been interpreted as meaning every third year; the voyage therefore may not have occupied so much as two years of time; and this is not more than would be necessary in the infancy, and during the practice, of coasting navigation; in addition to the time consumed in the dilatory modes of parting with the old, and taking in a new cargo, as well as that often required by the necessity of waiting for the monsoons.

From the passages in which the above places are mentioned, we learn that "the King's (Solomon) ships went to Tharshish with the servants of Hiram: every three years once came the ships of Tharshish, bringing gold and silver,

ivory, and apes and peacocks." (2 Chron. ix. 21.) In connexion with this may be adduced the passage of Ezekiel (xxii. 12): "Tharshish was thy merchant by reason of the multitude of all kinds of riches; with silver, iron, tin and lead, they traded in thy fairs." From the mention of tin and lead as merchandize procured from Tharshish, it has been concluded that this must be Tartessus in Spain, though it is as probable that the name was subsequently given to this, when found to yield products previously obtained from the East; as no doubt some place in the West is intended (Jonah i. 4), for which Joppa is the port of embarkation. But that another, and therefore most likely the original Tharshish, was in the east, is rendered at least probable by its being mentioned with eastern ports, as in Ezek. xxxviii. 13: "Sheba and Dedan, and the merchants of Tharshish:" but of this there can, I conceive, be no doubt, when we find that the ships went to Tharshish from Eziongaber, in the eastern gulf of the Red Sea. As in 2 Chron. xix. 36: "And he, Jehosaphat, joined himself with him (Ahaziah, King of Israel), to make ships to go to Tharshish—and the ships were broken, that they were not able to go to Tharshish." That Ophir and Tharshish were in the same direction seems evident, from reference to the same occurrence, in 1 Kings, xxii. 48: "Jehosaphat made ships of Tharshish to go to Ophir for gold; but they went not; for the ships were broken at Eziongaber." From Ophir were obtained gold, algum or al mug trees, and precious stones. Dr. A. Clarke adduces the Arabic version, as considering Ophir and Tharshish to refer to India; and my friend, Mr. C. Groves, has called my attention to Seba and Havilah, being considered by the Targum, as referring to Sinde and Hinde; and Ophir being explained, as the place whence gold, and Havilah as that whence pearls, were brought.

From these several products, especially ivory, apes, peacocks, and pearls, it is evident that only southern countries, whether Africa or India, could have been the object of these voyages. But cinnamon and cassia, nard, calamus, and onycha, having been shown to be peculiar Indian products, known to ancient commerce; there can, I conceive, be no doubt that the west coast of India, and probably also the island of Ceylon, were reached even in those early times. This is the more probable, as the voyages were commenced in the Red Sea, and occupied three years, or returned every third year.

The above details may appear to have little reference to Hindoo Medicine, or *Materia Medica*; but Hindoo Chronology has been justly doubted, and in consequence of claiming too much, their antiquity as an early educated and highly civilized nation has been entirely denied. It was incumbent therefore to show, on undoubted and extrinsic grounds, that they were well known to, and highly estimated by, ancient contemporary nations; that the valued natural products of their country were not more the objects of constant research than were the highly-prized specimens of their manufacturing skill.

Considering, therefore, these points as proved, we may be the less disinclined to consider their claims to literary and scientific originality; without at all giving credit to their own most extravagant dates, which may probably be most correctly considered, as only multiplications of astronomical periods.

ODE OF MESSIHI.

FROM THE TURKISH.

Hear the songs of nightingales ;
 See, how Spring o'erspreads the vales :
 Op'ning roses, fain to meet him,
 Build around their blooming bowers ;
 Whilst the silver almond's flowers
 Burst their verdant buds to greet him :
 Seize, oh ! seize what Love bestows,
 Ere wanes the season of the rose.

Whilst through garden, plain, and grove,
 Bright where'er our footsteps rove,
 Gay pavilions flaunt to view,
 Love and mirth be our employment ;
 Who, beyond to-day's enjoyment,
 Who can tell what Fate may do ?
 Then seize, oh ! seize the opening rose,
 Ere yet its vernal freshness goes.

Warm the purpling rose-beds shine,
 As with Prophet-beams divine,
 Sacred radiance o'er them thrown :
 Hyacinths and tulips blooming,
 Bright as stars the skies illuming,
 Wake the breast to bliss alone :
 Then seize, oh ! seize what Love bestows,
 Too soon it fades, the vernal rose.

Mark the lily's pointed spears,
 Gleaming moist with dewy tears :
 Ev'ry costly drop we view,
 Down thro' humid æther flowing :
 Haste we, then, the gems are going,
 Haste, ere they escape us too ;
 And snatch, oh ! snatch the opening rose,
 Ere yet the vernal season goes.

Tulip, rose, anemone,
 Blossom in the sun-beams free,
 Water'd by refreshing showers ;
 Yet we find their vernal treasures,
 Vanish like life's fondest pleasures :
 Age and care fill up the hours.
 Then seize, oh ! seize, while rapture flows,
 The season of the vernal rose.

Winter's darker reign is sped,
 When the rose hung down her head,
 And the grass lay pale and fainting ;
 Now, that hour of sadness over,
 Lavish blooms the mountains cover,
 Fair beyond the pencil's painting.
 Snatch, oh ! snatch the new-born rose,
 Erewhile the vernal season goes.

Odorous musk, and balmy rose,
 Each its lavish sweets bestows.
 Every sense with fragrance filling :
 Æther's self, o'ercharged with dew,
 But seems a rose of snowy hue,
 Soft in rosy sweets distilling.
 Seize, oh ! seize what Love bestows,
 Nor lose the season of the rose.

Wide o'er earth, Messihi ! sung,
 Lives thy strains on every tongue ;
 Beauty's loveliest, dearest tale :
 Still, where cheeks of roses bloom,
 Still wilt thou the theme resume,
 Fondly as the nightingale ?
 Then haste to snatch, while rapture flows,
 The season's prime, the blooming rose.

B. E. P.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of this Society was held on the 6th of January : Professor Wilson, the Director of the Society, in the Chair. The Director read a letter, addressed to him by John Shakespear, Esq., and which accompanied a translation of a remarkable inscription in the collection of the Society, in Arabic characters, curiously contorted, and written with a Chinese pencil. The original inscription consisted of forty-eight lines, headed by the '*Bismillah*' of the Mahommedans, in characters nine inches long. The paper on which it was written bore two seal-marks, in Chinese characters; and the writing looked at first view something like Hebrew, from the regularity of the lines, and form of the letters. A closer inspection, however, proved it to be Arabic, and to consist of various invocations on the Divinity, in which the Mahommedan *asmá husna*, or glorious names, were chiefly introduced : it was probably designed as a *taawiz*, or amulet. Each line of the inscription began with the words "My God, thou art the"—and ended with "therefore, to thee be praise;" the bottom line having an additional benediction on the Prophet.

Some extracts of letters from Lieut. G. Fulljames, of the Bombay army, communicated by Sir Charles Forbes, were read, describing some collections of fossil remains, which Lieut. Fulljames had procured on the island of Perim, at the entrance of the Red Sea. He stated also, that, while engaged in boring at Gogah, in the gulf of Cambay, he had found, at the depth of 330 feet, some indications of coal, which, if realized, would be of great importance to the steam-navigation of India.

A paper on the Anti-Brahmanical Worship of the Hindus in the Dekhan, by Dr. John Stevenson, of Bombay, was read. The author's design was to prove that what is called Hinduism, or the Brahmanical religion, is not the ancient and primitive faith of the people of India; but that a very different and a more simple form of idolatry preceded the introduction of Brahmanism, and still prevails in many parts of the Dekhan, and other districts of India. In proof of this opinion, he adduces the traditions current among the Brahmans themselves, that their primitive seats were to the north of the Himálaya mountains; and this was in some degree confirmed by the lighter complexions and bolder physiognomy of the priestly race, when compared with the lower castes of the population. It is also to be considered that the hill tribes, at the present day, such as the Bheels, Ramoosies, and Koolies, hold communion in religious matters with the Brahmans, only so far as the civil institutions of marriage, naming of children, &c. go; and not as mediators between them and the Deity. Several of the gods, worshipped by the common people, are unknown in the Hindu mythology; and others are but incidentally connected with it. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Brahmanical religion, like that of ancient Greece and Rome, is exceedingly accommodating to other idolatrous systems; and consequently, wherever they have found, among other people, a god whom they wished to reverence, they have made him an *avatar*, or incarnation, of one of their own deities, who most resembled him in attributes. We must, therefore, not take it for granted that every thing which has now become connected with Hinduism, belongs to the ancient Brahmanical creed. One of the most decided ante-Brahmanical forms of

religion was that termed the worship of Vetál, in the Dekhan, principally in the villages. The writer had seen no less than three erections to the honour of this demi-god in one small village; and in a large district of the Mahratta country, scarcely a village is to be found that does not publicly testify its respect for him. Vetál is generally, in the Dekhan, said to be an *avatar* of Siva; but the Brahmans dispute this, and will not acknowledge his claims to any divine honours. The place where Vetál is worshipped is a kind of Stone-henge, or enclosure of stones, usually in a circle, varying from fifteen to forty feet in diameter, and the number of stones generally consisting of twelve, or multiples of twelve. The principal figure, where the worship of Vetál is performed, is a rough, unhewn stone; having one of its sides facing the east. Some of the stones composing the circles had their tops painted red, which, Dr. Stevenson supposes, might indicate the worship of fire; and he also supposes that the circle of twelve stones might be emblematic of the signs of the zodiac. Vetál is worshipped in sickness; and the offering is generally a cock, like that made to the Greek Esculapius. No priest is required to make the oblation; the person who pays the vow, or supplicates the aid of the god, is his own priest.

In a note to this paper, by Dr. John Wilson, it is remarked that the worship of Vetál is not confined to the Dekhan; but is prevalent in the Konkan, Kanara, Gujarát, and Cutch; and probably in other provinces. He considers this form of religion to be decidedly anti-Brahmanical, if not ante-Brahmanical. On the reading of this paper being concluded,

Professor Wilson remarked, that he coincided with Dr. Stevenson respecting the prevalence of a kind of worship different from Brahmanism, in the more secluded parts of India. Brahmanism was confined principally to the larger towns; in the villages few traces would be found of Vishnu, Krishna, or any other of the deities of the Hindu Pantheon. With respect to the term *Vetál*, however, he must observe, that it was not an individual deity, but merely a generic term for a spirit or demon; and that the worship of these was called the worship of *Vetál*.

Colonel Briggs said that, from his own observation, he could state that a religion very different from Brahmanism existed in the country places about Bombay. This religion was merely propitiatory; no gratitude for any good received from Deity was expressed; evil was feared, and deprecated; and offerings were made to whatever in nature seemed to be the cause of evil,—such as thunder, lightning, and even snakes, tigers, imaginary demons, &c. In the Nagpoor country, he believed three-fourths of the population followed a religion quite unconnected with Brahmanism.

The Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Thomas Fox, Esq., — Johnstone, Esq., and Lieut.-General W. Thornton, were elected members of the Society.

A general meeting was held on the 20th of January, the Director in the Chair.

The Chairman stated, that the present meeting had been made special for the purpose of receiving the report of a Committee of Finance, appointed by the Council in July last, and for proposing alterations in two articles of the Society's regulations respecting arrears of subscription, and the payments to be made by life-members.

This report was read; and the Director remarked that, with respect to the last paragraph of it, which had reference to the desirableness of the Society's procuring a less expensive house than the one it now held, or to continue to

press the Government for public accommodation, he begged to state that the Government had been again applied to, but without success. It had been hoped that apartments in Somerset-house might have been granted to the Society; but the Government had replied, that there was no accommodation to spare in that building, and that even much inconvenience was at present experienced from want of room there. With regard to hiring another house, some difficulties presented themselves as to the period at which the Society might quit the present; but inquiries should be made on the subject. In respect to a reduction of the Society's expenditure, one of the principal items in the disbursements was, that of the salary which had been assigned to the office of secretary. It had been very liberally suggested by Capt. Harkness, as one of the alternatives for decreasing the Society's expenses, that his salary be discontinued; and as Capt. Harkness had consented to give the Society the benefit of his valuable services without remuneration, the Society's affairs would receive no detriment by this arrangement. He had no doubt that, by this and other economical measures, the expenditure would be kept within the income; and that the Society would not fail to enjoy greater prosperity for the future.

The announcement of Capt. Harkness's offer was received by the meeting with much approbation.

The alterations in the Society's regulations were then proposed to the meeting, and unanimously agreed to; after which, the ordinary business was proceeded with.

A letter from B. H. Hodgson, Esq., dated at Nepal, was read, in which that gentleman stated that he had, after ten years' trouble, ascertained the Gauri Gau, of the Saul forest, at the foot of the Himálaya mountains, to be an osculant form connecting the Bos and Bison; it was distinguished by the enormous size of the cranium; by the huge frontal crest rising above the horns; by the great development of the spinous processes, and by the number of its ribs. Mr. Hodgson proposed to call this animal *Bibos*, as a generic name, with the addition of the specific term *sub-Hemachalus*, from its habitat under the Himálaya mountains. These animals are found only in the deepest recesses of the Saul forest, where they roam in herds of from ten to thirty or forty; and, although harmless when unmolested, they are roused by aggression to a fury which is irresistible. Mr. Hodgson stated, that his letter was merely written *ad interim*; and that he was at present engaged in the examination of the animal. In conclusion, he expressed his opinion that the *Urus* of classic authors was no other than an animal of the order which he had just described.

Among the donations presented at this meeting, was a copy from the Imprimerie Royale of Paris, of the first volume of the *Collection Orientale*, now printing at that office by order of his Majesty the King of the French. This folio volume comprises part of the history of the Mongols of Persia, translated into French, by M. Quatremère, from the Persian of Raschid-eddin, and is accompanied by the original text beautifully printed, and surrounded by handsome ornamental borders.

Gideon Colquhoun, Esq., and John Bowman, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Simplification of His Majesty's and Hon. E. I. Company's Mutiny Acts and Articles of War, proposed Military Police and Legislative Enactments for Courts of Inquiry, Inquest, and Court of Requests, to render crying down Credit a bar to the Cognizance of Soldiers' Debts; Precedents confirmed by Authority; the Curtailment and Simplification of Trials by Court-Martial. BY CAPTAIN AND BREVET-MAJOR HOUGH, 48th Regt. Bengal N.I., and Dep.-Judge-Adv.-Gen., Dinapoor and Benares Divisions. Calcutta, 1836.

THIS is a work of very considerable research, and which must be of vast utility to the army of India. Major Hough has applied the professional and technical skill, which the experience of many years (eleven of which have been passed in the Judge-advocate-general's department) has supplied, to the exposition of a department of military science perhaps more useful than that of strategy itself. In an address to Sir Henry Fane, to whom the work is dedicated, Major Hough states the means which have been at his command for compiling such a work, and we see throughout marks of great industry, indefatigable labour, attention to minute accuracy, and a condensation of matter, without the sacrifice of perspicuity, which is a first merit in such a book as this. We have had occasion to commend the former works of Major Hough (from which, we regret to find, reputation has been all he has obtained), and we think the present has added to his claims upon the thanks of his brother officers.

Besides the digest of law and comment, in the text and copious notes, with an excellent analytical index, there are tables of crime and punishment, which are very useful, and a copious collection of precedents.

Alphabetical List of the Officers of the Indian Army; with the Dates of their respective Promotion, Retirement, Resignation, or Death, whether in India or in Europe; from the Year 1760 to the Year 1834 inclusive. Corrected to September 1837. Compiled and Edited by MESSRS. DODWELL and MILES, East-India Army Agents. London, 1838. Longman and Co., Allen and Co., and Richardson. Calcutta, Thacker and Co.

THERE can be no dispute as to the value of such a work as this, which contains nearly *fourteen thousand* names of officers of the Indian army, arranged alphabetically under the presidencies to which they belong, with columns of dates of appointment, promotion, resignation, retirement, or death. Its accuracy must be taken on the credit of the compilers, whose experience for so many years in the military department of the East-India House gives them a title to claim that credit.

The work is splendidly printed.

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Vol. VI. 1837. Cadell, Edinburgh. Murray; Whittaker and Co., London.

THIS is, perhaps, the most absorbing volume of this deeply interesting work. The interest is, indeed, of a painful kind, but not, on that account, the less absorbing. The principal transactions crowded into this short but eventful portion of Scott's life,—only two years,—are, the marriage of his eldest son with Miss Jobson, the heiress of Lochore: Sir Walter's visit to Ireland; the convulsion in the money-market in the year 1825, and the consequent catastrophe of the three firms of Hurst and Robinson, Constable, and Ballantyne, which involved the whole fortune of Sir Walter, a partner of the latter house; the death of Lady Scott in the midst of this wreck of his vast acquisitions; the visit to London and Paris in 1826, and the commencement of the 'Life of Bonaparte.' The calamity which befel this extraordinary man in the autumn of his life, severe as the trial must have proved to himself and his family, has placed his character in a much higher position than it could have stood in the eyes of posterity had he continued to be the darling of Fortune to the last. It was at this period of his life that he commenced his *Diary*, which presents a curious picture of his thoughts during this trying period, and there is something inexpressibly great and engaging in the firm attitude in which he met the dreadful storm. He saw, like the patriarch of

Uz, his whole possessions swept away in a moment, and the hand of death laid heavily upon his family; he suffered, moreover, a torment from which even Job was exempted, in the reflection that a great part of the evils he endured was occasioned by his own indiscretion; yet, amidst every indication of deep feeling, he evinces a steadiness of soul, a practical stoicism, mixed with cheerful serenity and even gaiety, and what is more wonderful still, a readiness to renew his severe mental toil, and, tax his inexhaustible fancy, in order to satisfy in full the creditors of the unfortunate and imprudent Ballantynes.

Mr. Lockhart hints, in this volume, that he has not been able to avoid giving offence in some quarters by the details, into which it was necessary for him to enter. We should wonder, indeed, if he had. It required no ordinary degree of prudence and of skill to execute such a piece of biography as this, requiring old wounds to be re-opened; yet, as far as we are competent to judge, Mr. Lockhart has done his duty boldly but kindly.

Animals in Menageries. By WILLIAM SWAINSON, A.C.G., F.R.S., L.S., &c. Being Vol. XCVIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1838. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE opportunities which the institution of zoological gardens and menageries affords for the study of the habits of animals, has placed many facilities within the reach of modern zoological writers, and considerably widened the limits to which the science was confined in former times. "The stream of discovery," as Mr. Swainson remarks, "is constantly bringing within our reach morsels of truth and veracious anecdote, which require adding to the general stock of knowledge; and these will sometimes so alter the former history of an animal as to give it an entirely new character." Another advantage is the means which these collections offer of noting the progress of domestication and of climate in the habits and constitution of animals.

The able Vice-President of the Ornithological Society has in this work assembled a variety of very curious facts and observations, illustrated, like his other treatises, by faithful and elegant cuts. The work is a treasure to the young zoologist.

Connected Essays and Tracts, being a series of inferences deduced chiefly from the Principles of the most celebrated Sceptics; containing, 1. Observations on the Foundation of Morals in Human Nature; 2. A Digressive Essay upon some Metaphysical Paradoxes; 3. A Treatise on the Evidence of Revelation in the Scheme of Nature, &c. By HENRY O'CONNOR, Esq., Barrister-at-law. Dublin, 1837. Hodges and Smith. London, Whittaker and Co.

THE object of this work is to maintain "the great fundamental principles of morality and religion against the infidel, the bigot, the mystic, and the trifler in philosophy." The positions and strain of argument adopted in these essays are new, and the author has, perhaps, ventured to deviate somewhat boldly from the beaten track; but we are not prejudiced against a course of inquiry merely because it is new; we see no reason for supposing that the same advantage to truth which has been sometimes gained by departing from the old track in other sciences, may not be acquired to metaphysics.

Pedro of Castile. A Poem. By HENRY JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq. London, 1838. Murray.

A poem on a well-known subject, written in the Byronian stanza, and with an evident imitation of his manner. Though it falls below its model, and is too familiar, it is not without merit.

A new Derivative and Etymological Dictionary of such English Words as have their origin in the Greek and Latin Languages, &c. By J. ROWBOTHAM, F.R.A.S. London, 1838. Longman and Co.

Etymological Guide to the English Language. Third Edition. Edinburgh, 1837. Oliver and Boyd.

THESE are both excellent helps to education in the vernacular tongue. Mr. Rowbotham's divides the derivatives from the Greek, and from the Latin, into two classes,

each subdivided according to the number of syllables; and the words are accented. The other work has not these advantages, but is in other respects similar, though not quite so copious.

Oliver and Boyd's New Edinburgh Almanac and National Repository for the Year 1838.

THIS is a pattern for almanacs; in comprehensiveness it is without parallel. There is scarcely any species of information, which can come within the scope of such a work of reference, that is not to be found in it, compressed yet sufficiently full for practical purposes.

A Letter to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, with a Plan for the Promotion of Art, Science, and Literature, by the moderate but effectual Assistance of Government. By THOMAS L. DONALDSON, Architect. London, 1838. Williams.

Mr. Donaldson proposes that government should provide, under certain conditions, free locations for scientific societies, and afford facilities for making important experiments.

Sporting, embellished by large Engravings and Vignettes illustrative of British Field Sports, from Pictures painted by Gainsborough, Landseer, Cooper, &c. Edited by NIMROD. With Literary Contributions by Hood, &c. London, 1838. BAILLY.

EVEN in these days of luxurious typography and graphic illustration, we rarely see so splendid a specimen of both as is now before us. Its paper, margin, and type, must gladden the eye of a bibliomaniac, whilst its finished engravings, thirty-one in number, besides thirty-eight vignettes and other embellishments, make a sumptuous display. Amongst the engravings may be noticed as eminently good, the Setter and Grouse, Sporting Party, and Bay Middleton (the unbeaten racer), by Cooper; the Mare and Foal, by Laporte; the Warrener, by Hancock. The literary contributions embrace every topic connected with Field Sports.

The Shakspeare Gallery, containing the Principal Female Characters in the Plays of the Great Poet, Engraved from Drawings of the First Painters, under the direction of Mr. CHARLES HEATH. London, Tilt.

THE fifteenth part, which closes this work, is, perhaps, of superior merit to any of the preceding; it contains Joan of Arc, Portia, and Katherine. Here are, therefore, forty-five of Shakspeare's female characters, embodied in such exquisite visible forms as the most delicate pencil and the most skilful graver can produce. An edition of Shakspeare's plays, illustrated with these portraits, would be a great curiosity.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following work is in the press, dedicated to the Hon. Court of Directors: *The Official Survey of the Province and Ancient Kingdom of Behar, comprising the Districts of Behar and Patna, Shahabad, Dinajepoor, Rungpoor, Puraniya, Bhagelpur, Gorakhpur, &c.* The survey includes the topography, geology, physical and moral condition of the inhabitants, religion, natural productions, fisheries, forests, mines, and quarries—agriculture—manufactures, commerce—landed tenures, rates of wages and profits—history, antiquities, &c. &c., of each district,—illustrated by numerous drawings, maps, plans, &c., furnished from the East-India House. In 3 vols. 8vo. Edited by Mr. Montgomery Martin.

Lieut. A. H. E. Boileau, Bengal Engineers, has announced at Calcutta, 'A Personal Narrative of a Tour through the Western States of Rajwara, in 1835, comprising Beekaner, Jesulmer, and Jodhpoor, with the passage of the Great Desert, and a brief visit to the Indus and to Buhawulpoor; accompanied by local memoranda respecting the climate, soil, productions, commerce, arts and sciences, forts, cities, roads, &c. of the above territories, with statistical tables showing the details of population and trade of various cities and towns from Jaipoor to Mirhun Kot, and numerous military routes between the principal places; also a memoir on the language and literature of those countries, and copious notices of the astronomical observations taken in order to fix their geographical positions.

ANNUAL REVENUES OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS laid before PARLIAMENT, of the ANNUAL TERRITORIAL REVENUES and DISBURSEMENTS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY, for the YEARS 1832-33, 1833-34, and 1834-35, with an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding YEAR.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Revenues.	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.	Estimate, 1835-36.
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
Mint Duties	2,95,037	4,54,949	3,42,328	3,38,545
Post-Office Collections ...	7,75,831	7,47,966	7,83,222	5,48,900
Stamp Duties	25,71,948	27,65,817	18,61,784	19,25,000
House Tax in Calcutta ...	2,29,913	2,33,545	2,51,189	2,58,760
Excise Duties in ditto ...	1,96,218	1,71,149	1,76,534	2,04,800
Judicial Fees and Fines ...	5,11,782	4,32,754	3,28,198	3,56,400
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts...	2,32,954	1,59,676	3,53,715	3,00,998
Land Revenue	6,54,03,293	6,09,98,208	2,89,75,062	2,90,63,000
Syer and Abkaree ditto ...	40,03,401	34,71,683	19,72,823	19,57,500
Miscellaneous Revenue Receipts	11,59,668	15,05,027	9,67,753	7,56,800
Ceded Territory on Nerbuddah and Bhopaul Revenues ...	24,35,400	25,83,462	—	—
Rec. from Ter. ceded by Burmese	10,18,527	12,20,435	12,17,456	13,36,075
Cust., inc. Town & Transit Du.	70,73,727	59,22,553	22,38,477	32,91,300
Sale of Salt	1,72,62,960	1,70,13,043	1,68,23,844	1,68,69,557
Sale of Opium	1,15,11,841	1,28,15,145	1,09,19,673	1,68,89,768
Marine and Pilotage Receipts	2,73,118	3,96,802	4,73,876	4,94,800
Revenues of Pr. of Wales' Isl.	2,44,267	1,50,667	1,63,040	1,60,000
— of Singapore	2,28,593	2,26,841	2,61,685	2,64,000
— of Malacca	69,958	61,936	68,992	68,000
Subsidy from Nagpore Govern.	7,70,306	7,70,306	7,70,306	7,70,305
Tributes from Nizam and Raj- poot States	10,36,118	9,87,092	12,71,851	9,59,486
Receipts from Gov. of Ava ...	6,66,032	1,86,158	—	—
Ditto of Bhurtpore	1,43,531	47,844	1,19,038	8,612
Interest on Arrears of Rev., &c.	2,16,596	3,37,225	3,31,515	6,96,500
Total Gross Revenues	11,83,31,019	11,36,60,283	7,06,72,361	7,75,19,106
Deduct Allowances and As- signments, including those of King of Delhi ... }	59,00,365	52,50,421	19,97,505	19,58,000
	11,24,30,654	10,84,09,862	6,86,74,856	7,55,61,106
Charges of coll. Stamp Duties	4,10,312	2,43,022	1,43,687	1,10,800
Ditto, Land Syer & Abkaree Rev.	99,12,012	73,75,122	27,79,303	30,16,600
Ditto, Customs	9,80,306	8,21,359	5,17,495	4,67,300
Cost and Charges of Salt ...	58,73,396	78,25,379	70,15,427	54,73,095
Cost and Charges of Opium...	38,43,579	37,02,573	44,10,803	47,78,780
	2,10,19,605	1,99,67,455	1,48,66,715	1,38,46,575
Amount brought to Account in 1832-33 and 1834-35, with a view to adjustment of Malwa Opium Transactions, from 1824-25 to 1830-31, inclus.: Net Am. of Receipt, 1832-33	9,14,11,049	8,84,42,407	5,38,08,141	6,17,14,531
Ditto Charge, 1834-35	34,66,727	—	—	—
Total Net Rev. of Presidency	9,48,77,776	8,84,42,407	5,32,30,735	6,17,14,531
Extraordinary Receipts from Produce of Commer. Assets: At Bengal: Sales of Imp. and Exp. Goods and Commercial Factories, &c. ... Sa. Rs. 7,89,005	—	—	5,77,406	—
At Canton: Cash Balance in hands of late China Supra-car- goes, and Sale prod. of Property in China 6,13,328	—	—	14,02,333	4,36,700
Total Revenues and Receipts	9,48,77,776	8,84,42,407	5,46,33,068	6,21,51,231
Bengal Deficiency	—	—	1,63,47,952	1,30,55,239
Sa. Rs.	9,48,77,776	8,84,42,407	7,09,81,020	7,52,06,470

Charges.	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.	Estimate, 1835-36.
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
Mint Charges	2,85,044	3,07,915	3,05,058	3,58,450
Post-Office Charges	8,71,539	7,94,975	7,74,928	5,34,400
Civil and Political Establishm.	75,58,868	76,68,720	67,59,021	55,44,838
King's Supreme Court, and Local Courts	8,00,921	8,11,798	7,55,751	7,17,650
Ditto of Sudder, Provincial, and Zillah Courts	83,73,452	75,36,536	39,44,486	41,16,322
Provincial Police	17,23,521	17,77,795	7,35,965	7,51,200
Ceded Territory on Nerbuddah	11,47,283	7,45,806	—	—
Ditto Territ. ceded by Burmese	11,48,233	9,68,624	6,69,852	6,51,275
Marine and Pilotage Charges	15,78,495	10,70,012	12,81,910	12,32,350
Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works	12,15,579	9,23,065	3,78,376	1,98,310
Charges of Pr. of Wales' Isl.	4,03,164	2,90,876	2,78,151	2,55,000
— of Singapore	2,77,880	2,53,784	2,24,558	2,77,100
— of Malacca	3,83,141	3,36,823	1,15,366	1,15,000
Canton Financial Agency, Sala- ries, and Contingencies	—	—	1,03,800	85,040
Military Charges (Beng. & Agra)	3,58,21,550	3,26,67,714	3,38,08,103	3,22,29,835
Ditto Buildings	7,16,126	8,33,197	7,53,711	8,00,000
Deduct Amount of unclaim- ed Deposits of seven years' standing, in Judicial and Revenue Departments	6,23,04,796	5,69,87,640	5,08,89,038	4,78,66,770
	6,47,487	25,04,509	1,94,175	56,000
Interest on Debt	6,16,57,309	5,44,83,131	5,06,94,863	4,78,10,770
Total Charges of Presidency	1,52,14,060	1,57,01,357	1,62,58,488	1,61,00,000
Extraord. Charges arising from closing of Co.'s Com. Trans. :	7,68,72,278	7,01,84,488	6,69,53,351	6,39,10,770
Amount Bills drawn by late Supra-Carg. at Canton upon Supreme Government, disch. in 1831-35, &c.	—	—	36,59,975	—
Extraord. Charges consequent upon discharge of 6 per cent. Remittable Debt :	—	—	—	—
Bonus of 5 per cent. allowed on transfer of Promissory Notes of 6 per cent. Remittable Debt to 5 per cent. Loans	—	—	3,68,594	11,20,400
Difference of Exchange on Bills drawn on Court, in discharge of 6 per cent. Remittable Debt; viz. between the rate of 2s. 6d. the Sicca rupee, at which the Loan is repayable, and the es- tablished rate of 2s. the Sicca rupee, observed in these Ac- counts in conversion of ster- ling into Indian currency	—	—	—	1,01,75,300
Total Extraordinary Charge	—	—	40,27,669	1,12,95,700
Total Charges	7,68,72,278	7,01,84,488	7,09,81,020	7,52,06,470
Bengal Surplus	1,80,05,498	1,82,57,919	—	—
Sa. Rs.	9,48,77,775	8,84,42,407	7,09,81,020	7,52,06,470

Note.—The Bengal Accounts having hitherto included those of the Territories, which, under the Act 3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 85, s. 38, became subject to the Agra Presidency, the aggregate of Revenues and Charges of this Presidency, is here added.

	NET REVENUES.			CHARGES.			Surplus in Bengal and Agra.	Extraord. Charges, deducting Produce of Com. Assets.	NET SURPLUS.
	Bengal Presidency	Agra Presidency	Total.	Bengal Presidency	Agra Presidency	Total.			
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
1834-35	5,32,30,735	4,03,22,158	9,35,52,893	6,69,53,351	62,69,682	7,32,23,033	2,03,29,800	26,25,336	1,77,04,524
1835-36, Estimated	6,17,14,531	3,88,59,089	10,05,73,620	6,39,10,770	69,40,021	7,08,50,791	2,97,22,829	1,08,85,000	1,88,65,829

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—*Revenues.*

	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.	1835-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mint Duties	28,497	1,06,292	75,047	15,397
Post-Office Collections ...	2,79,804	2,92,104	2,88,370	3,01,876
Stamp Duties	4,11,870	3,74,031	4,26,006	4,48,528
Madras Town Assessment ...	1,08,452	97,997	1,08,756	1,08,082
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts...	1,103	—	—	—
Judicial Fees and Fines ...	1,41,704	1,53,912	1,81,541	2,54,757
Land Revenue	2,74,22,315	3,01,55,925	3,10,61,366	3,13,82,179
Abkarry, and small Farms and Licences	19,33,397	16,93,610	16,68,234	16,72,946
Moturpha	10,47,302	9,24,533	9,63,443	10,02,555
Miscellaneous Receipts in Revenue Department ...	1,55,656	2,71,976	1,94,579	2,19,888
Customs, Sea and Inland ...	44,63,110	40,77,725	44,74,386	44,63,165
Sale of Tobacco	6,54,371	6,88,794	6,89,126	7,33,807
Ditto of Salt	35,50,283	39,66,230	40,08,743	37,68,372
Marine Duties	1,17,536	1,79,572	1,39,563	1,61,528
Profits of Madras Gov. Bank ... ..	...	...	...	9,22,413
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin ...	34,38,453	34,33,111	34,33,111	35,26,639
Total Gross Revenues, Rs.	4,37,59,853	4,64,14,912	4,77,12,271	4,89,82,132
Deduct Allowances and Assignments payable out of Revenues, including those of Nabob of the Carnatic, Rajah of Tanjore, and Mysore Princes; Annual Deposit on Account of the Carnatic Fund; Petty Claims on the Carnatic discharged, and Salary and Establishment of the Extra Commiss.; Tanjore Commission, and Interest paid on adjudged Tanjore Claims ...	66,58,935	63,47,649	62,18,209	59,04,574
	3,70,91,918	4,00,67,263	4,14,94,062	4,30,77,558
Charges of collecting Stamp Duties	73,857	68,013	69,716	70,444
Ditto Land, Abkarry, and Moturpha Revenues	43,90,247	42,79,409	42,32,276	44,71,064
Ditto Customs	3,54,423	3,74,172	3,94,504	3,50,884
Ditto of Tobacco Monopoly ...	23,925	1,61,186	2,26,302	2,15,049
Ditto of Salt ditto	6,19,433	7,29,246	6,91,970	6,36,066
	54,61,890	56,12,026	56,14,708	57,43,597
Total Net Revenues	3,16,30,028	3,44,55,237	3,59,79,294	3,82,34,951
Extraordinary Receipts, from the Produce of the Commercial Assets:				
Net Sale Produce of Goods, & Dead Stock, 32,661 93,728				
Amount of an award in favour of Company by Carnatic Com. in England, on a Bond of late Nabob of Carnatic, deposited with Company as Security ...	1,69,752	—	—	—
	...	...	2,02,413	93,728
Total Revenues and Receipts	3,16,30,028	3,44,55,237	3,60,81,707	3,83,27,779
Madras Deficiency...	21,76,771	2,53,060	—	—
Rs.	3,38,06,799	3,47,08,297	3,60,81,707	3,83,27,779

Charges.

	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.	1835-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mint Charges	1,09,192	1,76,056	1,40,072	1,00,998
Post-Office ditto	2,53,923	2,49,246	2,33,394	2,30,124
Civil and Political Establishments	31,07,399	34,22,167	29,05,142	30,89,899
Payments to Creditors of late Mr. Gilbert Ricketts, Registrar of the Supreme Court...	31,624	5,398	7,133	193
Charges of King's Supreme Court, and other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction, including Law Charges ...	4,01,238	3,79,167	4,25,319	3,72,736
Ditto of Sudder, Circuit, and Zillah Courts	22,14,522	25,37,492	25,10,761	22,88,624
Provincial Police	7,12,272	7,95,360	7,23,014	6,82,497
Marine Charges	1,90,086	2,12,802	1,84,732	2,05,838
Buildings, Roads, & other Public Works, exclu. of Repairs	1,16,584	1,63,241	69,599	24,166
Military Charges	2,48,28,430	2,48,52,920	2,36,45,804	2,24,75,636
Ditto Buildings	12,240	41,823	37,759	13,848
	3,19,77,510	3,28,35,672	3,08,82,729	2,94,84,559
Interest on Debt	18,29,289	18,72,625	12,55,518	6,60,790
Total Charges ...	3,38,06,799	3,47,08,297	3,21,38,247	3,01,45,349
Extraordinary Charge :				
The Sterling Amount of Principal of Carnatic Debt directed to be discharged in England, converted into Madras Currency at rate of 2s. the Sicca Rupee, exceeding Amount of Fund set apart from Madras Revenues for liquidation of those Debts in sum of ... ..	... ..	.. ..	5,78,105	—
Total Charges ...	3,38,06,799	3,47,08,297	3,27,16,352	3,01,45,349
Madras Surplus	33,65,355	81,82,430
Rs.	3,38,06,799	3,47,08,297	3,60,81,707	3,83,27,779

Annual Revenues of India.

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—Revenues.

	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.	1835-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mint Duties	1,37,823	3,14,661	2,36,623	3,47,779
Post-Office Collections ...	1,09,245	1,19,066	1,52,048	1,40,763
Stamp Duties	3,71,183	3,87,485	3,77,371	3,91,649
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts...	18,033	14,439	3,085	8,508
Judicial Fees and Fines, &c...	1,16,848	63,078	66,554	70,121
Land Revenue	1,38,80,575	1,58,02,825	1,48,20,058	1,67,19,975
Sayer	14,76,570	15,52,210	16,38,602	15,96,013
Customs, Sea and Inland ...	45,92,079	36,96,620	37,23,783	40,60,716
Receipts from Salt	1,98,650	1,60,195	2,32,197	2,57,517
Sale of Opium Passes & Opium	14,07,413	20,81,858	17,52,803	19,18,822
Marine and Dock Dues ...	1,17,451	1,10,631	1,24,203	1,37,347
Subsidy from Dutch Govern.	2,00,000	1,14,000	1,73,434	1,70,224
Total Gross Revenues	2,26,34,870	2,44,17,068	2,32,90,851	2,58,20,334
Deduct Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, including those of ex-Peishwa and his Minister; & Allowance to Village Officers, Enamdars, and Pensions	39,93,982	44,26,705	46,74,557	40,78,506
	1,86,40,888	1,99,90,363	1,86,16,294	2,17,41,828
Charges of collecting Stamps...	35,410	40,639	39,352	38,945
Ditto Land & Sayer Revenues	20,45,803	22,94,052	20,13,587	20,25,828
Ditto Customs	2,21,273	2,23,148	2,45,988	2,43,365
Ditto Opium Receipts ...	3,92,068	3,84,564	3,11,092	2,00,367
	26,94,554	29,43,003	26,01,019	25,08,505
Total Net Revenues	1,59,46,334	1,70,47,360	1,60,15,275	1,92,33,323
Extraordinary Receipt, from Prod. of Commercial Assets: Sales of Dead Stock ... ..	...	...	...	2,81,000
	...	...	...	1,95,14,323
Bombay Deficit	57,23,326	39,12,324	43,18,642	12,91,182
Rs.	2,16,69,660	2,09,59,684	2,03,33,917	2,08,05,505

Charges.

Mint Charges	1,36,987	1,66,318	1,58,933	1,62,230
Post-Office ditto	1,44,995	1,40,134	1,35,679	1,44,482
Civil and Political Establish.	30,48,228	28,21,494	29,00,885	33,27,455
Adjustments of former Years in respect of Sums omitted on account Bittoor Commission, and Expenses of Finance Committee	4,47,230	—	—	—
King's Supreme Court, & Local Courts within its Jurisdiction	5,00,780	4,54,986	4,43,940	4,38,955
Do. of Sudder & Zillah Courts	19,58,360	20,49,640	19,80,866	19,48,747
Indian Navy & Marine Charges	13,90,795	12,72,260	12,58,493	12,42,498
Buildings, Roads, & other Pub. Works, exc. of Repairs (Civil)	2,64,042	1,61,933	79,949	87,047
Military Charges	1,34,27,241	1,34,66,942	1,29,95,932	1,30,85,248
Ditto, Dead Stock	84,515	84,447	42,579	26,368
	2,14,03,073	2,06,18,154	1,99,97,256	2,04,63,030
Interest on Debt	2,66,587	3,41,530	3,23,922	3,42,475
	...	...	2,03,21,178	...
Extraordinary Charge arising from closing of Company's Commercial Concerns:	...	...	...	...
Charge incurred in realizing Commercial Assets at Bombay in 1834-35, in excess of Amount realized in that Year	12,739	—
Total Charges ... Rs.	2,16,69,660	2,09,59,684	2,03,33,917	2,08,05,505

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Charges.

	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.	1835-36.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Civil Charges	28,581	26,398	27,288	26,259
Military Charges	58,020	56,287	55,107	50,367
Buildings	1,734	1,721	1,501	1,280
	88,335	84,406	83,896	77,906
Deduct Revenues arising from Rents, Licences, &c. ...	3,050	2,931	3,558	4,881
Net Charges	85,285	81,475	80,338	73,025
Add Sundry Expenses in Eng- land and at Cape of Good Hope	10,268	10,166	11,219	13,304
Total Expenses ... £.	95,553	91,641	91,557	86,329
Received and receivable from H. M.'s Government, on Account Charges of Island, subsequently to 22d April 1834 ... ..	...	...	80,000	60,994
		£.	11,557	25,335

CHARGES defrayed in ENGLAND ON ACCOUNT OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.	1835-36.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dividends to Proprietors of East-India Stock ... ..	...	...	636,826	626,098
Interest on Home Bond Debt Value of Stores consigned to India ... ..	...	...	92,858	83,556
Transport of Troops and Stores Furlough and Retired Pay to Military and Marine Officers, including Off- reckonings ...	135,614 63,158	177,044 59,291	234,341 40,944	183,804 19,842
Payments on account of King's Troops serving in India ...	473,132	481,064	521,316	475,577
Retiring Pay to King's Troops Charges General, deducting Charges of Establishments put upon Outward Invoices, and Interest realized on In- vestment of Cash Balances, subsequently to 30th April 1834	120,000 60,000	120,000 60,000	120,000 60,000	120,000 60,000
Absentee Allowances to Civil Servants	332,752	324,883	395,890	461,856
Expense of Tanjore Commis- sion	31,685	36,039	38,633	39,792
Payment to the Representative of J. Hodges, Esq., on ac- count of his Claim on the Zemindar of Noozed ...	7,948	7,878	7,927	7,922
Charges on account of Prince of Wales' Island ... ..	...	23,582	—	—
Mission to the Court of Persia: H. M.'s Mission	3,247	3,856	—	—
Company's Mission ... ..	...	...	6,000	6,000
H. M.'s Establishment in China (portion paid by Company)	500	17,734
£.	1,227,536	1,293,637	2,162,868	2,109,814

Annual Revenues of India.

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GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the REVENUES and CHARGES of INDIA, for the YEARS comprised in the preceding ACCOUNTS, including the CHARGES disbursed in this COUNTRY.

Revenues.

	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.	1835-36, partly Estimated.
Bengal £.	9,487,778	8,844,241	5,323,073	6,171,453
Agra ... ..	...	...	4,032,216	3,385,909
Madras	2,969,956	3,235,233	3,368,948	Actual. 3,590,952
Bombay	1,497,308	1,600,691	1,503,782	Actual. 1,805,945
Total Ordinary Revenues...£.	13,955,042	13,680,165	14,228,019	15,453,359
Extraordinary Receipts:				
Bengal ... .. £.	...	...	140,233	43,670
Madras ... ..	...	...	19,006	8,301
Bombay ... ..	...	...	...	26,385
£.	...	...	159,239	78,856
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Revenues ... £.	13,955,042	13,680,165	14,387,258	15,532,215
Extraordinary Receipts in England:				
The Amount realized in England from Commercial Assets, after deducting the sum of £2,000,000 set apart for the formation of Guarantee Fund for Proprietors of East-India Stock, and certain Extraordinary Charges, amounting in 1834-35 to £176,456, and in 1835-36 to £289,282, as exhibited in the Home Accounts laid before Parliament, defrayed directly from Produce of Assets applicable to the service of the Government of India, per Act 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 85				
Deficiency	264,332	—	8,502,767	1,673,431
£.	14,219,374	13,680,165	22,890,025	17,205,646

Charges.

Bengal £.	7,687,228	7,018,449	6,695,335	6,391,077
Agra ... ..	...	...	626,968	694,002
Madras	3,174,347	3,258,995	3,017,676	Actual. 2,830,549
Bombay	2,034,710	1,968,045	1,908,092	Actual. 1,953,569
Total Ord. Charges of India, £.	12,896,235	12,245,489	12,248,071	11,869,197
Extraordinary Charges:				
Bengal ... .. £.	...	...	402,767	1,129,570
Madras ... ..	...	...	54,282	—
Bombay ... ..	...	...	1,196	—
£.	...	...	458,245	1,129,570
Total Ord. & Extrao. Charges, £.	12,896,285	12,245,489	12,706,316	12,998,767
Charges in Excess of Re- payment by H. M.'s Gov.				
Charges on Account St. Helena	95,553	91,641	11,557	25,535
Charges disbursed in England	1,227,536	1,293,637	2,162,868	2,109,814
Total Charges of India ... £.	14,219,374	13,630,767	14,880,741	15,133,916
Surplus £.	...	49,398	8,000,284	2,071,730
£.	14,219,374	13,680,165	22,890,025	17,205,646

COMBINED ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of INDIA, for the YEARS comprised in the preceding ACCOUNTS.

Receipts.

	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.	Estimate, 1835-36.
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
Cash Balances in Indian Treasuries on 30th April ...	7,23,25,157	7,37,77,667	7,91,60,315	9,11,03,731
Local Indian Surplus ...	1,05,87,567	1,43,46,760	1,68,09,420	2,53,34,485
Debt incurred ...	7,90,26,963	7,93,19,190	8,60,30,966	8,38,05,294
Advances recovered ...	21,10,573	41,18,483	39,84,277	45,99,073
Supplies from London, including Credits to H.M.'s Gov.	97,91,490	1,25,42,615	3,29,37,572	5,97,87,456
Supplies from Commercial Department ...	37,42,465	23,14,551	—	—
Sa. Rs.	17,75,84,215	18,64,19,266	21,89,22,550	26,46,30,039

Payments.

	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.	Estimate, 1835-36.
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
Debt discharged ...	6,58,43,284	8,12,43,971	9,88,48,514	12,92,24,214
Advances recoverable ...	36,61,253	55,10,036	65,05,846	37,13,234
Supplies to London, including those of H.M.'s Government	57,06,511	17,69,282	1,64,07,309	3,31,74,011
Unadjusted Balance of Supplies between different Presidencies	37,50,981	2,21,357	60,57,150	25,76,986
Supplies to Commercial Department	2,48,44,519	1,85,14,305	—	—
Cash Balances in Indian Treasuries on 30th April ...	7,37,77,667	7,91,60,315	9,11,03,731	9,59,41,594
Sa. Rs.	17,75,84,215	18,64,19,266	21,89,22,550	26,46,30,039

ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC DEBTS, bearing INTEREST, outstanding at the several PRESIDENCIES on 30th APRIL 1835; also, of the RATES, and ANNUAL AMOUNT, of INTEREST.

<i>Bengal.</i>				Debts.	Rates of Interest.	Annual Amo. of Interest.
Registered Debt :				Sa. Rs.		Sa. Rs.
Loans	...	...	...	7,91,38,907	6 per cent. ...	47,48,334
Ditto	...	...	...	14,69,33,746	5 per cent. ...	73,46,687
Ditto	...	...	...	8,60,74,417	4 per cent. ...	34,42,976
				31,21,47,070		1,55,37,997
Loan transf. from Fort Marlbro'	...			18,505	10 per cent. ...	1,850
Treasury Notes	...			51,80,600	various rates	2,56,218
Civil and Medical Funds	...			89,68,550	6 and 4 per cent. ...	5,36,680
Miscellaneous Deposits...	...			1,75,358	4 per cent. ...	7,014
		Sa. Rs.		32,64,90,083		Sa. Rs. 1,63,39,759
<i>Agra.</i>						
Miscellaneous Deposits...	...			1,91,375	6 per cent. ...	11,482
<i>Madras.</i>				Rs.		Rs.
Loans, &c.	...			11,68,992	8 and 6 per cent. ...	73,220
Civil and Military Funds	...			60,30,542	6 and 5 per cent. ...	3,33,486
Miscellaneous Deposits...	...			2,12,645	6, 5, and 4 per cent.	10,351
		Rs.		74,12,179		Rs. 4,17,057
		Sa. Rs.		69,59,792		Sa. Rs. 3,91,603
<i>Bombay.</i>				Rs.		Rs.
Provident and Military Funds	...			29,09,827	5 per cent. ...	1,45,491
Civil Annuity Fund, &c.	...			26,67,905	6 per cent. ...	1,60,074
Miscellaneous Deposits...	...			10,30,902	4 per cent. ...	41,236
		Rs.		66,08,634		Rs. 3,46,801
		Sa. Rs.		62,05,291		Sa. Rs. 3,25,634
Grand Total	...	Sa. Rs.		33,98,46,541		Sa. Rs. 1,70,68,478
		£.		33,984,654		£. 1,706,847

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. III.

THE intelligence received from the presidencies of British India, during the month, is chiefly of a domestic kind. No occurrence has disturbed the quiet tenour of their external relations. The temporary excitement produced by the revolution in Burmah has subsided; and although the dismissal of our Resident from his court, and an avowed determination not to fulfil the conditions of the treaty of Yandaboo, are not proofs of friendly sentiments on the part of the new king, he has evinced no symptom of direct hostility, and the preparations made on his frontiers will, probably, restrain him from any outbreak that might otherwise be prompted by his caprice or his ambition. The appearance of an officer of rank from the Burmese court at Calcutta (p. 143), bearing a message from the king to Colonel Burney, inviting his return, is construed as a sign of returning amity.

Amongst the fragments of intelligence from the native states of India (p. 145), is one from Oude, which states that the result of an investigation into certain circumstances attending the late king's death, had been the discovery that it was caused by poison, administered by a female agent of the vizier. Though such acts are common in native courts, false imputations of this kind are equally so. It appears that the Oude army is to be remodelled, and to be officered entirely from the Company's army, Colonel Anquetil being appointed to the chief command. These are slow and silent steps to the annexation of this territory to the British dominions, which must ultimately be unavoidable.

The affairs of the Punjab remain as they were; Runjeet Singh seems to have abandoned his immediate designs on Cabul, the ruler of which, in his perplexities, appears disposed to solicit British aid. Captain Burnes had arrived at the capital of Dost Mohamed's territories. It would appear (p. 139) that Runjeet has endeavoured to promote the trade of the Punjab, by encouraging the merchants of Lahore to embark in the commerce of the Indus.

The British troops in Jeypore and Shekhawattee are still employed in putting down disorder in that disorganized country. To place the affairs of Rajpootana on a footing of permanent tranquillity, must be a work of much time, and will never, perhaps, be effected, until our Government is enabled to exert a more direct and paramount authority there.

The subject of steam-navigation continues to be one of engrossing interest at all the presidencies; but the separate views of each seem to interfere materially with that union of effort which is essential in such an object as this. The jealousies and suspicions which the respective communities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay manifest towards each other in this matter, the vituperative writing which appears in their several public journals, are pitiable, and do infinitely more to obstruct the common aim of all, than the imputed apathy of the Home Government. A subscription for a "comprehensive" scheme has been set on foot in Bengal, and the list of shareholders

(no money being yet paid) is large; but a counter-project has been started at Madras, and probably the next arrivals will bring a third from Bombay. Meantime, the overland-route is becoming popular in India, independently of steam facilities; for we perceive that a sailing-vessel was fitting out, to convey passengers from Calcutta to Cosseir, whence they can now be readily transported to Egypt, and after spending as much time as they please in viewing the natural and artificial curiosities of that country, they can take their departure in a steam-vessel for England. The impression that this route will be preferred to the voyage round the Cape, has already excited alarm in the capital of our South African settlements. We observe, in a late Cape paper, some rather gloomy speculations on the probability of Indians now taking a trip to their native land, or the South of Europe, instead of "rusticating" in South Africa. "This," it is added, "would undoubtedly be a serious loss to the Cape; for, not to mention the advantage of having constantly in the bosom of our society so many educated and accomplished men, with their families and establishments, we have heard their annual expenditure here estimated at from *fifty* to *eighty* thousand pounds. Nor is this large sum wholly spent in supplying themselves with the necessities or the luxuries of life; they contribute liberally to our charitable and literary institutions, being in fact among the chief patrons and supporters of both."

The remarks of the Supreme Government on the Report of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut (p. 142), respecting the administration of civil justice in Bengal, during the year 1836, will be read with interest. The testimony borne by the Report to the good conduct of the native judges, is most gratifying, inasmuch as it tends to vindicate the native character from the charges indiscriminately brought against it, and affords a ground for believing that the improvements in the administration of justice will, by their means, be rapidly extended. The judicial branch of the Government of India may (as observed in one of the papers) be appealed to, as supplying a sufficient answer to those who impute selfish maxims to its rulers.

In connexion with the foregoing topic, we may call attention to the appointments (pp. 176, 177) of no less than five natives of India to the responsible post (formerly exclusively confined to Europeans) of deputy-collector, under the Bengal and North-western Governments.

The trade of Bengal has, according to the statement in p. 136, augmented very considerably: the increase during the last year, compared with an average of the five preceding years, exceeds the whole amount of that average.

A measure of some importance, with reference to a subject of great interest at home, namely, the connexion of the Indian Government with the religious foundations of the natives, is stated in p. 135. That Government, in spite of very plausible grounds, have declined to interfere in the matter of the Deogur temple, distinctly on the principle that the orders of March 1835 were peremptory.

An incident not unworthy of prominent notice, is that of a converted Hindu, who has been admitted to orders, as a clergyman of the Church of

England, preaching a funeral sermon (p. 133) for another converted Hindu, in the old church, Calcutta.

Whilst Christianity is thus making inroads into Hinduism, the latter, amongst other defensive expedients, has determined (p. 134) to exclude Christian spectators from the native *nautches*. Whatever be the motive of this exclusion, its effect will be beneficial; for the presence of Europeans of rank at these spectacles was calculated to lend a certain degree of sanction to them, which was any thing but advantageous to the cause of religion and morals.

It is curious and encouraging to observe the aptitude of the natives of India, when brought into contact with Europeans, to adopt their modes of action. In p. 141, it will be seen that some of the principal zemindars in and near Calcutta have taken measures for forming an association "to defend and promote the lauded interests of the country," in the same manner as the Chamber of Commerce was instituted for the protection of our commercial interests. The only qualification for membership is the possession of an interest in the soil of the country: all exclusiveness is rejected; it is intended to embrace every person, "without reference to caste, country, or complexion."

In our last Review, we noticed the frequent explosions of animosity and actual collisions betwixt the two large classes of natives, the Hindus and Musulmans. In our present number (p. 137), it will be seen that, in Rohilkund, this animosity is of a systematic character, and is not limited to the ignorant mob, who parade the streets during the festivals. The "war and spoliation" against the principal Hindus of Bareilly (a place which is rather notorious for the irritability of its inhabitants in religious and political matters) are enforced by the "head Musulmans," by considerations of political expediency, and encouraged by rewards which can scarcely operate upon the vulgar. The British Government are supposed by the leaders of the Mohamedans to have a leaning in favour of the Hindu creed, and to be peculiarly anxious to secure this class of their subjects the free exercise of rites, which are as offensive in the eyes of a true Moslem as of a Christian. Whether this extravagant notion—supposing it to be any thing but a mere artifice—be suggested by the constructive countenance lent by the British Authorities to the Hindu religion by their connexion with its temples, can only be a matter of conjecture; but the bare existence of the suspicion shows how important it is that we should abstain from even the appearance of partial dealing with so delicate a subject, and hold the scales scrupulously even between these two classes of religionists.

Another name is added to the dismal catalogue of eminent men who, after adorning for a brief period the judicial bench at Calcutta, have found a premature grave there. Sir Benjamin Malkin was the son of Dr. Malkin, formerly head-master of the Grammar School of Bury St. Edmonds, where, as well as at Cambridge, Sir Benjamin gave promise of those talents which deservedly raised him to a judgeship, first in Penang, whence he was promoted to Calcutta. In the short notice of him given in one of the presidency papers,

it is observed that he had not taken, since his arrival at Calcutta, "that active part in public business which might have been expected from his eminent talents and his benevolence." This apparent backwardness we look upon as a strong proof of his judgment and discretion, for Sir Benjamin was no more deficient in the zeal and firmness, than in the capacity, requisite in one who takes the lead. But he had probably seen enough of the evils produced by forward and obtrusive judges.

Under Madras, we have but little to notice. There has been some commotion at the capital of the Nizam's territories, and it is said that disclosures of some importance are expected from the inquiry now prosecuting at Bangalore into the causes of the late Canara insurrection. A communication from the officer of engineers, now employed in widening the Paumbum passage (between the Island of Ramisseram and the coast of Ramnad) states that an English schooner, laden with iron, and drawing nearly seven feet of water, had passed through the channel, with a fresh breeze and main-sail and jib set, showing that the depth of the channel must be above seven feet. This channel has been hitherto confined to dhonies, and other small native vessels: Major Sim, who surveyed the straits between the Coromandel Coast and Ceylon, in 1829,* is of opinion that the channel may be deepened to twelve or fourteen feet, which would be of immense importance to Eastern navigation.

At Bombay, the abolition of the Transit duties, and the revision of the Customs, are matters of much interest to the mercantile world, and the ground assigned by the Governor-general in Council for this measure (which will be attended with a large present sacrifice of the public income), namely, "the prospect of a surplus in the general revenue of India," must be satisfactory to all classes, as showing not only the progressive improvement of the finances of India, but the judicious use made of that prosperity in lightening the burthen of taxation.

We invite attention to the details given in p. 152 of the proceedings at the annual examination of the General Assembly's Institution for Native Education at Bombay. We might weaken the effect which the report is calculated to produce, by a superfluous comment upon the conspicuous success which appears to have attended the admirable system pursued in these Scottish schools, or upon the sound and masterly exposition of the true principles of native education given by Dr. Wilson.

The settlement of Singapore is much disturbed in consequence of the introduction of a new code of land regulations, which appear to have created universal dissatisfaction, judging from the statements in the papers, and from the communications we have received from Singapore. We have given (p. 156) a very full epitome of the matter, and we must say it presents *prima facie* a case of considerable hardship and impolicy. The attention of the Home Government will be drawn to the facts, and we have no doubt that they will have their due weight.

* See his Report on the Paumbum Passage, App. to Rep. from Sel. Comm. on Steam-communication with India, 1837, p. 207.

The king of Cochin China, it will be seen (p. 167), has introduced a new religion, oddly enough compounded out of the Patriarchal theory of Confucius and the Christian creed. As far as the rules go, they are excellent; but they discover lamentable omissions, and admit of a variety of different constructions.

The mercantile relations between the Chinese Government and the foreign traders are still unsettled. The last accounts (p. 166) state that rigorous measures had been adopted by the Canton authorities against the opium trade, and the co-operation of the inferior mandarins in the smuggling system was becoming difficult. The imperial admiral has fulminated threats, in the usual magniloquent style, against irregular trading, intimating that he has orders to "drive away" all vessels that attempt to trade elsewhere than at Canton.

Another experiment to procure access to the ports of Japan, although made under promising auspices, has utterly failed. The Japanese authorities on the coast (p. 166) anticipated all discussion on the subject, by firing upon the European vessel and driving her off.

In New South Wales, much positive inconvenience is suffered from the want of agricultural labourers and mechanics; from seven to ten thousand men are stated, by a committee, appointed by the Legislative Council, to be absolutely wanted by the colony, besides a considerable number of house-servants. The proposal to import Dhangars, or Hill-Coolies, from India, is discouraged, except as a temporary resource, the climate of the colony not being suited to the constitutions of those men. Perhaps, the circumstances attending the experiment in Mauritius may have had some influence on the committee; the Coolies imported there are represented (p. 167) to be refractory, deserting their masters, and infesting the public streets of Port Louis.

At the Cape of Good Hope, some apprehension is felt, lest, in consequence of the final emancipation of the slave-apprentices taking place on the 1st December 1838, which is the middle of harvest, when the agricultural labourers cannot be spared a single day from their work, serious mischief might result to the colony from a failure of labour; and a memorial has been presented to the local government, praying that the contract between the agricultural apprentices and their masters may be prolonged beyond the harvest months of 1838. It will be satisfactory to the friends of the Africans to observe the distinct acknowledgment (p. 172) that "the conduct of this class of persons, during their transition state between slavery and freedom, has been every where such as the best friends of order and of liberty could have desired." They will be further gratified to find that, in spite of the discontent and forebodings of the colonists, the new political system adopted on the frontier works admirably.

THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR;—The reputation of the Marquess Wellesley is a portion of the reputation of his country; and no one concerned for the national honour can be indifferent to the result of an attack upon the fame of one of the greatest men ever called to the administration of British India.

An attack upon the marquess, and one of a very insidious character, is made in the *British and Foreign Review* for January of the present year, No. XI., under the guise of a Review of the Wellesley Despatches, recently published. The objects of the Reviewer are apparently three: first, To elevate Mr. Mill above all historians, ancient or modern, with one exception; secondly, To assail the government of the East-India Company; thirdly, To lower the character of the Marquess Wellesley. Few impartial persons will be of opinion, that the critic has been remarkably successful in the execution of any of these designs.

The reviewer is not only of opinion that Mr. Mill was a great philosopher, but he claims for him a distinction which, it is believed, the deceased historian never claimed for himself. The style of Mr. Mill is represented to be a miracle of excellence; and in the art of literary composition, no fellow can be found for him but Thucydides and Demosthenes among the ancients, and Hobbes among the moderns. The likeness to Hobbes may pass; the alleged resemblance to Demosthenes may be forgiven, for the sake of the dry and sarcastic humour in which the critic is evidently indulging. The joke, however, is not a very decent one. Mr. Mill has not long been dead, and many friends and near relatives of that gentleman are still living. It cannot be agreeable to them that one whom they loved and respected, should thus be made a butt for ridicule, conveyed under the thin disguise of extravagant and injudicious panegyric. As to Thucydides, of whom Mr. Mill so strongly reminds the critic, the parallel is just as good as that of Fluellen between Monmouth and Macedon; and the sound and discriminating judgment which guides the reviewer, may be estimated by a single sentence. He says: "He who reads in search of a meaning, will find it in the writings of Mr. Mill, with a tythe of the labour which is required when the meaning, if it exist at all, is to be hunted for in a wilderness of unapt and unnecessary words." Now, waving all reference to Mr. Mill's pretensions of a higher character, it may be affirmed, without fear of refutation, that out of every ten readers, nine would declare him to be one of the darkest writers that ever fell under their perusal.

Of Mr. Mill's unfairness as an historian—of the deep and overpowering prejudices under the influence of which his history was composed—it will be impossible here to speak; because, at present, I cannot venture to trespass sufficiently upon your space. But, for the information of those who are desirous of pursuing the inquiry, it may be observed, that some of the historian's misrepresentations are pointed out in Sir John Malcolm's *Life of Lord Clive*; and others may be detected, by a comparison of his history with the recently published narrative of Mr. Auber.

Mr. Mill, indeed, towards the close of his history, pays a compliment to the *intentions* of the East-India Company, and admits the general ability and integrity displayed by their servants; but, after abusing them through five volumes, this unexpected civility in the sixth can scarcely be regarded as having more meaning than "your obedient humble servant" at the foot of an attorney's

letter, threatening immediate arrest unless his demand is complied with. It is just possible, indeed, that this late endeavour to atone for previous offences—this sudden and unaccountable compunction—may have been prompted by a passion which is said to produce many strange turns—namely, gratitude for *expected* favours. I do not affirm this to have been the fact; but it is certain that Mr. Mill *did* pass the latter part of his life in a position in which no one ever contemplated seeing him.

It is not, however, for the purpose of condemning Mr. Mill (an able and laborious man, though in many points a mistaken one), that I seek an introduction to your readers, but to call attention to the misrepresentations of the *British and Foreign Review*, with regard to the policy pursued in India by the Marquess Wellesley. It is said, that the marquess's "administration was essentially a war administration." This assertion is not founded on fact. Much was done that had no reference to war. The settlements of Oude, Tanjore, the Carnatic; the settlement of the Private Trade; the foundation of the College of Fort William, and many other important matters might be named, which were totally unconnected with war. No governor-general ever did more than the Marquess Wellesley—perhaps, none ever did so much—to extend to India the knowledge, arts, and high civilization of Europe. But the reviewer means more than he affirms, and it may be remarked, that his style throughout is that of suggestion and insinuation. He would have the reader infer, that Lord Wellesley's wars were unjust, aggressive, and unnecessary; and yet he says that they have never been proved to be so; but he considerably adds that, neither has the contrary been proved. The contrary *has* been proved—by Lord Wellesley himself, and by his illustrious brother, the Duke of Wellington—and in the very book under the reviewer's hands. But the critic, like Mr. Mill, on the question of subsidiary alliances, puts the reader's mind in a train to condemn the policy of the Marquess Wellesley; and then, in the true spirit of Mrs. Candour, withdraws from the inquiry, declaring that he would not, for the world, say that the policy was wrong. Has the critic any opinion on the subject, or not? If he have not, why does he open a question to which he is unprepared with an answer? If he have, why does he not boldly and manfully avow his opinion, and not try to whisper away the fame of one of the most distinguished statesmen of India, by hints and doubts?

"Willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike;
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike."

In arts of this kind, the critic is an adept. The authors of the French *Encyclopédie*, writing under a Catholic Government, found it necessary to use some caution in advancing their peculiar opinions; accordingly, all their theological articles were strictly orthodox; but at the end of each, was a reference to some other head, where the real views of the writers were more explicitly avowed. This trick is practised by the reviewer. In discussing the merits of the treaty of Bassein, he affects to maintain great impartiality; but a foot-note directs the especial attention of the reader to the labours of two of the principal objectors to the treaty—Mr. Mill, and the late Marquess of Londonderry. This is fairness! In the same spirit, after professing to leave undecided the question of the policy of the Mahratta wars, he *almost* intimates his belief to be that, it was an "unnecessary interference in the never-ending petty squabbles of a few hordes of miserable barbarians." He does not directly avow this belief, but just suggests the possibility of the war being so considered, in the hope that the reader will convert the possible into the actual. He cannot

deny that the war with Tippoo was not commenced until all attempts to negotiate had failed; and it is matter of notoriety, that the Marquess Wellesley was most reluctant to enter into the Mahratta war. He engaged in both wars from a sense of public duty; and shame rest on the head of him who can sit down to undermine a reputation, which he dare not openly attack.

It may, indeed, be said that the reviewer's inconsistencies are not the result of malice, but of imbecility; for it is observable that, on other subjects, he is not more consistent than on the policy of the Marquess Wellesley. Thus he says: "As to the mere honour and glory, of which we hear so much in these despatches, of beating Indian armies; a race of men, which has beaten all that has been opposed to it for the last five hundred years in every quarter of the globe, had no reason whatever to purchase such honour and glory at so high a price." Yet, in his opening paragraph, he is in raptures with the birth and growth of the British power in India, because it resembles that of the Roman power, and because "it has filled a large portion of Asia with its victories, and the world with its renown." These visions return upon him towards the end of his article, and he is delighted with the Mahratta war (although it may be viewed as an unnecessary interference in the never-ending petty squabbles of a few hordes of miserable barbarians), because that was "the field in which one of the greatest commanders that ever led Englishmen to victory—

' Victor of Assye's Eastern plain,
Victor of all the fields of Spain'—

first had an opportunity of displaying his military genius." His feeling with regard to the Duke of Wellington, will find a response every where; but it is for the reviewer to reconcile this, if he can, with his opinion declared in another part of the same article. He seems, indeed, to have a strong wish to take the Duke of Wellington under his especial patronage; an act of kindness for which we doubt whether the illustrious captain will thank him.

Even in his observations upon the style of the marquess's writings, the utilitarian reviewer cannot remain true to himself. He exhibits much bad criticism, and worse feeling, in endeavouring to show that style to be a bad one, and then quotes specimens, which he declares to be "remarkably felicitous in expression." It is unnecessary to remind educated men, that the style of the marquess is distinguished from that of most statesmen, by its singular combination of propriety, perspicuity, dignity, and amenity; and that his literary talents would have commanded universal admiration, had they not been eclipsed by those higher qualities of mind, which they have been called to assist in revealing.

One discovery of the reviewer must be noticed for its originality. It is contained in the following paragraph:

The writer who possessed ever so much of pictorial and dramatic power, and wanted those other qualities of the historian of an empire, which we have described as belonging to Mr. Mill, might produce a work (albeit an epic poem, as some moonstruck persons have of late contended that a history should be) which, though a book of harmless and even useful amusement to children, would be as far from attaining the momentous end which Mr. Mill attained by his history, as a child's toy-ship would be from serving the purposes of a seventy-four or an East-Indiaman.

From this we learn, that an epic poem is but a book of amusement for children. Homer and Milton wrote for the nursery—at least, their great works are only fit to be read there. If this be not the reviewer's meaning, it is difficult to

say what it was, or to determine if he had any. Perhaps he realizes the picture drawn by Pope, in one of his biting couplets :

“ And he, who, now to sense now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning.”

The critic has laboured hard, but he has certainly done far more harm to the character of the *British and Foreign Review*, than to the reputation of the Marquess Wellesley.

CARNATICUS.

SELECTIONS AND REFLECTIONS.—No. II.

HESIOD, AS A PAINTER OF NATURE.

IN briefly reviewing the genius of the Classic Poets, as developed in their descriptions of the beauty and gloom of Nature, the notice of Homer, by an easy transition, conducts us to Hesiod, who has been considered the second poet in the world, and has been eulogized by Cowley as the contemporary of Homer, and the earliest writer upon the Art of Husbandry : their age and their rivalry have furnished a theme of inquiry to learned criticism, which has not succeeded, however, in dispersing the cloud from their lives : their personal features glimmer with equal faintness and uncertainty through the romance of ancient history. Without the varying and brilliant colours, the striking outlines, the facility and grace of expression, which distinguish the pictures of the mightier Master of Heroic Song, Hesiod possesses, nevertheless, attractions of a peculiar and an interesting character. Cowley discovered his great antiquity through the gravity and simplicity of his style. He has been called an old magical lamp ; and a lamp, it may be added, from which the spirit of enchantment has not departed. The Genii of Imagination seem still to wait upon its summons, ever ready to transport the reader into the gardens of mythic fiction, or scatter before his eyes the treasures that glitter in the chamber of Fancy. The character of Hesiod, like that of Apollonius Rhodius and Pindar, appear to have been very imperfectly appreciated even by ancient critics. The “*lenitus verborum*,” mentioned by Quintilian, and the sweetness ascribed to his diction by Velleius Paterculus, are only among his secondary merits. To commend his style alone is to praise the whiteness of a marble palace, neglecting its architecture. Hesiod is a poet of great vigour and originality of conception ; lively in invention, fruitful in imagery. He continually recalls Milton to the memory. The reader, familiar with *Paradise Lost*, will trace the studious eyes of that immortal writer in many noble passages. The original of the sublime description of angelic warfare in the sixth book is found in the *Theogony* :

Over head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
And flying, vaulted either host with fire ;
So under fiery cope together rush'd
Both battles.

Milton, when he wrote, beheld the Titans overshadowed with darts :—

και θισκιασαν βεληεσσι
Τιτηνας.

The terrific picture of the arming Deity might have caught some of its inspiration from the same source :—

Under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean shook throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. €

Πασσι δ' ὕπ' ἀθανάτοισι μέγας πολέμιζεν Ὀλυμπος
'Ὀρνυμνιοῖο ἀνακτος ἰππεσσινάξει δι γαῖα.

Elton has copied the sublime portrait of Jupiter issuing forth to crush the rebellion of the giants, with great power; and he thinks nothing even in Milton equal in grandeur to the sudden expansion of might in the soul of the God—
εἶθαρ μὲν μνησος πληντο φρενες.

No longer then did Jove
Curb down his force; but sadden in his soul
There grew dilated strength, and it was fill'd
With his omnipotence. His whole of might
Broke from him, and the Godhead rush'd abroad;
The vaulted sky, the mount Olympus flash'd
With his continual presence, for he pass'd
Incessant forth, and lighten'd where he trode.
Hurl'd from his nervous grasp, the lightnings flew
Reiterated swift, the whirling flash
Cast sacred splendour, and the thunder-bolt
Fell. Then, on every side the foodful earth
Roar'd in the burning flame, and far and near
The trackless depth of forests crash'd with fire.
Yea, the broad earth burn'd red, the streams of Nile
Glow'd, and the desert waters of the sea,
Round and around the 'Titans' earthly forms,
Roll'd the hot vapour on its fiery surge.
* * * Keen rush'd the light,
Quivering from thunder's writhen flash; each orb,
Strong though they were, intolerable, smote
And scorch'd their blasted vision. Through the void
Without the enormous conflagration burst,
And snatch'd the dark of chaos.

This vivid scene might be taken for a fragment of our British Epic. The fall of the angels during nine days, until on the tenth the yawning gulf received them, has also been traced to Hesiod; and the tale of Pandora, and the Island of Blessed Spirits, have been considered more elegant and romantic than the mythological fictions of Ovid. His impersonations are drawn with remarkable vigour, and animated with uncommon dignity. The Oath God, with his avenging judgments; Justice weeping through the city for the depravity of man; Modesty, in her white raiment, ascending to heaven; and the Spirits, who have inhabited the bodies of just men, afterwards hovering over the earth as guardian angels—these are portraits which might have started into life under the dark and savage pencil of Sackville, or flashed upon the solemn meditations of the Florentine. The legend of Styx, the original of so many charming eastern stories, will not be forgotten in this catalogue of beauties. But it is in the light of a descriptive poet that we are to contemplate Hesiod; and we may do so, perhaps, with livelier pleasure, if we contrast one of his winter sketches with a similar scene from the *Seasons* of our own Thomson. The accurate translation of Elton renders the quotation of the original unnecessary.

From Thracia, nurse of steeds, comes rushing forth,
O'er the broad sea, the whirlwind of the north.
And moves it with his breath ; then howl the shores
Of earth, and loud and long the forest roars.
He lays the oaks of lofty forest low,
Tears the thick June trees from the mountain's brow,
And strews the vallies with their overthrow.
He stoops to earth ; shrill swells the storm around,
And all the vast wood rolls a deeper roar of sound.
The beasts their cowering tails with trembling fold,
And shrink and shudder at the gusty cold.
Thick is the hairy coat, the shaggy skin,
But that all-chilling breath shall pierce within.
Not his rough hide can then the ox avail :
The long-haired goat defenceless feels the gale :
Yet vain the north wind's rushing strength to wound
The flock, with thickening fleeces fene'd around.
He bows the old man, crook'd beneath the storm ;
But spares the smooth-skin'd virgin's tender form.
Yet from bland Venus' mystic rites aloof,
She safe abides beneath her mother's roof :
The suppling waters of the bath she swims,
With shining ointment sleeks her dainty limbs :
In her soft chamber pillow'd to repose,
While through the wintry night the tempest blows.

The ninth line very happily renders the *παρα βοῶν τότε κρητός ὕλη*. The *τροχαλον τε γέροντα τίθησι*, is amplified without injuring the picturesque attitude of the old man :—

Not less at land the loosen'd tempest reigns.
The mountain thunders : and its sturdy sons
Stoop to the bottom of the rocks they shade.
Lone on the midnight steep, and all aghast,
The dark way-faring stranger breathless toils,
And, often falling, climbs against the blast.
Low waves the rooted forest, vex'd, and sheds
What of its tarnish'd honours yet remain ;
Dash'd down, and scatter'd by the tearing wind's
Assiduous fury, its gigantic limbs.
Thus struggling thro' the dissipated grove,
The whirling tempest raves along the plain ;
And on the cottage thatch'd, or lordly roof,
Keen fastening, shakes them to the solid base.
Sleep frightened flies ; and round the rocking dome,
For entrance eager, howls the savage blast.

WINTER.

Thomson's description of the gathering tempest is hardly so vivid as his predecessor's ; the second and third lines are not free from pedantry. Hesiod, indeed, has collected into one view images scattered by Thomson over several landscapes ; he has himself pourtrayed in another place the influence of the weather on animal life :—

In rueful gaze
The cattle stand, and on the scowling heavens
Cast a deploring eye ; by man forsok,
Who to the crowded cottage hies him fast.

One point of resemblance will be recognized in both poets—the introduction

of figures into their pictures. Hesiod's old man, bent by the blast, may be compared with the way-faring stranger of Thomson, climbing against the wind. No composition, however admirable in conception, or exquisite in imagery, can succeed unless recommended by the "still sad music of humanity." Gray knew this, and has accordingly embalmed his *Elegy* in the memory of the world. Similarity of expression, or even identity of imagery, will not surprise us in our examination of poetical scenery. Nature offers the same aspect—the same lights and shadows to the eye, uninfluenced by the changes of centuries. The moon still gilds the harvest-field with the same mild and mysterious beauty, which shone round the feet of Ruth among the "alien sons" of Bethlehem. We have only to open our eyes, it has been remarked by a writer of great elegance and acuteness, to receive the impressions of natural objects upon the fancy; and the love of imitation, intimately related to the sense of beauty, urges the poetical observer to translate these forms into description. Thus he shows, that while description will possess different degrees of colouring according to the force of genius in the imitator, the outlines will, nevertheless, be the same in all; in the faint sketches of an ordinary Gothic designer, not less than in the living pictures of Homer.

Hesiod, it will have been already seen, combined the nerve of original and daring invention with lively and natural painting; and the following picture of a City of Peace, will evince his acquaintance with the soft and delicate graces of poetry :

But next arose

A well-tower'd city, by seven golden gates
Enclosed, that fitted to their lintels hung;
There men in dances, and in festive joys,
Held revelry; some in the smooth-wheel'd car
A virgin bride conducted: then burst forth
Aloud the marriage-song; and far and wide
Long splendours flash'd from many a quivering torch
Borne in the hands of slaves. Gay blooming girls
Preceded, and the dancers follow'd blithe:
'These with shrill pipe, indenting the soft lip,
Breath'd melody, whose broken echoes thrill'd
Around them: to the lyre with flying touch
Those led the love-enkindl'd dance. A group
Of youth were elsewhere imaged, to the flute
Disporting; some in dances and in songs,
In laughter others. To the minstrel's flute
So pass'd they on; and the whole city seem'd
As fill'd with pomps, with dances, and with feasts. *Elton.*

STATIUS.

"I think Statius a truer poet than Lucan, though he is very extravagant sometimes." Such was the remark of Coleridge. Addison ventured to say of the same writer, that sublime expressions and mean thoughts formed his general characteristics. Pindar, in direct opposition to the character given of him by Horace, has long been considered a violent, impetuous, and ungoverned writer; driven along, as it were, by the storm of his inspiration. Even Cowley, whose learning was so extensive, and whose perception of truth was so lively, did not escape the prevalent error, and calls his poetry "unnavigable." In reality, the Theban bard is calm, graceful, and reflective. Mr. Coleridge's com-

parison of Statius with Lucan is not altogether appropriate : they resemble each other only in their defects. The *Pharsalia* is the warm and energetic effusion of a young and an ambitious spirit ; overflowing with high-wrought sentiment and exaggerated description, delivered in sounding and declamatory language : it breathes a political, not a poetical, ardour ; and indicates, rather than displays, the awaking capabilities of the author. But with these disadvantages, Coleridge considered it, and justly so, a very wonderful work, when we remember that Lucan died in his twenty-sixth year. To characterise a writer by his faults only, is neither a fair nor an honourable mode of criticism : if Statius be a bombastic poet, he is also a graceful and a tender one. He delights, indeed, to swell out his characters into vast and irregular proportions ; his heroes talk like giants ; his groups want harmony and shadow ; but even in the midst of all these imperfections, redeeming circumstances are to be found ; some faint sketch of gentle feeling softens the beholder ; some lineament of nature touches the spirit ; some expression of love, of grief, or of compassion, makes the tear start into the eye, while the heart acknowledges the mastery of the poet. Had Statius descended from that ideal elevation, to which he climbed only by the grotesque attitudes, and the most painful exertion, into the quiet and humble paths of every-day life ; if he had chosen some natural tale of common hope and common suffering, such as we have heard, and may hear again—there are traces of genius in his works which might have ensured his success. He wears the heroic buskin with a tragic air, but he displays his strength only in its distortion. When he invokes the milder Graces of Poetry, they listen to his prayer. He could paint a landscape with the dew upon it ; and in the following verses he opens a bird's nest before our eyes with the naturalness of Cowper :—

Voluerum sic turba recentum
Cum reducem longo prospexit in aethere matrem,
Ire cupit contra, summâque e margine nidi
Extat hians ; jam, jamque cadat, ni pectore toto
Obstet aperta parens, et amantibus increpet alis. *Theb. x. 158.*

He has colours for the most refined expression of tenderness and sensibility. His pictures of childhood, in particular, are delineated with a most gentle and happy pencil. They possess the simplicity, the sweetness, and the music of language, which we are wont to admire in the *Human Life* of Rogers. The reader will not think this praise unmerited, after examining the description of the child placed upon the grass by his mother Hypsipyle, while she discovers the stream to the Grecian army :

At puer in gremio vernæ telluris, et alto
Gramine, nunc facile sternit procursibus herbas
In vultum nitens : earam modo læcis egeno
Nutricem clangore ciens, iterumque renidens
Et teneris meditans verba illuctantia labris
Miratur nemorum strepitus, aut obvia carpit,
Aut patulo trahit ore diem ; nemorisque malorum
Inscius, et vitæ multum securus inerrat. *Theb. iv. 786.*

These exquisite traits seem to have been learnt from the same Muse who taught Rogers to describe a child with “the name most dear for ever on his tongue,” and suddenly overcome by sleep “with a sweet surprise.” The distracted mother, upon her return, finds her infant destroyed by a serpent. Poetry contains few passages more affecting than her lamentation and despair :

O mihi desertæ natorum dulcis imago
 Archemori : O rerum et patriæ solamen agempta,
 Servitiiq; decus, qui te, mea gaudia sontes
 Extinxere Dei ? Modo quem digressa reliqui
 Lascivum, *et prono vexantem gramina cursu,*
 Heu ! ubi siderei vultus ! ubi verba ligatis
 Imperfecta sonis ? risusque et murmura soli
 Intellecta mihi ? Quoties tibi Lemnon, et Argo
 Sueta loqui, et longâ somnum suadere querclâ ?

The line in italics is charmingly picturesque. Hurd has traced to Statius the well-known verses of Pope addressed to Lord Bolingbroke :

Oh, while along the stream of time thy name
 Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame,
 Say, shall my little Bark attendant sail,
 Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale ?

Immense veluti CONNEXA carinæ

CYMBRA MINOR, cum sievit hyems, pro parte, furentes,
 Parva receptat aquas, et EODEM VOLVITUR AUSTRO. *Silv.* i. iv. 120.

Statius was an early favourite of Pope, and he has the credit of having inspired the first English verses of Gray. Coleridge, who seems to have been blind to the many beauties of this neglected poet, contented himself with directing the reader to compare his language with Virgil's, and count the number of shorter words employed by that writer in an equal number of lines. Undoubtedly, the grandiloquence of the *Thebaid* will sound harshly after the refined music of the *Æneid*; but he has other claims upon our regard. He had dreamed upon Parnassus, and quenched his thirst in the water of Helicon. The learned author of the *Prælectiones Academicæ* places him only second to the writer of the *Æneid* in accurate and picturesque description, and in the expression of the gentler affections. Sometimes, indeed, he admits his superiority both to Virgil and Lucretius. How vividly, for example, and, at the same time, by how original an image, he brings before our eyes Hippomedon flying upon his horse, filling the fields with his shadow, and raising the cloud of dust in his course !

Illum Palladia sonipes Nemeïcus ab arce
 Devehit arma parens ; umbræque immane volanti
 Implet agros ; longoque attollit pulvere campum. *Theb.* iv. 137.

MR. WILKINSON'S "MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE
ANCIENT EGYPTIANS."

NO. 1.

DURING the last twenty years, more knowledge has been acquired of the history of ancient Egypt, than the most sanguine antiquary a century or two back could have persuaded himself was within the scope of possibility. This has been partly the result of the fortunate discovery made by the late Dr. Young, whereby a clue was gained to the reading of the characters which are scattered with such profusion over its monuments; but it is principally owing to the easier access afforded in recent times to the places where they are found, and to the facilities and incitements which the political state of Egypt offers to those whom business or curiosity draws thither, for examining and studying the relics of the Pharaohs.

Amongst the European scholars who have turned these opportunities to most account, Mr. Wilkinson deserves to be placed in the foremost rank; his present work is a most valuable epitome of Pharaonic antiquities, deducing from his own local examination and discoveries, as well as those of others, and from a very comprehensive range of reading, a body of facts and illustrations which present ancient Egypt, in its political, social, scientific, and domestic aspects, its government, its religion, its arts, and its manners, in the most vivid light. The student of ancient history, and the curious inquirer into early and almost diluvian society, are here supplied with information by a medium far less uncertain than that of language; the very facts themselves are placed before them by sculptors and painters of contemporary date: it is only one degree short of beholding the real objects with our own eyes. Nor should we omit from an enumeration of the utility of this work, its value as an illustration of Scriptural facts and language; for whilst the pictures and sculptures on the monuments of Egypt receive much elucidation from the incidental allusions in Holy Writ, they reciprocally bear irrefragable testimony to the truth of the Bible.

As this work is too elaborate and curious to be dismissed with the hasty notice which can be afforded to it in a single article, we shall devote the present paper to a survey of the political history of ancient Egypt, from the materials contained in Mr. Wilkinson's work.

In common with other writers, this gentleman considers that the ancient Egyptians were not of African extraction, but, like the Abyssinians, and other inhabitants of the Nile, of Asiatic origin. This fact he thinks demonstrated by the formation of the skull, which is decidedly Caucasian; and it will explain many points of resemblance, in manners, language, and religion, between the Egyptians and Asiatics. The emigration of these Asiatic tribes into Mizraim, which appears to have been the most ancient name of Egypt, must have been at an early epoch; for when the arrival of Joseph

* *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, including their Private Life, Government, Laws, Arts, Manufactures, Religion, and Early History; derived from a Comparison of the Paintings, Sculptures, and Monuments still existing, with the Accounts of Ancient Authors; illustrated by Drawings of those subjects.* By J. G. WILKINSON, F.R.S., M.R.S.A., &c. In Three Vols. London, 1837. Murray.

and the Exodus of the Israelites took place, the Egyptians were far advanced in the arts and customs of civilized life.

The dynasties of princes who ruled Egypt in remote times, whether kings or hierarchs, are involved in an obscurity inseparable from their great antiquity. Manetho's account of them would make the Egyptian monarchy begin more than five thousand years before Christ, and Herodotus carries its date still higher. The pyramids of Memphis, the oldest buildings in Egypt, are modern in comparison with their era, their erection being supposed to have been about 2120 B.C. But there seems ground for assuming the date of Osirtasen I. to have been about 1740 B.C., which makes him cotemporary with Joseph. Mr. Wilkinson, therefore, dismisses the antecedent princes, and the much talked of, but little known, Pastor Kings, in a summary manner, in his first chapter.

Osirtasen I., of the sixteenth dynasty of Egyptian kings, encouraged the arts of peace, and the flourishing state of Egypt under his rule evinces his wisdom. His pacific character satisfactorily accords with that of the Pharaoh (properly *Phrah*, which is the *Phre*, pronounced *Phra*, of the Egyptians), who so generously rewarded the talents and fidelity of a Hebrew stranger. One of the obelisks of the temple of Heliopolis bears his name, and elsewhere it is accompanied by the title of "Lord of the Upper and Lower Country," showing that he was sole monarch of the Thebaid and of Lower Egypt, which had been re-conquered from the "Shepherd Kings." Some notices of his successors of the same and the succeeding dynasty exist; but nothing of much interest is known of these ancient monarchs till the accession of the eighteenth dynasty, in the person of Amosis, Ames, or Chebron, B.C. 1575, said in Holy Writ to be "a new king (or dynasty) who knew not Joseph," who had then been dead about sixty years. As this king was from Thebes, it is reasonable to expect, as Mr. Wilkinson remarks, "that the Hebrews would be strangers to him, and that he was likely to look upon them with the same distrust and contempt with which the Egyptians usually treated foreigners," and shepherds. They were accordingly used like captives, and made to labour in erecting public granaries and other buildings, which were constructed of crude brick. It is a curious fact, that the bricks of which the ruined walls of very ancient date are built, both at Thebes and near Memphis, frequently bear the names of the monarchs who ruled Egypt during and prior to this epoch; some are made with and some without straw; many have chopped barley and wheat-straw, others bean-halm and stubble.

The birth of Moses happened towards the latter end of Amosis' reign, and his flight in that of Thothmes I., of whom some memorials exist: an inscription bearing his name was found by Lord Prudhoe on the Isle of Argo, in Ethiopia, into which he had penetrated as a conqueror, or which he possessed by right of inheritance, his immediate ancestor, Amunoph I., having married an Ethiopian princess.

The reign of Thothmes III., B.C. 1495, is one of the most remarkable in the history of Egypt, since it was in his fourth year that the Exodus of

the Israelites is supposed to have taken place. There is, however, proof on the monuments that he undertook wars and erected buildings subsequent to that event; and Mr. Wilkinson has endeavoured, successfully, we think, to show that "there is no authority in the writings of Moses for supposing that Pharaoh was drowned in the Red Sea," which he accordingly treats as a vulgar error: his "chosen captains" and his "host," his "chariots and horsemen," are all that are expressly stated to have perished on that occasion. This Thothmes appears to have been, what is commonly termed, a great prince; his victories are emblazoned on the many buildings he erected in Upper and Lower Egypt, and in those parts of Ethiopia where his arms penetrated: he beautified Thebes, Coptos, Memphis, Heliopolis, and other cities; and "more scarabæi and small objects have been found bearing the name of this king, than of any one who reigned before or after him." In many of his buildings, the style is pure and elegant; in some he has evinced a capriciousness of taste, indicative, perhaps, of the arbitrary temper of the man. It is doubtful whether the Great Sphinx at the Pyramids was not commenced by Thothmes III.

The palace-temple of Luqсор (Luxor), and that behind the vocal statue, were founded by Amunoph III., the supposed Memnon of the statue, and his brother Amun-Toonh (B.C. 1430), the latter of whom succeeded, and is supposed to be the Danaus who colonized Argos. This era is remarkable for the spirit and beauty of its sculptures. The features of this monarch (for Mr. Wilkinson is a convert to the opinion that the sculptured representations of the kings are portraits) denote him to be more related to the Ethiopian than his predecessors.

Rameses I., B.C. 1395, called also by writers Achencheres, has left little to commemorate his era; but his son and successor, Osirei I., or Armais, was a great conqueror, whose victories are depicted on the walls of Karnak. In one of the representations, he appears alighting from his car, and engaging hand to hand with the hostile chiefs. The splendour of Egypt at this period is attested by the magnificence and vast scale of his buildings, and by the sculptures that adorn his tomb. But his glories were eclipsed by those of his successor, Remeses the Great, who bore the name of Amun-mai-Remeses, or Remeses-mai-amun, reputed to be the Sesostris of antiquity, and whose bust is now in the British Museum, erroneously called Head of the Young Memnon.

The reign of this prince is considered to be the Augustine era of Egypt, "when the arts attained a degree of perfection which no after-age succeeded in imitating, and the arms of Egypt were extended by him considerably further into the heart of Asia than during the most successful invasions of his predecessors." The monuments coincide with the Scriptures, in representing the vastness of this prince's conquests; the walls of the Memnonium exhibit nations unknown except by their names, which can now be decyphered; amongst them is a tribe or people who would appear, from their attributes and from their aspect and costume, to be Scythians. The Egyptians had, at this period, formed alliances with the nations

they had subdued, who swelled the armies of the Pharaohs as auxiliaries. Their principal allies, at this period, were the Shairetana, a maritime people. In the time of Sesostris, we know from historians that Egypt became a naval power; this prince, according to Diodorus, having been the first who built ships of war. Herodotus states that Sesostris was the only king who ruled in Ethiopia; but this assertion is contradicted by monuments of his erection, which still exist there. It is a curious circumstance, that the canal from the Nile to the Gulf of Suez, the cutting of which is ascribed to Sesostris by the Greek and Roman authors, and which was disused in consequence of the ruin of the overland commerce with India by the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, is now likely to be re-opened by the return of the traffic between India and Europe to its old channel.

Remeses the Great had a numerous family by his two wives; they consisted of twenty-three sons and three daughters, whose names and figures are introduced in the Memnonium. His reign was long, extending to sixty-six years, which does not, as Mr. Wilkinson observes, appear too much, when we consider the extent of his conquests, and the many great buildings he erected in every part of Egypt. This duration of his reign is derived from the authority of Manetho, who is corroborated by the monuments, on which the date of his sixty-second year has already been met with.

The eighteenth dynasty terminated with his successor, Pthahmen, his thirteenth son, and a second family of Diospolitan monarchs occupied the throne of Upper and Lower Egypt, B.C. 1269.

Mr. Wilkinson supposes that the Egyptians left military colonies in the provinces which they overran, which he imagines extended to the vicinity of the Caspian Sea. Some of the nations represented in the historical bas-reliefs—sometimes as allies, sometimes as enemies—are apparently Asiatic: among which are the Tokkari, whose costume bears a remarkable analogy to the Persepolitan figures. We have no doubt that much light will hereafter be thrown upon early Egyptian history, by the investigations now prosecuting with so much success in Bactrian and Indo-Grecian antiquities.

The sculptures of this period are elegant, as the architecture is magnificent; but an innovation introduced into the style of the hieroglyphics was the forerunner of the decline and fall of Egyptian art. "The hieroglyphics had ceased to be executed in relief from the accession of the second Remeses; but the changes made in the reign of his fifth successor was, by carving the lower side of the characters to a great depth, while the upper face inclined gradually from the surface of the wall till it reached the innermost part of the intaglio, so that the hieroglyphics could be distinguished by a person standing immediately beneath and close to the wall on which they were sculptured."

That the Bible history makes no mention of the conquests of the Egyptian monarchs of the eighteenth dynasty, is accounted for by Mr. Wilkinson, from the state of the newly-occupied land at this epoch. The Jews had become settled in the promised territory; they were engaged in war with

the neighbouring tribes, and the passage of the Egyptian armies along the sea-coast of Palestine could neither disturb nor interest them.

There is nothing to show that the successors of Remeses III. thirsted for further conquests. Military expeditions appear to have been abandoned; and the captives, represented in their sculptures, are referred to the tributary people, rather than to those of newly-conquered territories.

Passing over the succeeding monarchs (whose history must be sought, if we dare say it may be found, in the pages of Herodotus), we come to the twenty-second dynasty of Diospolitans, which begins (B.C. 981) with a remarkable prince, Sheshonk I., as his name is written on the monuments, Sesonehis, according to Manetho, and who is considered to be the Shishak of Scripture. Though no very extensive buildings remain erected by him the sculptures he added on the walls of Karnak record his campaign against Judæa in the fifth year of Rehoboam (B.C. 971), when he took all the walled towns of Judah, and pillaged the Temple of Jerusalem. This king is exhibited presenting his prisoners to the deity of the temple, and to each figure is attached an oval, indicating the town or district he represents; one of which M. Champollion concluded to be *Yaudi Melchi*, or 'kingdom of Judah.'

This is not the only Egyptian monarch who can be identified with those mentioned in the Bible. Sabaco is supposed to be the So of Scripture, who made a treaty with Hosea, king of Israel; and Telrak, of the same Ethiopian dynasty, is the Tirhakah of Scripture, there termed the "king of Ethiopia," whose successful opposition to the power of Assyria, noticed in the Bible, and referred to by Herodotus, is recorded on the walls of a Theban temple, which exhibit the figure of this king, and the captives he took. That Tirhakah ruled at Napata and in the Thebaid at the same period, is proved by the additions he made to the temples of Thebes, and by the monuments he built in Ethiopia. That he was a very potent prince, is evident from his defeat of the numerous army of Sennacherib, as well as from the monuments he has left in Egypt and Ethiopia. Strabo, who calls him *Tearcon*, perhaps exaggerates his power, when he extends his conquests as far as the Pillars of Hercules.

The next king who appears to any advantage on the remaining monuments of ancient Egypt, is Psamatik I. (the Psammitichus or Psamaticus of ancient authors), the virtual founder of the twenty-sixth dynasty, who endeavoured to reconcile the priesthood and the people to his subversion of the authority of the Twelve Kings, by erecting splendid monuments, and beautifying the sacred edifices of Upper and Lower Egypt. Mr. Wilkinson has given a restored view of the magnificent edifice for Apis, where he was kept when publicly exhibited, which was erected by this monarch. The walls are richly decorated with sculpture, and its roof is supported by colossal figures, twelve cubits in height, representing the king in the character of Osiris. Psamatik, however, failed in his object, and gave further disgust by the preference he showed towards foreigners. In an expedition into Syria, the Egyptian troops deserted him, and he was left to depend upon his

Greek auxiliaries. A Greek inscription at Aboosimbel records that "King Psamaticus went as far as Elephantine." These deserters, to the number of 240,000, appear to have renounced their country, and settled in some distant land, variously designated by the Greek writers, which, if ever identified, may throw some light upon the history of that country.

Psamatik kept up a direct intercourse with the Greeks, and established commercial relations with them and the Phœnicians; hence, the incidents of his reign appear to be better known to the Greek writers than those of his predecessors' reigns. Herodotus states that Egypt under this prince was threatened by the Scythians, who were diverted from their purpose of invading the country, partly by presents and partly by entreaty.

Neco II., his successor, a warlike prince, is noticed by sacred as well as profane writers; he re-organized the army, equipped a powerful fleet, and avoided the error of his father, whose innovations had alienated the affections of a people jealous of change and averse to foreigners. Herodotus relates the fact of a voyage of discovery fitted out by this prince, from the Red Sea to the Straits of Gibraltar, which occupied two years. The historian records, what seemed to him an incredible circumstance, but which is a pledge of the authenticity of his narrative, that "they had the sun on their right hand." The expedition which Neco undertook against Babylon, which brought him into conflict with Josiah, king of Judah, is attested by the Hebrew Scriptures and by Herodotus. The name of Neco occurs amongst the hieroglyphics in the great hall of Karnak, showing that he ruled over the upper and lower country; but no sculptures record his victories or the glories of his reign; "and a subject of such great interest as the defeat of the Jewish king is in vain looked for on the monuments of Egypt." Possibly, the reverses he afterwards sustained in the war with Nebuchadnezzar, who, in the language of Scripture, "smote him by the river Euphrates," and re-took his conquests from the Jews, when he carried them captive to Babylon, may have induced the Egyptian monarch to refrain from commemorating events which would necessarily be connected, by his contemporaries at least, with his disgrace.

The successor of this prince, another Psamatik—the Apries of Herodotus, the Pharaoh Hophra of Scripture—is pronounced by the Greek historian a fortunate monarch. He was successful against Gaza, Sidon, Tyre, made himself master of Phœnicia and Palestine, and recovered much of the territory taken from Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar, in Syria. The remainder of his reign was, however, unhappy; he fell into the hands of the rebel and usurper, Amasis, and was strangled: an event which, though described by Herodotus, would seem to be told with equal fidelity, by anticipation, by the prophet Jeremiah (xliv. 30), whose words are: "I will give Pharaoh Hophra, king of Egypt, into the hands of his enemies, and into the hands of them that seek his life." Mr. Wilkinson shows how other prophecies in Jeremiah and Ezekiel, relating to Egypt, were fulfilled.

The reign of Amasis, or Ames-Neit-sa, is celebrated in the writings of the Greeks, some of whose sages visited Egypt during his reign, amongst

whom were Pythagoras and Solon. The former was recommended to Amasis by their mutual friend Polycrates, the possessor of the renowned ring; and Solon paid the highest compliment to the laws of King Amasis, by adopting many of them into his code. This prince is stated by Herodotus to have erected and beautified many temples in Upper and Lower Egypt; and he speaks of an edifice of a single stone, brought from the city of Elephantine to Suïs. Many monuments still exist in different parts of Egypt bearing the name of Amasis, one of which, a red granite monolith, at Tel-et-mai, resembles in form that described by Herodotus.

It was the misfortune of this monarch to provoke the resentment of Cambyses, the sovereign of Persia, who invaded Egypt and treated it with unusual barbarity: "temples and public buildings were destroyed; tombs were violated and the bodies burnt; religion was insulted, private property pillaged, and numerous Egyptian captives were transported to Persia." Amasis was dead before the arrival of the Persians: the sarcophagus of his queen has been recently found, the body entirely burnt, apparently by the invaders. Egypt now became a province of Persia, and Cambyses and his seven successors compose the twenty-seventh dynasty. Records of most of his successors are to be found in the hieroglyphical inscriptions; and it is remarkable that Darius (Ntaruosh) is the only Persian king whose phonetic name is accompanied by a prenominal, like those of the ancient Pharaohs of Egypt: "a circumstance satisfactorily confirming the remark of Diodorus, that 'he obtained while living the appellation of *Divus*, which applied to no other of the (Persian) kings.'"

The Egyptians made more than one attempt to throw off the foreign yoke, but in vain, till Amyrtæus (Ao-mo-hor-te), B.C. 414, succeeded in expelling the Persians, and obtaining possession of Memphis and of the whole country. He was the only monarch of the twenty-eighth dynasty. Of the twenty-ninth dynasty of Mendesian kings, there are few records on the monuments; "the arts, which had been on the decline, received a severe blow from the Persian invasion, and many of the finest buildings were mutilated or destroyed." The same remark may be extended to the two succeeding dynasties, of the Sebennyte and Persian kings; and in B.C. 332, the invasion of the Macedonians transferred the sceptre of Egypt to the Ptolemies.

We have given this brief sketch of the ancient history of Egypt, as connected with its monumental records, principally as an introduction to a notice of the arts and manners of the Egyptians, which will be the subject of the succeeding paper.

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE PETTY STATES LYING NORTH OF THE TENASSERIM PROVINCES.

Of the numerous petty states north of the Tenasserim provinces, those only of Zimmay, Labong, and Lagon, on the east bank of the Salween, and the slip of country on the west bank, inhabited by a wild, barbarous, but independent tribe of mountaineers, called Red Kayeons, have hitherto been visited by Europeans. Of the vast extent of country between the Salween and Cambodia rivers, we know little or nothing, though it is hoped the expected opening of an overland trade between the frontiers of China and the Tenasserim provinces will extend our knowledge of the intermediate country.

The town of Zimmay (or Changmai) is situated in lat. 20° N. and long. about 99° E. That of Labong is distant from Zimmay only ten miles S.E.; Lagon about 50° S.E. from the same. The several states are named after these towns, but their respective boundaries are not well defined, and, together with those of Moung-pay and Moung-nam, appear to be the patrimony of one family. About fifty years ago, when the whole of this country was under the dominion of Ava, seven brothers succeeded, with the assistance of Siam, in throwing off the Burmese yoke, ejected them from the above-named towns, and having been confirmed in the government of them by Siam, have continued tributary to that kingdom, and successfully resisted all the attempts of Ava to regain possession. The elder brother was invested with the title of Chow-tchee-Weet, or 'Lord of Life,' with the supreme authority over the others, and the title has descended to each brother successively alive till it reached the youngest, whom Dr. Richardson found on his first and second visits, but who died, at the advanced age of seventy-three years, during his third visit. It is now in abeyance in the family, and awaits the decision of the court of Siam.

Of the original inhabitants of this country but a very small portion now obtains, perhaps not above one-third of the whole, owing to the great number that were carried off by the kings of Ava when they overran and subjected the country. The remainder consists chiefly of Burmese, Peguers and Shans, from the different states tributary to Ava; either refugees or slaves; for slavery exists in this country in its worst features. The unfortunate wretches are kidnapped and seized by the hill tribes on the west bank of the Salween, of whom some account will be given, and eagerly purchased from them at very low rates by the people of this country. Dr. Richardson was unable to form an opinion as to the amount of the population. He was told that the towns of Zimmay, Lagon, Moung-pay and Moung-nam contain each about 20,000, and Labong 14,000; but he thinks these numbers exaggerated.

In person the Shans bear a great resemblance to their Burmese and Siamese neighbours, though somewhat fairer. They are muscular, well-formed, and healthy in their appearance; eyes moderately linear; nose small rather than flat; the mouth large, and disfigured by black teeth and gums, which they cherish as a beauty; the hair is long, straight, lank, and almost always black. They tattoo the lower limbs, but to less extent than the Burmese. Their dress consists of a cotton *putso* or cloth round the loins, generally blue, a blue cotton jacket reaching well over the hips, and a coarse red cotton turban; though many go uncovered. The dress of the chiefs is of the same description, but the materials are more costly. Chinese crape or satin jackets, with gold or silver lace, the *putso* of silk. The women are fair and good-looking, and their dress more becoming than that of Burmese or Siamese—not open in front, as with the former, nor tucked up between the legs, as with the latter. It is, how-

ever, fastened in the same way round the body without pin or string. Old and young have their bosoms bare, or but partially covered by a small scarf thrown round the shoulders. Many of the women are disfigured with goitre, but it seldom attains a large size. The people are a quiet, mild, good-humoured race, and not addicted to many vices. Opium smoking and gambling are scarcely known, and drunkenness is uncommon. The religion is that of Buddha, and consequently their ceremonies and festivals differ in no material manner from those of the Burmese, which are now well known: indeed there is little other difference between the two races than that of dress and language; which latter is a dialect of the Siamese, with a distinct alphabet, bearing in the formation of letters a great resemblance to the Burmese character. Of the resources of a country so thinly populated, and so constantly subjugated to the devastating inroads of both Siamese and Burmese, according as one or other of these powers held the sovereignty, it is not practicable to form an estimate. Speaking of the soil and cultivation, Dr. Richardson says—"The soil in the low paddy and garden lands is a rich black loam, apparently inexhaustible, in which the crops follow each other in uninterrupted succession. Cultivation is conducted with a good deal of care by irrigation and transplanting, and the return on good lands is about 120 and on inferior about seventy-five fold. The general seed time is in July and August, and the harvest in December and January, though some descriptions of paddy are perfected in three months. Their plough closely resembles those used in the south of Scotland, without the coulter or plough-share, and is often drawn by one buffalo. The principal articles of cultivation are the cauthbrier, or glutinous, rice, cotton, maize, sugar-cane, tobacco, ground-nut, chillies, several kinds of pulse, radishes, and turnips. Of grain, wheat and other corn, they have none. Pepper, cloves, and all the finer species of spices, are unknown." Both the soil and climate seem well suited to the cultivation of Pernambuco cotton, which is now being introduced into the Tenasserim provinces; and it is much to be regretted that the seed with which Dr. Richardson was furnished on his last visit proved bad, as the people evinced great desire to cultivate so valuable an article. If the cultivation of South American cotton is found to answer in the Tenasserim provinces, of which great hopes are entertained, every exertion will be made to introduce it into the neighbouring countries.

Tin, iron, and lead ores, appear to be abundant in the country, and some of them very rich, though it does not appear that the extraction of the metals is engaged in to any extent. Dr. R. was informed that the tin ore yields eighty per cent., and some iron ore that was shown him seemed equally rich. There are extensive teak forests in that part of the country immediately adjoining our provinces; but owing to the difficulty of bringing the timber down the Salween river, in consequence of rocks and rapids, it is doubtful whether we shall be enabled to avail ourselves of that supply to any extent. The country abounds in cattle, to procure which originally, and subsequently to ensure the supply, has been the object of Dr. R.'s several visits. An immense saving has been effected to Government in obtaining from thence sufficient cattle for provisioning the European troops on the coast, in lieu of procuring them from either Bengal or Madras.

The trade of the country is unimportant. An annual caravan visits it from the frontier provinces of China, bringing silk, satins, velvet, and woollens (the latter chiefly English), cooking-vessels, musk, and trifling articles of Chinese manufacture; and carrying away chiefly raw cotton, the produce of the country. It is expected that a portion of this caravan will this year extend their

journey to Maulmain, and hopes are entertained that this will lead to annual visits in increasing numbers, and the opening of an important overland trade between China and our possessions on the Tenasserim coast. From Maulmain are received British piece-goods, chintzes, muslins, hardware, &c., in return for cattle, ivory, and a small quantity of stick-lac. With the hill-tribe on the west bank of the Salween they exchange cattle, grain, and betel-nut (the latter from Maulmain and Bankok), for slaves, tin, lead, and stick-lac.

It is evident from all that Dr. R. observed and reports, that both the chiefs and people of this country are not only desirous of continuing on the most friendly and intimate footing with us, but that they are really grateful for the immense benefit which our presence in their neighbourhood has conferred upon their country; and there is no doubt that should any future danger menace them, they would gladly place themselves under our protection, and see their country under our rule. Our occupation of the provinces has spread peace and happiness over a wide extent of country entirely independent of our authority, by putting an end to that ruthless and devastating system of warfare that had been for ages carried on between the Burmese and Siamese, whose object was not conquest, but solely to plunder and to carry off the defenceless people into irremediable slavery. On many occasions, as Dr. R. passed through the country, the common people and cultivators expressed to him how different was now their state to what it was in former years, when they scarce dared leave the wall of their towns to cultivate their lands; were obliged to be armed and constantly on the alert, and to leave their wives and families in the town; whereas now the country is in every respect equally secure, and they are enabled to follow their avocations without apprehensions of any kind.

The fact may be observed here, that our occupation of the Tenasserim provinces has also proved of incalculable benefit to a large portion of the population of Burmah themselves, as it is well known that the authorities in that country in our immediate neighbourhood, Rangoon for instance, have found themselves obliged to modify their exactions and oppressions, and to govern in a better spirit of justice and humanity, being well aware that the people have a refuge to fly to should they be driven to desperation.*

REMEDY FOR THE SCORPION'S STING.

Major Wallace, secretary to the Agricultural Society of Trichinopoly, communicated (November 1st) to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras the discovery of a plant (which proves to be the *Acnycranthes Aspera*, Linn., a common weed about Madras, and all over India), the bruised leaves of which immediately cure the sting of a scorpion: its virtue is such that, by holding it in a bruised state to the scorpion, the creature apparently becomes incapable of stinging. It does not appear that the natives were acquainted with this property of the plant, though (according to Dr. Ainslie) it is one of their medicinal herbs; and in Bahar, Dr. F. Hamilton states, it is used as a remedy in hydrophobia. It grows in Ceylon, and also in the West-Indies and Sicily, though it is not regarded as medicinal there.

THE VOW OF SUNJOGTA.

AN EPISODE FROM THE FIFTH BOOK OF THE EPIC POEM OF THE
RAJPOOT BARD CHUND.

TRANSLATED, WITH NOTES, BY THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. JAMES TOD.

(Continued from page 112.)

Dawn broke; darkness was dimmed; the sun broke forth to remove the wickedness of the land. As the orb arose, the golden ball on the pinnacled palace of Dul Pangla appeared. The Bard was lost in doubt, and in doubt lost the road; he thought the sun-beam had come from the north. "There," said the Bard, "is the *kullas** of Jychund, which disputes the palm with Sooraj: nay, Ees† himself mistook it for his abode of Kylas; for Jychund is the banner of the earth, in gifts unequalled. The thirty-six tribes do him homage, with elephants like Airapat,‡ horses at exercise bounding like the roe, the Putras§ dancing, the Bramins going to worship, the penitent at penance, charity distributing to the poor, the bards reciting songs."

As they approached the ghâts,|| the nymphs of Jychund carrying water from the Ganges caught the eye of the Bard, as he laughing said to his lord, "behold the *teerut*,¶ of Kamdeo." Here Sambri bathed, as he smiled at the Bard's praise of the damsels, who modestly dropped their veils; but their lips quivered, and their eyes filled with the water of delight, as they fell on the face of Pirthi Raj. On the Ganges' brink he made gifts to the Goor, and there encamped the night.

On the morn, he called the Ahoot Goind, Nur-Sing the Dahima, with Chund Poondeer, and Solunki Sarung, the Koorma Pujoon, with the Lungri Rao, Lakhun Bhagail, and Kenek the Goojur, to accompany him. The lord of verse was with his lord, who, whispering his uncle Kahn to remove the bandage from his eyes, said the Bard was the sole cause** of his visit to Kanouj.

As they advanced, all they beheld caused doubt and surprise. The Hall†† of Sacrifice met their view, resplendent with gold, dazzling like innumerable suns; umbrellas‡‡ fringed with pearls without number. Many paid adoration to the gods; celestial cars hung over the temple. From the firmament was heard the hymn of praise, songs of joy resounded: thousands of cymbals were clanging, the damsels dancing. The Bard asks, "Is it the preparation for the B'harat between the Curwas and Pandus?" A Jogini shrieked as she beheld in the crowd the face of Pirthi Raj. The Bard bent his head and repeated her

* The ball, urn, or other ornament, which surmounts the pinnacle (*sikher*) of temples.

† *Ees* or *Iaa*, contraction for *Isvara*, the deity; *par excellence*, applied to Mahadeva.

‡ The name of the elephant which bears Indra.

§ Handmaids.

|| The flight of steps conducting to the spot set apart for ablution, and esteemed holy, on the Ganges or other sacred streams, is termed *ghat*: a word equally applied to the ford of a river, and the pass of a mountain.

¶ A pilgrimage (*teerut* in the dialects, *tir'tha* in Sanscrit) of Cupid (Kamdeo), or the god (*deva*) of desire (*kama*).

** Here Chund shows himself a genuine Troubadour, and appears to have been the principal cause of this chivalrous enterprise.

†† The Prince of Kanouj had undertaken the performance of the grand sacrificial rite called *Rajaso*, in which all the duties are performed, even to that of the scullion of the kitchen for preparing the sacred food, by royalty. The undertaking implied paramount authority; and indeed all the great princes of the land were present on this occasion, except the Lord of Delhi and his brother-in-law, the Prince of Cheetore, and their vassal retainers, both of whom claimed equally with Delhi's monarch superiority over the Prince of Kanouj. Having refused the invitation, Jychund made an innage in gold of the Chohan, and in derision assigned to him the place of porter. The assembled princes were at the same time suitors for the hand of his daughter: the Delhi monarch had, therefore, a double object in view; to revenge an insult, and to increase his reputation by carrying off Sunjogta from the united chivalry of Hind.

‡‡ The umbrella is the sign of royalty.

praise: "Oh thou, in whose hand the lute,* first adored amongst the gods and the inhabitants of earth, who canst rear and protect, and in a moment destroy, thou art the vessel to cross us over the waters of life. Oh Doorga!† Oh Mata, shield the Chohan." In the temple of Hur-sid he left his warriors, while with the Bard he went to view the palace of Jychund.

Entering the city, portentous signs again met their view. The devi perched on the water-vessel: on the left‡ a crow was seen; towards the setting sun the flickering flames§ from a blacksmith's furnace; two cats fighting crossed the path; rain dropped without a cloud. "Dismal tidings," said the Bard, "for the future." The Lord of Delhi smiled, and as he uttered "the future is with God alone," gracefully raised his bow to his forehead. To render the omens false, he returned to the garden, whence again he sallied.

The sacrifice was performing; thousands of ascetics surrounded the hall. They heard the false oaths of the gamblers at dice. Crowds of libertines, whose wealth had fled to the fair, yet watching the damsels, as do the storks the little fish. Enveloped in the snares of the Apsaras, they forgot they still inhabit the abode of mortals, as they listen to their notes, sweeter than the kohil, warbling the heavenly *sangita*.|| With *abeer*¶ the air is empurpled. But were the Bard to dwell on this theme, the praise of Kanouj, the sacrifice would be accomplished.

Thousands of banners float over its walls: its women and its wealth how expatiate on? "Let us repair," said Chund, "to the palace." On his shoulder hung the leather bottle of the Bard: the chief of Sambhur was the water-bearer to the lord of song. Bells resounded, flags fluttered, steeds neighed, instruments sent forth varied sounds, troops of warriors darkened the avenues to the palace; for the court of Kanouj is the ornament of the earth. Here every dialect was heard; it resembled the city of Bul Rajah in the Sut Joog, or that of Rughoo** in the Treta, like the Nag-nagara of Jarasindh†† in the Dwaper.

Like the roaring of waters was the shell sounded by those who had renounced all commerce with the fair! Adorned in armour, one thousand warriors guarded the person of their prince, all sons of Rajpoots: each sounded the shell.‡‡

* *Vina* in Sanscrit, *brén* in the dialect, is perhaps the first-formed lute, the instrument of Nareda, the Orpheus of the Hindus. It has five strings over the sounding-board, connecting two hollow gourds. But it was Bhavani (Callopet, the Hindu Calé), herself the patroness of bards, who appeared to her worshipper Chund on this occasion.

† Here he invokes her as Doorga, or "the inaccessible" (from *droong*, fortress), the Grecian Cybele, the Hindu mountain-goddess Sycla.

‡ Here the Hindu and Roman omens have the same import: though it forms the exception to the rule when Virgil says,

"Sæpe sinistra cavâ prædixit ab illic cornix."

I am not aware whether it is the crow or the raven to which Chund here alludes: both are, indeed, called by the same name, *cava* (qu. *cornus*?). The Greeks held them good if on the right, but if on the left, a very bad omen. The death of Alexander, as he entered Babylon, was foretold by the same sign as that which presaged misfortune to Pirithi Raj.

§ The Grecians also foretold events from terrestrial phosphoric vapours and meteoric flames.

|| Songs.

¶ A powder made from the flowers of the *palasa* or *d'hak*.

** The father of Rama.

†† The monarch of Rajgraha, cotemporary with Crishna, at the end of the Dwaper or brazen age.

‡‡ The conch-shell (*sankh*, in Sanscrit) appears to have been the first-invented trumpet, used in the earliest ages on joining battle, and in this respect succeeded to the ancient signal, "Bellona's torch."

The war shell (*dekhina-vera*) of the deified Crishna, is as celebrated by the Hindu poet, as that of Triton of old by the Roman bard. Homer frequently alludes to the shell-trumpet, and makes the god of war himself incite the courage of his heroes by its sound:

"Great Mars.....
Invigorates the youth by sound of shell."

The office of trumpeter, like that of charioteer, appears to have been held equally honourable by the Hindus and Greeks. Eneas was trumpeter to Hector, and the shell of Arjuna led on the Pandus to battle. This was not, however, the only trumpet amongst the Hindus in these early days, who had a much greater

The hall* of arms their abode : here they exercised in feats of strength. At a pillar of iron some dard^d the lance, some threw the arrow, others wrestled. The pea-fowl's† plume decked their garments, his crest‡ adorned their heads. Their eyes glared like the tiger's. Bells rung on their ankles.§ In battle immoveable as Soomair. When they sounded the shell, earth trembled with affright ! Who their equal in the host of Jychund ?

Pirthi Raj was enraged at the sight ; but the Bard said, " little will their armour avail when Uttitai meets them in battle."

In Kanouj is heard the speech of every clime ; there chiefs of every race,|| who pay the tribute of service to Jychund. At the exterior gate of the palace Chund announced himself to the mace-bearer as the Bard of Delhi's land. The guardian of the gate demanded if he came in quest of wealth, or to reconcile the sovereigns, or as the herald of war ? " No wealth I want ; on no embassy I come ; nor is this the office¶ of the Bard. To see your prince my aim." He bade him rest while he announced the arrival of the beloved of Sursvati.** The lord of Kanouj exclaimed, " Why denied you the Bard ?" Then summoning his own chief of song ; " Go, see," said he, " if it be Chund,†† or some one assuming his name ?"

The Bards embraced, they conversed ; their words were devoured by those around, even like the famished wretch fed with sugar and cream ! The Bard of Rughoo's‡‡ son welcomed his brother of song. " Why had he quitted the Chohan ? how fared his family ?" Chund replied, " To see the world was his intent, and by converse to improve his mind."

greater variety than the Greeks. That worn by Hur, the god of war, is termed Singnad, or lion-horn, and is described by the bard as especially inspiring. But on these we will remark as they occur. It may, however, be added here, that the shell was laid aside after Vicramaditya, A.C. 36, till resumed by Sid Rae Jy Sing, whose shell, like that of Krishna, had the spiral to the right, and is now in possession of his descendant, one of the vassals of Méwar.

In the sacred history of the Jews it was the office of the priests to sound the alarm by the trumpet ; and the Hindu priests invariably blow the shell on the commencement of every important rite, and even before eating their repast, and which is in fact a warning against interruption :

" Whoever heareth the sound of the trumpet and taketh not warning, if the sword come and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head."—*Ezekiel*, xxxvi. 6.

In ancient times it was confined to sacred purposes, and to the warlike Rajpoot, but in these degenerate days, the unsanctioned presume to use it.

The band of heroes here alluded to, each of whom carried the shell, may not unaptly be compared to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Like them, it was a monastic body sworn to celibacy, and having no pursuit save that of arms, and of that body of the church militant termed Gosaen. The high-priest (a Gosaen) of the temple of the Hindu Apollo, in the predatory period which the campaign of 1817 suppressed, in visiting his various dioceses, trusted to the arm of flesh and four hundred lances, which he headed armed *cap-à-pie*. Though these bodies are deemed better for defensive than offensive warfare in the present age, their encounters with others of the same class at places of pilgrimage are of the most sanguinary description ; and not many years ago, two bodies fought at Heri-dwara, on the festival of the vernal equinox, almost to extermination.

* *Atoud-sala*, a hall, in Gothic, as in Sanscrit.

† The peacock, sacred to the Hindu Mars. These, his votaries, generally wear a feather of this bird in their turbans.

‡ *Mor*, literally ' crown ' ; it also designates the peacock as chief of birds.

§ *Vira-gunta*, the warrior's bell. In ancient times an anklet was formed of these.

¶ *Sac'ha*. The *h* is not aspirated in pronunciation. This word means literally ' a ramification.' The Hindu warrior says, " I am a Sacabund Rajpoot," meaning that he can trace the pedigree of his race. We have a right to infer, that the historians of Alexander applied the term *Sacæ* to the races collectively inhabiting Central Asia.

¶ This is a mere *façon de parler* of Chund, the duties of ambassador and herald being peculiar to the bard, of which he is an example in his own person in more than one instance. Nor is he an exception to a general rule ; for I have, on more than one occasion, received the Bardal as envoy, both from princes and chieftains.

•• The Hindu Minerva.

†† The reputation of Chund was well known to all these courts ; and even in the present day, a bard having pretensions to genius is not only known to all the surrounding princes, but caressed and courted by them.

‡‡ Jychund traced his lineage to Rughoo, father of Rama.

To discover whether it was the beloved of Bhavani, he demanded the Bard of Delhi to enumerate the warriors then at Kanouj.*

"On the right of Jychund was Raesil Rahtore, with Vira Chund his brother. Next to him Jiddoo Bhan; and of the race of the sun, Kassi's† prince, Birsing Rao; the lord of the Bhagails; the Cathi Rao, Kehur; and Pertâp the lord of the Tejuks,‡ with Rao Ram, in form like Urjoon, and the Cathi Aiskur, the brother of Kehur, and Kahap the lord of Karnât.§ Soogrevu the Sarung, Mori Mokund, the lord of Pramars, with Beerum Rao, and his brother Nirpal; the Chalook Deo, and Govind Pramrar, with Deerah Hamir; Satr-sâl the lord of Ayod,|| and Hia the Sankla; Jesswunt, the lord of Subbul-droog,¶ Bheerbhadr Bhagail, and the Sacabund** Jey Sing Soor.

On the left was placed the mighty of the array, Rawut Raj, with the Pramrar chieftain, Chundersén; Bheemdeo the long-armed, and Nursing the Chalook, and Roodr Sing the Cat'hi; and the prince of princes, Ram Sên and Sankla Devi Das; the Raning†† Rao Ramchundra Jhala, with the Jat‡‡ Sarung, and Beerum versed in omens;§§ Jey Sing Kumund, Urjoon Deo, of Nem-cula||| the head, with Asok Rao and Chundail Beer Bhudr, and Kehuric Brima Chalook; Hurchund Chohan, and Hur Sing Pasbhan,¶¶ and the Khans*† Nussrit and Mamraj, Babil and Mussund, Feeroz and Arras; the renowned in battle Mahmood, Abdool the Rohilla, Selim and Usbad. Hur Beer and Ram waved the chaour*‡ over their lord: on his right hand was the minister.

* Chund was called *Tri-cul*, or "cognoscent of the past, present, and future;" hence the Kanouj bard, to prove his prophetic skill, desires him to tell him the chiefs who were at that time with his own sovereign.

† Benares is called Kassi by the Hindus. This tributary of Kanouj was of the solar race.

‡ I know not what this race is; and had it not been headed by a chief with a Hindu appellation, I should have supposed it to be the Tajuk of the northern mountains: a singular race, and whom, not without much reflection, I believe to be the descendants of the Takshacs or Taks.

§ The prince of the Carnatic.

|| The ancient Ayodhia: the modern Oude, governed by a Mohamedan prince.

¶ I only know of one fortress of importance bearing this name; it is placed near the right bank of the Chumbul, in the district called Yadu-vati, a division of the ancient Yadu dynasty, which ruled at Biana, whose branches are now the chieftains of Kerouli, Subbulghur, and Sri Mat'hura. They claim descent from Crishna. The chieftain of the last-mentioned place was my particular friend, and adds considerable literary attainments to the most courteous demeanour. To him I was indebted for the copy of the *Mahabarata* I presented to the Royal Asiatic Society, and which was found very essential by Professor Bopp, of Berlin, to his plan of giving the original text and translate of this work to the world.

** See note † p. 199.

†† It is a decided proof of the authenticity of the claims of the Kanouj monarch to the assumption of paramount dignity amongst the princes of this period, that he was served by a great portion of the minor chieftains inhabiting the Saurashtra peninsula. Whether these obeyed his direct summons, or swelled his array as the *arrièrè* vassals of the monarch of Anhulwarra Puttun, is somewhat doubtful. This court had gone so much to decay at this period, that its feudal aristocracy was in a state of entire dislocation, and its heir-apparent, Katchra, actually combined with the Chohan on this occasion, who seems to have divided the services of the numerous feudality of the western peninsula, as the Catti, Jut, and J'hala, are to be found with each. The Raning Rao here mentioned was the head of the J'hala, one of the principal Hindu Scythic tribes, being a subdivision of the Macwhana, supposed the great (*maha*) Hun. Ran, or Rinnra, is the peculiar title of the chiefs of the J'hala tribe; and I have met with the name of the chief here mentioned by the Bard, inscribed upon the granite rock of the ancient Joonaghur Girnâr.

‡‡ This name yields in celebrity to none of the various races enumerated by Chund. It is the Gete of Transoxiana, the descendant of the Massa Getae (*Maha*, or 'great') of Queen Tomyris, who made captive and slew the Persian Cyrus. But to give even a succinct sketch of this race here, would swell the notes beyond all moderate compass. By all the ancient authorities, it has a place assigned amongst the thirty-six royal tribes; yet, however great in estimation, its descent from Scythic climes has been too recent for the solar and lunar princes to permit the admixture of Gete blood with theirs. Great numbers of them have become Mahomedans, as the vast tribe of Noomrie or Loomrie (literally, the foxes) inhabiting Bulochistan. The Prince of Lahore, and the majority of the Sikh aristocracy of the Punjab, are of Jit extraction; as is a great proportion of the agricultural population of the Rajpoot states.

§§ The bard does not give the tribe or place of abode of the chieftain Beerum, "versed in omens."

|| This tribe is extinct.

¶¶ This is the designation of the personal attendants on princes and chieftains.

*† These names evince that the Mahomedans had already obtained a firm footing at the courts of the native princes of India.

*‡ This is the tail of the wild ox, which, inserted in a gold or silver handle, is waved over the head of royalty. It is either pure white or jet black.

The Bard of Kanouj was satisfied it was the *Trikāl Kubichund*.*

As the Bard pronounced the *assees* of Jychund, the lord of Kanouj raised his hand.† “The king of kings, making them bend the head; destroying the power of the strong, restoring strength to the weak, an *ankoo*‡ to the unruly, great in gifts. Thou, son of Beejy Pāl,§ sovereign of Kanouj, who in the abode of Indra resembles thee? Who but thee could enchain the lord of Tatta,|| or erect the pillar of victory¶ in Tirhoot, distributing the south (*dekhan*) amongst your friends; who often defeated the Sid Chalook** in battle, destroyed Telung†† and Gowal Khund‡‡, leaving not a diamond in his mines; who compelled Shahab§§ to send Nusserit to serve you, like Bubeesun punishing even the waves of the ocean.|||| Such the son of Beejy Pāl, served by the thirty-six tribes, acknowledged by all but the Chohan and Khomān.”¶¶

At the name of his foes, rage inflamed his frame. “Poverty,” said the prince, “has taken up her abode with these beggars of bards. Who can reverse the decree of Brimha?”—“True, oh king, have you spoken; but like Indra, though you shower down gems, gold, and steeds, this umbrella of poverty will defend my head from all.”—“Though every feature shows your poverty,” said the prince, “yet since plentiful the grass in Jungul Désa,*† why is your carcass so lean?”—“If lean, oh prince, it must be from travelling with my lord to the conquest of princes.”

At the praise of his rival, Jychund bit his lips; he ground his teeth at the name of the Chohan. He demanded of the Bard, why his sovereign kept aloof when the assembled princes of the land did homage. Even Someswar*‡ celebrated his nuptials with the wealth borrowed from Kanouj. “You forget, oh prince,” said the Bard, “when engaged in the south, and Shahab plundered your lands, what would have been the fate of Kanouj had not Sambri*§ seized his bow. And while his bow is bent, who dare aspire to universal sway? for

* *Kubi* or *Carya* Chund, the poet Chund.

† The hand of eastern princes is elevated in proportion to the rank of the person received into the presence; from the level of the ceinture, to the chin, or head, if an equal.

‡ The iron instrument used in guiding the elephant.

§ The name of this prince is recorded in an inscription in the Researches of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta.

|| A city at the furca of the delta of the Indus. The ancient Debél, or properly Déwul; *par éminence* “the temple.” The ancient capital of Lower Sind.

¶ This pillar of victory either is not now in existence, or must have escaped the observation of antiquaries of the East. Tirhoot is a district in Bengal Proper.

** The tribe of the Prince of Unhulwarra Puttun was Chalook, or Solunki; and the title of Sid was applied to the greatest of its princes, Sid Rae Jy Sing, who reigned from S. 1150 to 1201, or A.D. 1096 to 1105, during whose government the Nubian geographer, El Edrisi, visited his court. The Mahomedan title of Sid was given to this prince in infancy, in consequence of the prayers of an Islamite saint (*cid*). I possess several inscriptions relative to this prince and his dynasty, discovered in their ancient abodes.

†† Telingana, a grand division of the Southern Peninsula.

‡‡ The proper designation of the celebrated Golconda.

§§ Sha’haboodin, monarch of Guzni.

|| A hero of ancient Hindu story, resembling in this anecdote Canute the Dane.

¶¶ An epithet of the princes of Cheetore; the brother-in-law and ally of the Chohan, Pirthi Raj.

*† Jungul Désa is the name of Pirthi Raj’s patrimonial estates, meaning forest land.

*‡ Father of Pirthi Raj.

*§ An epithet applied to Pirthi Raj, from the capital, Samb’hur, of his ancestors.

I have omitted the whole of the story which the Bard relates of this invasion of Shahaboodin. Chund states it to have occurred in 1234, seventeen years prior to the subject of this book. The Guzni monarch penetrated by Kote Kangra, invaded Kanouj, and was retreating to his own dominions with the spoils, when he was encountered by the Delhi monarch, who made the Sooltān prisoner, and restored the captives and plunder to the inhabitants of Kanouj. “Such is the Chohan!” exclaims the Bard, as he relates this event.

Jychund, continuing the discourse, demands the extent and resources of Delhi, the names and qualities of its vassals: subjects of which he could not be ignorant, but serving as a motive for the Bard to extend his poem, which in this part is intolerably prolix.

the son of Manik* is resplendent. By his orders have I come to view the fashion of this sacrifice† you have undertaken.”

“Who, of all these princes around, most resembles your lord?”—“Not one,” replied the Bard: “the Chohan is unique.‡ Pirthi Raj is like Kanya§ in Gokala;|| Pirthi Raj is like Arjoon in the *B'harat*; Pirthi Raj is the Ramchundra of the age, six months beyond thirty-six years. Such is Pirthi Raj!” And as he spake, he raised his hand over his head towards the bearer of the *chogala*!

An idea flashed o'er the mind of Jychund. In rage, he compared the tongue of the Bard to a mass of rustling leaves, all lies and conceit. “Did not Anunga,” said he, “mark his father's forehead with a *tiluk* ¶¶ and of yore, when he came to spoil the sacrifice, slaying Balica-rae,** his Hindu birth alone obtained him safety.”

But the Bard replied, “Filled with arrogance and pride, Bal Raja made sacrifice: hell was his reward. Ramchundra undertook it, but who in this age dare attempt it? You have commenced, but mark the end. Kheerut Bhah essayed it, but the sacred fire fled the pit and took sanctuary with Brimha.”

The monarch proudly replied, “Maugre all these portents, yet shall we not be daunted.” Then rising from his throne, he left the court for the *rawula*,†† accompanied by the Bard.

She for whom the great Kaimas was slain, the damsel Kurnati, met their view: flying from Delhi she found refuge with Jychund. To no mortal did she e'er unveil‡‡ but Pirthi Raj: him alone she considered worthy. Her eyes fell on the cup-bearer§§ of Chund, and the scarf was closer drawn around her. Bows were placed in rest; the Chohan smiled, but a stanza from the Bard checked the rising exclamation. “Ah Syren, to thy wiles already have the brave been sacrificed; and would'st thou now endanger the safety of our lord?”

In the western suburb of the city his abode was assigned; and here, in the palace of Kanouj, Delhi's warriors assembled. The high priest and bard of Jychund carried fruits and gifts. The Queen Joonaya sent a thousand suns: ||| garments dyed with saffron, ¶¶ camphor and musk, with her *assecs*, were presented to the Oracle of Bhavani.

The Chohan and the Bard discoursed on the events of the day. “How well the umbrella becomes the head of the Bard!” “What a gallant youth for a cup-bearer!” But as they passed the jest, the fiery Kahn exclaimed, “The

* Manika Rae is a celebrated link in the Chohan genealogical chain, being prince of Samb'hur and Ajmere in S. 741, or A.D. 685.

† The Rajsoo, explained in note ††, p. 197.

‡ Unoko.

§ A title of the Indian Apollo, Krishna.

|| A town near Mathura on the Jumna, sanctified by being the scene of Krishna's infancy.

¶¶ The Tuar Sovereign of Delhi, who, in thus bestowing the emblematic mark of royalty on the father of the Chohan, shows that the latter was in the light of a vassal of Delhi.

** Balica-rae, the title of the sovereigns of Anhilwarra, corrupted by the Arabian travellers of the eighth and ninth centuries to the Balhara of Nehrwalla. (*Vide* Renaudot.)

†† The name for the Hindu seraglio; and in the fact of Chund being permitted to accompany Jychund there, an honour never granted to others, we have a powerful proof of the privileges of the bards. Indeed, this distinction enjoyed by the Eastern troubadours is accompanied with no little scandal, and the obligations for perpetuating a princely family are said often to rest on more substantial claims than his tribute of song.

‡‡ It was the Islamites who appear to have introduced the habit of veiling the women.

§§ *Panairie* is ‘cup-bearer,’ though more literally one who presents a cup of water.

|| Pieces of gold bearing the impression of the sun (*m'hor*) were common amongst the Hindus, as with the Persians.

¶¶ The bards' garments were invariably dyed with saffron, as are all marriage habiliments, and those of the warrior when he intends to sacrifice himself.

accursed tongue of this B'hat will be the loss of our heads, while his profession gives him security."

The repast was announced. Goind, retiring arm in arm with Kahn, reconciled him to the Bard. Chund rehearsed the deeds of the heroes of the Khoorm, who made the light resplendent in Hassi;* and Boho, who caused Deogir† to bow the head.

The rumour spread, that within the walls of Kanouj the chaoûr waved over the head of the Chohan. Jychund proposed to go himself‡ with gifts to the Bard: gifts which would remove poverty for ever; gold, elephants, and steeds, and the cloth of the Franks.§

The omens were evil: a kite with a snake|| as his prey flew screaming past; cats fighting on the left. He consulted the Soonie,¶ and to avert the omen, retraced his steps, and the duty was assigned to the Kotwal, whom he followed.

On departing, the mock cup-bearer held the *pān*, as the Bard repeated, "Even princes may receive gifts and *toolsi*** from the Bramin, *bhuboot*†† from the Anchorite, and *pān*‡‡ from the Bard." The Rahtore extended his hand; the Chohan placed therein the *pān*-leaf from his own. To Jychund it seemed that Indra's bolt had struck him: he felt as the crane when seized by the falcon. "None but my ancient foe thus dare; but he has thrown himself into the tiger's grasp." Then aloud to his guards: "Encompass the Chohan!" But the son of Sunjum Rac, who of yore saved his lord from the tiger's rage, was again the safeguard to his prince. Invoking Hur Sid, at the head of three thousand men, he rushed on the foe. The minister bit the dust; in the court of Kanouj ran a river of blood; the paths were strewn with the limbs of warriors; the Joginis gluttled. Over the scene hung the Apsaras; in dismay the inhabitants sought the temples. The hunger of Roodra was appeased; but the

* Alluding to Pujoon, who defended Hansi or Assi against the Islamites on one of their numerous invasions.

† The Chundail chieftain, who commanded against Deogir (hill of the deity), the modern Dowlatabad.

‡ From this circumstance we learn in what estimation the Bards were held. In proportion as princes honoured them, were they esteemed themselves; and to this day, when any of these itinerant sons of song visit the capital of a prince or chieftain, they are received with every honour, according to their fame and genius. It is not uncommon for a prince to advance from his capital and conduct to it such visitors. They are afterwards received in public court, where presents are bestowed upon them; and the prince, in person, goes to the residence of the Bard to give him his final leave, sometimes appointing a guard to conduct him to the frontier. We have it recorded in the annals of these states, that an uncourteous reception of a Bard has been construed as a slight to the tribe to which he belonged, and which could only be avenged by bloodshed. Nay, to such an excess is devotion carried for this sacred character, that princes of the highest rank have been known to put their shoulders to his litter or hold his stirrup.

§ It will amuse the reader to see among the gifts to the Bard, on this occasion, the mention of the "cloth of the Franks;" but it is a still more singular fact, which we owe to the Hindu Bard, that a very large body of Franks swelled the ranks of the Guzni monarch in his last and effectual invasion of India. These were, no doubt, one of those desultory bands of Crusaders, who, separating from the main body, sold their services wherever reward or renown was likely to be obtained. The history of the Crusades affords many instances of this; and as Shahaboodin's arms led him to the scenes of their exploits, we need not doubt, though their numbers are magnified, that the chivalry of Europe aided in the conquest of India and our hero the Chohan. It is a singular coincidence, that the great leaders of chivalry of the East and the West were in captivity in the same year: the lion-lord of the Chohans in the dungeons of Guzni, and Cœur de Lion of England in the fortress on the Danube.

|| This is the very signal that appeared to Hector in his attempt to burn the Grecian fleet; of which the interpretation was given and dissuasion attempted by his friend Polydamus.

¶ The Augur.

** A plant sacred to the Hindu Jupiter, which, though not a parasite, has been compared to the mistletoe of the Druids.

†† Ashes, which the Hindu anchorite adds to his sackcloth garment.

‡‡ An aromatic leaf, which, with spices and other ingredients folded therein, is presented to guests on taking leave.

son of Sunjum Rae was borne away by Rembha* his vassals lay piled around him on the field. The world exclaimed, "Alas!" as Sunjum was laid low.

Again the host of Kanouj encircled the Chohan; but the Pramard of D'har, with the hero Panchaen, made the salt† of their monarch resplendent. Back rolled the flood of the foe: it broke like the sun from the cloud-bound sky. The coward trembled with affright. Sunkra‡ danced with joy as he beheld the heroes of Delhi covetous only of fame.

While the battle raged, the Chohan addressed his heroes: "Maintain well the field while I bathe in the Ganges."

Jey Sing re-assembled his strength: dreadful was the fight, as of the elements commingled. The fire-born§ orb of Mahadeo threatened the final doom: to avert it the gods rained ambrosia. The alarm reached to heaven when Jychund took the field: the locusts of destruction took wing. The arrogant Rajpoot unyoked the horses of the sun. Their swords clash like thunder: banners are unfolded, floating like clouds o'er the plain; the radiance from the bucklers as the rays of Surya on the bosom of Gunga. To Sunkra the heroes of Pirthi Raj make offering of their heads. The Mighty of Dul Pangla exclaimed: "Glory to our foe, the Mighty of the Chohan, for they are great!" Bodies are piled on bodies: in a twinkling, two thousand of the warriors of Kanouj lay on the field.

Sunjum had fallen; B'heema lay wounded. The chiefs sent Goor Raj to their lord to report on these events.

On Gunga's banks was reared the palace of Sunjogta. Startled by the din of arms, she sought the battlements.||

On the water's brink stood Pirthi Raj. As she glanced at the form of the hero, she exclaimed: "None but the Chohan shall be my lord!"

Sunjogta was the huntress; her damsels the lures to draw the game into the toils. Armed with the shafts of Kamdeo, she stood in the balcony to launch them from the *d'hunoos*¶ of her eyes at the breast of Delhi's lord.

With the pearls from his neck he fed the fishes** of the stream, when the damsel from Sunjogta stood before him; and as he turned, the daughter of Kanouj met his view. "What heavenly object is that," said he, "or do my eyes behold the heaven of Indra, and Love's own queen?"—" 'Tis Sunjogta herself," said the damsel, "whose soul pants for the Chohan." He devoured the words of the handmaid, as does the famished wretch the means of life. He gazed on Sunjogta: modesty made her withdraw. He was like the snake which seized the musk-rat: to swallow it was death; to abandon it, loss of sight.††

While lost in doubt, the damsels encircled him, a captive in the ring-fortress of Cupid.

* The chief of the Apsaras, the Venus of the Hindus.

† This phrase, tantamount to gratitude, is now so well known as to require no further explanation.

‡ A name of Mahadeva.

§ Mahadeo has three eyes, of which the central contains the element of destruction, and is destined to cause the final doom, *Pralaya*.

|| Kangra.

¶ Bow. The rainbow is likewise called the *d'hunoos*.

** It is a common practice to feed the fish at the places of religious resort on the Ganges, with rice so prepared as to be perfectly buoyant on the water, and which the fish eagerly devour whilst the pilgrims are performing their ablutions. Many years ago, when on service in the wilds of Sumbhulpoor, under whose walls flows the magnificent stream the Mahanadi, whose waters abound with these fish, which are held sacred, I have proceeded more than a mile up the river followed by a shoal of them, attracted by the burnt rice thrown to them. Colonel Edward Broughton, commander, at this time as on a former occasion, had to punish some of the Sipahis, who, little respecting the sanctity of the stream or its finny inhabitants, attacked them with their sabres, and several of the wounded retained the marks on their scaly armour, though three years had intervened.

†† It is a vulgar error to suppose that blindness ensues on this occasion.

When the Chohan linked the hand* of Sunjogta in his own, her breast expanded as the lotus to the sunbeam. Their hands were joined, the knot† was tied, the daughter of Kanouj was the bride of Pirthi Raj!

The knot was unbound. To rejoin his warriors he rose, as he said: "Ah! fair one, if fortune smile again, we shall wed in Joginipoor." Tears streamed from her eyes; sorrow veiled their hearts, even as the faithful chukwa‡ when absent from its mate. The damsels escorted him to the stream. The Goor Raj met his prince; but he doubted whether it was the Chohan, or Kanya§ from Lutchmee's|| abode.

"Oh prince," said the Goor, "the Samunts are immersed in the slough of heroes. Already have fallen the Lungri Rao and warlike Singa; the Koorma and Nurbhan sustain the fight. Is this a time for absence?"

The sighs of Sunjogta numbered each parting step.

Now, surrounded by the host of Kanouj, the Chohan unsheathed his sword. He gave his horse the rein. Earth trembled, the sun was obscured, the lion was in the toils. Seven chiefs of the north, in form like Yama,¶ advanced against Pirthi Raj. A shaft from his bow made Byram bend his head; a second fixed Feeroz to his steed; a third conveyed Jellal to heaven; the fourth sped: its flight resounded like the rushing of waters, but with it fled the strength of the bow; it shivered in his grasp. The lord of men drew his blade: at sight of the thunderbolt they fled. In safety he gained the garden and his warriors.

Rejoiced to see their lord, with one accord they cried, "Lead us on to battle!" But Kahn espied the *kunkun*** on his wrist. "The heavens," said he, "are obscured with dust from the array of our foe; the head of Schesnag is oppressed with the load. Is this a time for love-tokens? the *tiluk*†† on your forehead, the rice yet fresh; but where the garland‡‡ of marriage? He bent his eyes on the ground: but still more he dreaded the tongue of the Bard, as he exclaimed, "The daughter of Kanouj is my bride."

"Then, though millions barred our passage," said Kahn, "we shall convey her from her father's halls. Was it ever heard, that where hands were united the bride was left behind? With warriors such as thine, to abandon the fair-faced and skulk to our homes to hang up our swords in our halls? Never to

* The junction of hands in Hindu marriage is termed *hathwa*: from *hat*, 'hand;' literally, 'taking hands.' On this ceremony it is usual for the bridegroom to prefer any suit or request to the bride's father; and the most untoward results have followed the almost sacred obligation of compliance with ancient usage in these demands. One of the princes of Méwar, who had proceeded to Marwar to espouse the daughter of the prince, was instructed by his prime minister to make up for the deficiency of the agricultural class of his subjects (consequent to a destructive invasion from the north) by a demand of ten thousand of the Jit cultivators of Marwar. The prince was aghast, and would not have hesitated to refuse, had not his own minister whispered him to comply, leaving it to the cultivators, who being proprietors of the soil, were not likely to abandon it. However, the *hathwa* rite was solemnized, and the Méwar prince engaging to grant them proprietary rights equally strong, and over a greater extent of territory, induced them to accede; and the cultivating classes of the central plains of Méwar are descended from this very people.

† The garments of the wedded pair are united at the skirt on this occasion.

‡ This emblem of fidelity, of which the Hindu Bard makes frequent application, is no other than that most unpoetic of birds, which no language could dignify, the duck! It is of that species which we call the Braminy duck, associating only in pairs: larger than the common duck, and of a reddish colour. In India, where lakes and pools of water are covered with all the varieties of this bird, the chukwas are to be seen in pairs, at the edge of the water, acting as sentinels, and are the first to give the alarm. Whether out of deference to the prejudices of the natives, or that the chukwa is not so great a delicacy as the common sort, European sportsmen seldom molest them; but as they sometimes suffer with their associates, it is lamentable to hear the cries of the survivors, who, hovering round the destroyer of their felicity, seem to court the death which has severed them from their faithful partners.

§ The Indian Apollo.

¶ The Indian Venus, and like her, produced from the froth of the sea.

‡ The Indian Pluto.

** The marriage bracelet.

†† This is a mark on the forehead, which, variously placed, indicates the sect.

‡‡ Burmala.

Kahn shall this disgrace arrive; nay, were our foes numerous as the sand, yet would I convey her from amidst them all to Delhi's throne. Away, to the abode of the fair, and bear her hence to Joginipoor.*

"Oh fair one!" said Pirthi Raj, "from amidst the host of your father, with my heroes have I come to bear thee hence." She deemed it a jest. "Who pours salt on the green wound? who speaks ill of the dead? do the blind ever look in the glass? the dumb repeat the Shastra?† How combat a host with a handful of men? Leave me to my fate, for the array of my father darkens the vault of heaven in such numbers, that while the advance hath water, the rear perishes with thirst. The highlands become level from the tread of their feet; hence his title Pungea: the mighty of the earth call him Lord."

Then said Goind, "Oh, daughter of Jychund, this mighty host we shall destroy. What are numbers against the hundred Samunts in the train of our lord? And what your hundred heroes against the array of the son of Beejy Pal? A hundred thousand steeds are in his train: sixteen thousand kettle-drums animate their onset."

"Oh! fair-faced, my name is Nurnaha," said Kahn; "my arm alone will repel their waves, and in safety will I place thee on Delhi's throne. Soorloka trembles when I arm; hell re-echoes the sound of my battle-cry. We reck not the shower of arrows: the discus† of Heri excepted, what shall we not overcome?"

"In arms who ever dared to cope with us?" said Silukha: "when the thunder rolls, who can read its language? With Pirthi Raj at their head, our hundred heroes will rehearse Pralaya. The ocean of thy sire's array we will drink up."

Sunjogta replied: "There was a beautiful lake; a single lotus‡ adorned its waters. A bee, intoxicated with its sweets, forgot the time to retire: night found him a captive in the folds of its leaves. He awaited in his cell the return of morn to escape; but mark the decree: an infuriated elephant rushing into the waters crushed the lotus."

"Ah woman," said the Dahima, "thy words kindle rage. Our heads shall be the price of thy safety. In the centre of our heroes shall we place thee and our lord: then will you behold us immoveable, even as the star of the north."

"The knot has been tied. Pirthi Raj is my lord; but the curse of the sage is on my head, born to be the destruction of each race of father and husband: and ye, brave warriors, on my account will espouse the celestial fair."

Then spoke the Bard, "Ah! fair one, hast thou not sworn, though father and mother dissuaded, the Chohan alone should be thy lord? Braving their commands and the customs of the land, didst thou not link thy fate with his? and is this the time for demur?" Then, turning to his lord: "Leave not your soul behind, and cease this strife of words."

The Chohan took the arm of Sunjogta, placed her on his steed, and turned his face to Delhi.

He passed his scarf round her waist and bound her frame to his own: the Samunts form a circle round the pair.

* The sacred writings.

† *Chukra*, or *discus*. This offensive weapon was used in the earliest ages. The Hindu Pallas, as well as Krishna, is always drawn with the *chukra*. It was used by the Getic nations on the Jaxartes, and is still a favourite weapon of their descendants, the Sikh Jits of the Punjab. It is a circular piece of iron of several inches in diameter, having a cutting edge with a hole in the centre, which admits of its being placed on the tufted lock (*jit'hu*) of hair. The mode of using it is by placing it on the fore-finger, by which it is rapidly revolved to give it impetus, and thence launched and recovered by a thong affixed to it.

‡ The lotus is of two kinds, *surya* and *chandra*. The one is said to expand and close with the rising and setting sun, the other only with the moon-beams.

To the north-east was Kahn, to oppose the Kandaharies;* with Nidder to the east, to repel Kehar of Kuntair.† To the south-east was Silukha, to confront the Lord of Dhar. Lukhan commanded to the south. To the south-west, Boho the Chundail. On the west the Bhagail; and to oppose the Giker‡ of the north, the Koorma Bulbudhr.

The fortress of Delhi was environed by the host of Jychund, but the hundred heroes defended it; the godlike Pirthi Raj and Lutchmee in the midst. One moment he desired to wield the sword, the next to convey his prize to Delhi. Passion whispered, "think of her safety alone:" shame said, "rush on the foe!" Love and ease, death and renown, divided his mind. Honour said, "quit me not, Chohan, that the drops of thy glory may form an ocean." "Then, welcome death!" he exclaimed, "but let fame remain." He called aloud to the Bard, "depart, and tell Jychund I here await him in battle."

In the midst of his warriors, Chund, the herald of defiance, found the monarch of Kanouj. "The Chohan waits you in fight, your fair daughter in his arms, and ere he departs he demands as her dower the arms of battle."

The drum was sounded: clouds of dust rose to heaven. The array of Kanouj closed to envelop the Chohan. The three worlds tremble. The god of battle with his *dumroo*§ alights on the field; Sôhês writhes, and with pain sustains the load. The sun drives his car up the arch of heaven to avoid the wrath of the heroes. Brimha, as he looked down on the abode of mortals,|| asked if Ramchundra and Rawuna had again come to life.

When Ajanbah rushed to battle, tumultuous rose the waves of Gunga; the gods awoke from their meditations, hell shook with affright. Earth is hid under the steps of the heroes. O'er the black helm the white plume waves, like the *bagla*¶ skimming through the thunder-clouds of Bhadoon. As Sissoopul** of yore enveloped Crishna and Rookmani, so did Jychund, Pirthi Raj and Sunjogta. Instruments of music incited the heroes to battle. Banners fly. Nared himself struck the lyre. From the mouths of the Bards the deeds of the heroes of each race were recited. Such speech would make the deer join the throng. The Apsaras adorn themselves. At the sound of the *napairie*†† the souls of the heroes expand; the war-bell is heard. On the mountain-form‡‡ the red flag flutters, as each household bard repeats the praise of his chief.

"Seize him! seize him!" issued from a thousand throats. The din of shields, the neigh of steeds, the heroes' shouts, made ocean exclaim that his roar was eclipsed. The lotus felt envious as the chuttras expanded over the heads of the warriors, and repined at the skill of the creator. The banks of Gunga were broken by the hoofs of the steeds and carried down the flood.

Like the red opening leaves of spring was the array of Jychund. Iron armour concealed the mountain-form, like the golden§§ Soomair. To what shall the Bard compare the white chaours suspended from their necks, but to the streamlets of Gunga rushing down Himachil?|||

* The people of Kandahar.

† The *s* and *h* are continually permutable, and to some tribes the former is the *Shilbuleth*, as to this day with the inhabitants of the desert, by whom *Jessetnara* is made *Jehetnara*, the "Hill of Fools," instead of "Hill of Jessel," the founder. So, *Kehar* is *Kenar* (Cesar), or lion of Kuntair: the modern province of Kumaon, lately added to the British territories from the Nepalese.

‡ The ancient name of one of the most conspicuous tribes west of the Indus, and which they still retain, though converted to the faith of Islam.

§ A small drum.

|| *Mrit-loke*.

¶ A bird of pure white plumage, called by Europeans the paddy bird, being always found in the rice-fields. It affords a favourite metaphor to the Hindu bard, during the monsoon, or rainy season (which in India is synonymous with that of love), from its contrast to the masses of black clouds through which it skims.

** Prince of Chanderee.

†† A horn which emits a remarkably shrill sound.

‡‡ The figurative term for an elephant.

§§ Suverna Meru.

||| The Himalaya; from him, 'snow' or 'ice,' and *achil*, 'immoveable.'

Ten thousand warriors, led by Kehar of Kuntair, Kolea of Kalinjir, Jeipal Narind, and B'hag the Catti Rao, advanced to seize the Chohan.

The net of death was extended: behind moved Jychund with his locust array. There the Prince of Chunderi, to be avenged for the feud of Rint'hunna.* There the Princes Kal and Kahn of Kurnât, with Dicha the B'han and the Bagree Beer, and Bir Sing of Malwa, in dread of whom the sun hid his rays, with Punchaen the Mori, and Deo the Dahima. Séhés shook as he changed the globe from right to left; in circles he writhed his form: from which day he had the name of Koondul Ees.† He exclaimed, "*Ahé!*"‡ at the burthen. Many the names he received in that day's fight.

He who weighs the concerns of life at such an hour as this, hell will be his fate; but renown eternal to him, whose thoughts are on his lord and his salt!

Opposed the Pangla, Poorun the Chalook, with Hamir, and the Prammar, the pillar of victory; with Goind Gehlote. They bowed to their prince, their feet fixed to the earth, their hearts devoted to their lord. Between the embattled armies the Chohan and his bride; but the Lohana the barrier, his sword the wave, which separated them from the foe. The chiefs of Kandahar rushed on the Chohan, but Goind checked their career. His iron lance transfixed the barbarians: with his own hand four he had sent to hell, when death from the *jumboora*§ struck the sinew of Delhi. Goind fell: || on his head alone for one watch did the swords rain. Who can count the number broken on his helm? The Pahar of his tribe, with a frame like iron, rushed to revenge him; but the gates of heaven opened to his view the abode of immortality. No Rembha received the soul of the Gehlote. When Goind fell, the foe danced with joy. Then did Pujoon thunder on the curtain of fight; with both hands he played the *kurg*¶ on the heads of the barbarians. Four hundred rushed upon him; but the five brothers in arms, Kehari Sing, Peepa, and Boho, with Nursing and Kutchra, supported him. Spears and daggers are plied, heads roll on the plain, blood flows in streams!

Pujoon attacked Itimád; but as his head rolled at his feet, he received the lance of the Khan in his breast: the Koorma fell in the field. The Apsarās dispute for the hero of their desire. Whole lines of the north-men strew the plain. Many a head did Mahadeo** add to his necklace.

In the first day's fight neither lost ground, though many had gained wounds and renown. But now the Bhagail erected the mansion of war; again roared the wave†† of steel!

When Pujoon and Goind fell, one watch of day remained. With a lance in either arm, Kumadi the Khan rushed on the hero of the Chohan. He pierced the breast of Poondeer, when the Bhagail came to the rescue. Swords rung like the bell for the prayer of the morning. To aid his kin came Palhan‡‡ the Koorma, like a tiger loosed from his chain. The array of Kanouj fell back:

* A celebrated fortress encircled by hills, a few miles from the left bank of the Chumbul, on the southern frontier of the Jeypoor state.

† Koondul, 'a circle;' Ees, contraction of *Eestear*, 'lord.'

‡ 'Alas!' The word *ahé* is also Sanscrit for 'a snake.' Chund is much addicted to this play upon words.

§ This is a fire-arm, a short matchlock. Chund frequently mentions the use of fire-arms full two centuries before their introduction into Europe.

¶ The celebrated historian, Abul-Fuzil, who collected the annals of all the Hindu states, of which he gave a summary in his work, entitled "*Institutes of Aebur*," mentions therein the leading incidents of this very battle, and particularizes this chieftain's fall. It is very evident that the historian, as well as his beneficent sovereign, was perfectly conversant with the poems of Chund.

¶ A straight two-edged sword.

** The god of battle wears a necklace of skulls, which is called *roondumala*; from *roonda*, 'head,' and *mala*, 'a garland.'

†† *Loha-ca léhūr*.

‡‡ Brother and successor to Pujoon, according to the annals of Jeypoor.

the cloud-like host of Jychund bowed its head. The brother of Pujoon, with his son, performed deeds like Kurna; but both fell in the field, and gained the secret of the sun, whose chariot advanced to conduct them to his mansion.

Gunga shrunk with affright, the moon quivered, the gods were in dismay, the Digpals* howled at their posts! Checked was the advance of Kanouj. In the pause the Koorma performed the last rites to his sire, who broke in pieces the shields of Jychund, and as he rode the wave of battle, the world shouted applause. He was the buckler to his lord. Numerous his gifts of the steel to the heroes of Dul Pangla: not even by the Bard can his deeds be described. He placed his feet on the head of Schésnâg; he made a waste of the forest of men, nor dared the sons of the mighty approach him.

As Pujoon fell, he exclaimed: "One hundred years are the days of man. Fifty are lost in night; half this in childhood: but the Almighty taught me to wield the brand." And as he spoke, even in the embrace of Jum,† he beheld the arm of his boy playing over the head of the foe. His parting soul was delighted. Seven wounds from the sword already had Mulaisi received: his steed was covered with wounds. Mighty the deeds of the son of Pujoon!

The sun had gone down, yet Jum continued to labour. Again Kahn led the war. Such the flight of arrows in the air, the cars of the Apsaras could not descend. Kahn was like the son of the wind: the gods rehearsed his praise. The unclean were filled with blood: they fled the field. But though darkness had set in, Kahn's soul was insatiable: he made an ocean‡ of crimson. Sarang Chalook joined the fight; but he also on Sookwarý made Soorloke his abode.

Mighty deeds did the warriors of Delhi perform: even as the wind scatters the dried leaves of the forest, so did they the array of Kanouj. Ere the night closed, mighty heroes had fallen. The lord of Nagore,|| the Dahima Nursing; the victorious Gehlote Goind; the Poondeer Chund, whom the Bard beheld overwhelmed with foes. Then fell the Solunki Sarang, the lord of the sword. Of the same blood, the three Kutchwahas, Pujoon, Palhun, Mulaisi. Within the precincts of Kanouj, seven heroes of the hundred gave up their lives for the safety of their prince; but two thousand horse of Kanouj, with seven thousand of the men of the north, accompanied the heroes of the Chohan.

Sad was the soul of Jychund. "From morn to night," cried he, "my foe has braved me in arms; the chosen of my array cut in pieces, the flower of my heroes destroyed, and but seven of the foe! But these were rays of the sun!"

Where Pujoon lay in the field, and where Goind reposed pierced with wounds, stood the lord of men, Pirthi Raj. In silence he looked towards Kahn, and raised his hands to heaven. "Oh! Ringri, lord of Delhi, my soul is sad. Yet not for these I grieve; but when I think of Chaond¶ Rae, tears gush from my eyes in the midst of victory. Was this the hour for us to play in the red-stained field and he in fetters at Delhi? He who parched up the soul of the foe? No! his sword should be here."

* The early Hindu poets supposed the earth an extended plain, supported by elephants, called Digpals; from *dig*, a quarter, and *pala*, to foster or protect.

† Jum, classically Yama, the Minos of Hindu mythology.

‡ Shakespear uses this metaphor in the character of Lady Macbeth.—

"But rather would the multitudinous sea
Incarnadine."

§ From *sookra* (Friday), the regent of the planet Jupiter. Sookra is called the goor, or spiritual father of the gods, and is represented with but one eye.

¶ This is a fortress and chief of a district containing 360 villages, now incorporated with Marwar. The Dahima, its lord, was one of the chief vassals of Pirthi Raj.

* One of the Dahima family of Biana, of whom much will be said in the next book.

Night* interposed her shade, yet on all sides the drums of Jychund resounded. Delhi's lord prepared again to brace on his armour, to wed the heavenly fair; but a glance revealed to him he was already enthralled. The daughter of Kanouj clasped her steel-bound lord to her bosom.

It was midnight, the eighth. The moon had closed her beams. The lord of Kanouj had beset the path of the Chohan. The stars shed a dim light o'er the ensanguined field; the *napairie* sent forth its shrill sound; the shields of Delhi resounded! The Bard looked over the field of fight: the Palcharas† and drinkers of blood had renewed the battle to despoil the slain.

The lord of men reposed with his bride; the field of war became the court of love. The warriors kept watch around their prince. They consulted on his safety, to convey him to Delhi with his bride, while they wedded‡ the sword, that their renown might live in song. They called the Bard and Goor and made known their resolves.

"Our lord," said Kahn, "has launched the vessel on the wave. Whirlpools surround it: Brimha alone can moor it in safety. Even in this field he has erected the temple to love. We, the pillars which support it; our renown, its pinnacle; our lord, the idol; our lives, the flowers of offering and sacrifice."

The lord of men heard the council of his chiefs. "Leave," said they, "a Samunt at each coss, while Delhi you reach in safety. Though numerous as locusts, the foe we shall destroy."

"Shall I," said the Chohan, "abandon to you victory and fame? Shall I leave immortality above for the regions below? Shall I surrender my renown?"—"Leave to us immortality," exclaimed the heroes, "while you yet enjoy the pleasures of life." "Oh, my chiefs," said Pirthi Raj, "has wisdom abandoned you? Without the billet of death, what occasion to fear it? What sanctuary but your arms shall I seek? In peaceful times, the chiefs find sanctuary§ with their lord, he divides with them his wealth; but when the battle joins, the king takes sanctuary with his chiefs. My renown is expanded in the world. The mountain abode I have levelled: with my own mouth I dare not sound my praise. But ye who have witnessed my deeds, would you bid me fly the field of fight?"

"Oh, son of Somés," said his chiefs, "let your foes fall by our hands. Though earth opened beneath our feet, yet shall they be immoveable; your enemies like Jum we shall devour."

- * "Now Night her course began, and, over heaven
Inducing silence, grateful truce imposed,
And silence on the odious din of war;
Under her cloudly covert both retired
Victor and vanquished."

Paradise Lost, Book 6.

† From *pal*, 'flesh, and *churna*, 'to feed.' Though literally birds of prey, as the eagle, vulture, &c., the poet, according to the mythology of the Hindus, classes them with the unclean spirits delighting in carnage, and endows them with human qualifications and with the female form, frequently making them messengers of the result of battle. The Valkyrie, or "chooser of the slain," of the Scandinavian bards, bears a medium between the Hindu Apsara and the Palchara, being less refined than the first, and less degraded than the last; with whom, however, she has much more affinity in name.

‡ There is something more than metaphor in this expression. In Hindu marriage-ceremonies the sword is frequently the proxy of the bridegroom. When the Prince of D'har was about to wed his daughter to a neighbouring chief, Pirthi Raj, with all the arrogance of a Rajpoot, commanded the nuptials to be suspended, and sent his own sword with a deputation, demanding the performance of the marriage rite in his own name. It was yielded after a desperate contest for the point of honour. The "wedding of the sword" is likewise resorted to, when a princess of high birth is induced, from political considerations, to marry an inferior. The Holkar prince, a minor, whose ancestors were goatherds, obtained to wife the daughter of a Rahtore chieftain allied to the Prince of Marwar. The sword was placed as the proxy of Holkar, to signify that she wedded the state, not the man: a refinement which has not yet crept into European society.

§ *Simah*. The obligations of sanctuary, being already described.

"Applause to the war-born Chetrie!"* cried the Bard. "High are your resolves; your renown will descend to other times."

"Mighty, O Prince, have been your deeds in the land," said his chiefs. "Preserve thyself for fresh renown and the happiness of Joginipoor: then will pleasure visit every house, while our brides† we embrace in the field of fame. Let us taste of this joy. Let us make a barrier of our bodies between you and Jychund, that in vain he may strive to regain Sunjogta. This, O Chohan, is the wish of our hearts. Ninety coss are we from Delhi. At each a Samunt, like a thunderbolt, shall bar the passage to the foe; and if in surety you arrive, while sun and moon endure, and Ganges rolls her wave, our deeds will live in the song of the Bard."

Pirithi Raj exclaimed: "My feet are fixed in the land. To the Rajpoot but two things have value in life; a bride and a battle. Death may o'ertake me, but fame will I not forego. Give death to Pirithi Raj, but leave him his renown! Will you water the wreath of glory for Jychund, and leave mine to perish? Would you alone partake of joy in the field of fight? Oh! chiefs unwise! Fire may quench my flame, but never flight disgrace me. Let joy light up your souls, for we shall conquer together."

Another watch of night yet passed in debate, but Delhi's lord was firm as Soomair. Death and renown warmed their souls. "Cease," said the Bard, "nor in vain thus urge your lord." Each repaired to his post, while the Chohan and his bride thus tasted of repose.

* The warrior tribe is thus designated.

† We have already explained, that the Hindu warrior is borne to the mansion of the sun in the cars of the Apsaras or celestial fair. These are the brides here spoken of; figuratively, that they will count death.

(To be continued.)

ODE OF MESSIHI.

FROM THE TURKISH.

Tulips, roses, each a maid;
See, with pearls of dew o'erlaid,
Each her head, o'erburthen'd, bending:
Deem ye roses perish never?
Oh! they fade, like Beauty, ever;
Younger charms their charms transcending.
Seize, oh! seize, since Love bestows,
The freshness of the new-born rose.

Sparkling in the sun-beam's shine,
Pure as diamond from the mine,
Earth receives each rain-drop gem:
Whilst, with blandest zephyrs straying,
Musky gales, incessant playing,
Soon, too soon, shall sink with them.
Then seize, oh! seize the fragrant rose,
Before the vernal blossom goes.

Tyrants rage, and tempests roll;
Who can curb their stern control?
Who, but Heaven's Almighty Power?
He the cup of bliss dispenses;
He restrains the warring senses
That with woes would fill the hour.
Snatch, oh! snatch, since he bestows,
The fragrant hour, the opening rose.

B. E. P.

THE PERSIAN PRINCES IN LONDON*.

Mr. Baillie Fraser has presented us, in these volumes, with a very amusing work, which possesses the same species of interest as his imaginative productions, with the superaddition of truth and reality. It is a narrative of the residence in England and adventures of three Persian Princes, the grandsons of the late Shah of Persia, "the first Asiatic princes who ever visited this country." He has undertaken to "give the truth and nothing but the truth," to "exhibit his royal charges in their real characters," and to "explain, as well as he can, their feelings at all they saw, or heard, or experienced" here.

The three princes are the sons of Hoossein Allee Meerza, *Firman Firmace*, or Governor-general of Fars, under the late king, Futeh Allee Shah, whose son he was; their highnesses are, consequently, grandsons of that prolific monarch, who had from eight hundred to a thousand wives, 130 sons and 150 daughters, and his descendants are said to have amounted to full five thousand souls, when their progenitor departed this life. The names of the princes are Reza Koolee Meerza, Nejeff Koolee Meerza, and Timour Meerza. The first-named is his father's eldest son, born of his first and most esteemed wife:† and far excelling his weak father in ability, the executive government of the province was chiefly vested in him. "He is now about thirty-two years of age, tall, and of a very pleasing countenance; a man of very amiable dispositions, gentlemanly feelings and manners; a great deal of innate dignity of character, which evinces itself in his general deportment and conduct, and a shrinking and almost morbid sensitiveness to all that, in his opinion, may tend to affect his good name, or lessen him in public estimation." The second, Nejeff Koolee Meerza, is the son of a Georgian slave. He had been appointed governor of the district of Bebahan, or Koh-e-Gee-loo, an office of trust. He is of a small and slender person; his light hair, blue eyes, and peculiar features, denote his Georgian blood; while his extreme short-sightedness, rough deep voice, and long beard, with a natural shyness of disposition, render his appearance and address less agreeable than those of his brothers: in fact, his manners are not so gentle as those of the elder, or so frank as the younger's. Yet this uncouth exterior covers sterling qualities. The *Wali*, as he is called, "is shrewd and intelligent, well versed in the learning and accomplishments of his country, a keen observer, an acute reasoner, with a decidedly intriguing and diplomatic turn, and a general force of character, which gives great weight to his opinions." These qualities, however, are united with an apparent simplicity, a timidity, and an irresolution in some things, irreconcilable with the natural vigour of his character. Though strict and even ascetic in the exteriors of his religion, he indulges in the good things of the

* *Narrative of the Residence of the Persian Princes in London, in 1835 and 1836, with an Account of their Journey from Persia, and subsequent Adventures.* By JAMES BAILLIE FRASER, Esq., Author of "Travels in Khorasan," &c. Two Vols. London, 1838. Bentley.

† The first wives are termed *Ahdee*, and men in Persia are limited to four; but of the *Mootah*, or second wives, the number is unlimited. The contract with the former is for life, unless formally dissolved: the connexion with the latter may be dissolved at any time.

world; and though taciturn to strangers, his mirth in private society is often "uproarious." The youngest prince, Timour Meerza, who is from twenty-six to twenty-eight years of age, differs from both his brothers. He is by the same mother as the eldest, and, therefore, reputed nobler than Nejeff Koolee. "Tall and slender, yet muscular and perfectly well-made, his carriage and deportment declare at once his character, which is that of a fearless, reckless, joyous young soldier, caring little for any thing that has not reference to hunting, or to arms, or social and not very temperate enjoyment." He is a warm admirer of female beauty, delights in parties of pleasure where the wine-cup circulates freely, and is just the creature to echo the wish of the *yerremmâses*, or "dare-alls," of his country, who limit their desires in this world to "a good horse, a sharp sword, a cypress-waist, and a stoop of wine." His natural endowments and dispositions are, however, excellent, and a better education would have turned them to account: he has a firm temper, a high and buoyant spirit; his countenance beams with animation, and his very attitudes and movements bespeak the bold, yet kindly, frankness and independence of his character. An incident in his history, which obtained him from his grandfather the *soubriquet* of *Hissam-ud-Dowlut*, or 'Sword of State,' will give a good idea of the man. When but seventeen years of age, he was hunting with the late king amongst the ruins of Shahpore, overrun with jungle, in the south of Persia, when a lion, which had been started, took shelter in a thick covert. Timour's impatience urged him to dash into the jungle with the beaters, and the animal, as if he could distinguish the rank of his foe, and single him out, sprung out upon him, fastening one claw upon the flank of his horse and the other upon the prince's thigh, tearing both desperately. The youth, with equal coolness and promptitude, brought his gun to bear upon the beast, fired with such effect that it fell to the ground, dismounted, cut off the lion's head with his sabre, and laid it, dripping like himself with blood, at the feet of the Shah.

In assigning motives for the visit of the princes to England, Mr. Fraser has given a short sketch of the political occurrences in Persia, consequent upon the death of the late Shah.

This event took place in October 1835. It had been anxiously looked for by various members of the royal family, sons and grandsons of the king, who, knowing that "the crown of Persia had been, at all times, the property of the sharpest sword and strongest arm," were intent each upon seizing it for himself. In order to counteract, as far as possible, this tendency to civil war, the king, who claims the privilege of naming his successor, nominated his second son, Abbas Meerza, and upon his death, that prince's eldest son, Mahomed Meerza, whose title was recognized, as his father's had been, and guaranteed by Great Britain and Russia. This recognition, however, did not prevent several others from starting for the crown, of whom three alone were formidable, namely, the Zil-e-Sultaun, full brother to the late Abbas Meerza; Hoossein Allee Meerza, the Firmaun Firmace, and Hassan Allee Meerza, full brother of the latter. The first-named was a man deficient in every requisite for command; but he

was governor of the citadel of Tehran, in which the royal treasures were deposited. The Firmaun Firmace (the father of the travellers) was a weak, irresolute man, and his tyranny had rendered him obnoxious to the nobles of Fars; otherwise, his possession of that province would have enabled him to command the whole south of Persia. His brother, Hassan Allee Meerza, was an abler and a more popular man, but his rashness and imprudence had lost him the confidence of his father, and reduced him to a sort of dependence upon his brother, the Firmaun Firmace.

When Mahomed Shah, supported by England and Russia, marched from Tabreez toward Tehran, and the nobles rallied round him, the pretenders discovered the real extent of their power. The Zil-e-Sultaun, who had assumed the title of Allee Shah, and had been crowned in the capital, lavished money from the treasury, to raise troops and secure partisans, and on the approach of his nephew, sent him a haughty letter, requiring his submission; but his army deserted to the royal standard, and Mahomed Shah took possession of the capital without opposition, the unfortunate Zil-e-Sultaun being forced to surrender at discretion. The Firmaun Firmace, with whom Hassan Allee co-operated, was not intimidated by the ill-success of his competitor. He had himself crowned, assumed the title of Hoossein Shah, and all the insignia of royalty. He was abetted by Ameen-u-Dowlut, chief minister of the late king, who thus betrayed his trust, and acted an unprincipled and dishonest part. The Sheikh-ul-Islam, the head of the priesthood at Ispahan, also espoused his cause, as well as the Looties, or vagabonds of that ancient capital, who plundered the people, and shared the booty with the Sheikh. To rescue this city from anarchy, and to put down the pretensions of the Firmaun Firmace, Sir Henry Bethune Lindsay marched from Tehran with about four thousand men, and by his activity dispersed the Looties, restored order, and saved Ispahan. The army of Fars, however, approached, under Hassan Allee Meerza; but Sir Henry, though not reinforced, as it had been promised he should be, met the Fars troops, and routed them. In this crisis of his affairs, the Firmaun Firmace summoned around him his sons and relations at Shirauz to prepare for a last struggle. This was shorter than might have been expected. No sooner had the troops of Mahomed Shah, under Sir Henry Bethune, appeared before Shirauz, than Mahomed Allee Khan, a nobleman who, from his influence amongst the wandering tribes, had been created *Eel-Khānee*, and who had suffered an indignity at the hands of the governor of Fars, declared for the king, and co-operated with the enemy outside. Our three princes, after vainly endeavouring to induce their infatuated father to fly, when most of the gates were in the possession of the Eel-Khānee's troops, dashed through one that was not completely occupied, and escaped to the hills. The town soon fell into the hands of the king's troops, and the Firmaun Firmace, his brother, and a number of other princes, being made prisoners by the Eel-Khānee, were by him delivered up to Sir Henry Bethune, who sent them to Tehran. They were ultimately consigned to a state-prison at Ardebeel, but the Firmaun Firmace was carried off on his way by an attack of the cholera morbus.

The princes were now fugitives, and were glad to elude pursuit by taking up their temporary abode in the snowy mountains, without cloaks or coverings to screen them from the cold, or food for themselves or their horses. They sought and obtained hospitality from Wullee Khan, the chief of the Eelauts, a nomade tribe of aboriginals, who pursue with great success the ancient calling of plunderers. Whilst in the camp of Wullee Khan, the princes received a letter from their father, dissuading them from any attempt to contest the possession of the throne, and counselling them to "repair to England, throw themselves on the generosity of its sovereign, and with their hands upon his skirt, implore his protection and assistance." The princes resolved to follow this advice, and after encountering many difficulties and perils, upon one occasion being nearly captured, they reached Bussora, and thence proceeded to Bagdad, where they sought the advice of Col. Taylor, the English resident, who treated them with great kindness. Here they resided three months, and at length commenced their European expedition. They reached Damaseus, not without being plundered by the Aneiza Arabs, and at Beyrout embarked on H.M. steamer *Africaine*, which conveyed them to Malta, where they were trans-shipped on the *Spitfire* packet, and in due time were landed at Falmouth. They suffered much from sea-sickness, and spoke of their marine journey with a kind of horror.

After a stay of a few days at Falmouth, they travelled by one of the public coaches to Bath, whence the Wali was despatched to London, to ascertain the terms on which they were likely to be received by the English Government. The case was not without political difficulties. Strictly speaking, the princes were rebels against their lawful sovereign, Mahomed Shah; but their claims to our liberality were on many grounds irresistible, and they were accordingly treated as guests of the British Government, a suitable establishment being provided for them, and Mr. Fraser being requested to take charge of the princes during their residence in England. This reception fell short of their expectations. Mr. Fraser says, they did entertain hopes that our Government would interfere to secure them possession of the province of Fars—that is, to procure the alienation of one-fourth of the Persian territories by the sovereign whom we had been instrumental in placing upon the throne!

It affords a gratification to curiosity to watch the effects of so novel a scene as a large European metropolis presents to an Asiatic. One of the first sights to which the Wali was introduced, was one which always makes a deep impression upon those who behold it for the first time—the anniversary assembly of the charity children in St. Paul's Cathedral. On the way thither, his attention was attracted by the beauty of the shops, the immense size of the dray-horses, and the bustle both in the road and the foot-way. The interior of the cathedral, its dome filled with multitudes of children in different costumes, and their shrill but melodious notes striking up in unison, produced a great effect upon the prince. But on their way home, some wax busts in a hair-dresser's shop excited a still greater, surprising him out of the gravity and formal decorum which, in Persia, as well as in other oriental

countries, men of rank pique themselves upon maintaining. All the rest of the way he was looking out for others, and when he saw any, burst out into exclamations of wonder. "I do think," Mr. Fraser says, "he was more tickled by these same wax dolls, than by all he saw in St. Paul's."

With the best specimens of our dramatic exhibitions, music and singing, the princes were, comparatively speaking, scarcely interested, where there was nothing to excite the mind through the eye, such as fighting. The dancing and the display of female beauty, in the *ballets*, were ravishing. Of the singing, they said, they did not relish it, because they did not understand it—a remark which is perfectly just. The music of every country is a speceis of language, which foreigners cannot comprehend so well as natives.

The Wali was a little over-critical in his strictures upon European beauty. At a visit to the Horticultural Gardens at Chiswick, he expressed his opinion of English ladies, as the crowds passed by. The standard of female beauty in Persia is somewhat artificial:

"You must know that among us we distinguish two kinds of beauty; one of which we value highly, and the other we admire but little. We call them *sebâhut* and *mallâhut*. The first consists in mere regularity of features, fine eyes, a fine nose, a beautiful mouth, perhaps, but without life or expression; for this we have no great fancy. The other consists in that beauty of expression which may exist independent of form and features. The mouth may be ill-made, the nose a little awry, the eyes no great things, the chin not what it should be; and yet, in the whole face there may be a spirit and a zest, a something more taking than mere beauty of form, which catches the heart of man in spite of himself. This is what we value, what we covet. We say that such a face '*Namak dared*,' has *salt* (the term *mallâhut* comes from an Arabic word signifying salt). Now stay, I will show you one that has *namak*, and one that has none. Ah! there! look at that person; she has a little, not much: but there! look at that girl with the black eyebrows, they are a little like Persian ones; she now has *mallâhut*. But, *Punah-bur-Khodah*! how few there are with either! Stop! look at the lady in the lilac dress: she has now what we call *sebâhut*, and you, perhaps, would call her beautiful." It was a fair and rather delicate girl, with very light hair and little colour; interesting, we should have said, and with tolerable pretensions to be called a pretty blonde. I told him so. "*Ah! heech musruff na dared*.—Ah! she is worth nothing as a beauty," said he; and so he went on, rattling away with a string of not very complimentary remarks on the ladies who flitted by.

The Wali, it should be said, was at this time under the influence of the *keif*, or excitement, produced by some bumpers of port wine, which he had taken in the refreshment-room. Their highnesses are so fond of this forbidden beverage, and indulge in it so liberally, that Mr. Fraser has been apprehensive of the consequences.

The princes were invited to the Caledonian Ball, to which no one could be admitted unless in uniform or costume:

The rooms were already full when we arrived, and it was with difficulty we made our way into the apartment where the ladies patronesses awaited the arrival of her Royal Highness the Landgravine of Hesse Hombergh. In this place

the princes were introduced to several very distinguished personages, and among the rest to his Grace of Wellington. But the elder prince, impatient of the crowd, asked with some anxiety "what was to be done? and whether a seat was to be had?" So I led him out of that crush-room to wind our way with difficulty into the greater crowd of the larger room.

Here he was absolutely lost and bewildered in the whirl of figures, and was considerably annoyed by the shoving and pushing which he endured from the moving throng. Yet I think he would have been gratified too, had it not been for a nervous terror which he laboured strongly under of meeting any *Shah-zadehs*, or princes; for he had heard that some of the royal family were to honour the ball with their presence. The fact is, that he keenly feels the somewhat equivocal situation in which he knows himself to be placed. Unaccustomed to appear in public in any other character than that of a prince invested with considerable power and state, he conceives that all eyes are upon him, and cannot understand the possibility of mingling in society as a private individual. He experiences a sensation of shame, like one who knows he is committing an unworthy action, and seeks to hide himself from view.

At last he got ensconced behind a doorway, which happened to be the very one he would have avoided, had he known it to be that by which the Landgrave was to enter, attended by all the patronesses and a brilliant cortège. But his vain alarm was quieted, when, on the flood-gates opening, this tide of grand company rushed past him without even noticing his presence among the multitude of far gayer figures that gathered round to gaze upon it as it passed to the head of the grand saloon. He was a good deal struck with the procession of splendidly-dressed ladies; but, as the greater number of them had passed the zenith of their youth and beauty, his observations were by no means universally complimentary. I think that he was more impressed by the striking up of the full band, than by the cause which called the music forth.

I left him after a while to look after the younger, Timour Meerza, who was plunging recklessly into the crowd, and who I feared might be lost altogether, as his costume was in no degree such as to make him conspicuous; and I reached him just as three pipers, the first of them a giant, in full tartans, entered the room, playing most loudly on their instruments, and followed by all the charity children in their kilts and bonnets. He was delighted with this, which was quite a novel sight to him; and his animated observations upon the various groups that thronged around us, if I could have written them down, would have been very amusing; but a friend coming up at the time, and offering to be his cicerone, I left them and returned to his elder brother.

I found him beginning to weary sadly, although more than one gentleman who understood a little Persian had come up and talked to him during my absence. "Come, let us be off," said he; "let us try and find out some quiet place. I want to get some water and some rest." So off we went to the refreshment-room, which at this time was nearly empty. But scarcely had we entered it, when parties began to drop in from the great rooms to taste the good things which were laid out. "Ah," said he, "this will do; let us stay here, this is the watering-place. The experienced hunter always seeks that out, for thither does all the game repair. You will see now, we need not seek them; they will come to us." And so it proved: and there in comparative quiet did he for a while indulge in observations on all the ladies who passed us, as if in review, while, our own costumes not being very remarkable, he was not pestered with notice.

The grand review of the guards and household troops in Hyde Park, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, which the princes saw from the house of a lady of fashion, gave them unmixed delight. Prince Timour was quite unable to contain himself, and with flushed cheek, flashing eye and outstretched neck, watched every movement, and was so absorbed, that he thought he was observing a real battle. The evolutions were so perfect, that the elder prince could not control his transports.

The Colosseum, the Panorama, the Diorama, the Wax Work, and other public exhibitions, afforded considerable pleasure to the princes; but the paintings in the exhibition little or none. This is not surprising. Persia is not a nation where the fine arts are much cultivated, and a taste for them must be acquired.

In proportion as their highnesses became known in the *beau-monde*, their presence came to be in request at all parties. Judging from Mr. Fraser's narrative, they were not beds of roses to the princes. Repose and a certain degree of indolent quiet enter into an Asiatic's ideas of enjoyment; but this was unattainable amidst the bustle and crushing of our gay parties. Nor were the attentions of the ladies, however flattering to them, productive of unalloyed delight, since they were accompanied by a constant flow of interrogatories, which taxed the politeness of the Persians to an inconvenient extent:

Hard work again for the interpreters! A constant repetition of the same questions and compliments.—Question, “Ask them, do they like England?” Answer, “How can we do otherwise, seeing the great kindness we have met with here?”—“Is Persia a fine country?” “*Bellee*—to be sure! it is a fine country, and it is our own country; but what is it to England? Where is all the riches, and the knowledge, and the means and appliances (*ausâ*) of every kind that we meet with here, to be found in Persia?”—“Do ask them what they think of the English ladies?” “Ah! what can I think of them, but that they are angels—Paradise itself!”—“What do they think of our dancing? I am sure they must be shocked at that!” “What should we think, but that all that you do is good?”—“Do Persian ladies dance?” “No, no; *Astaffer Allah!* (God forbid!) they look at the dancing women—the king has many dancing women for the purpose of amusing them.”—“Ask them if the Persian ladies are handsome?” “Certainly handsome; but not like English ladies.” (Then, in broken English): “Persian ladies no good—English ladies much good!”—“Ask him how many wives he has?” This being a question which, in Persia, can never be put, and if put would certainly not be replied to, it produced here only a variety of jokes, equivocations, or inventions. “No, no; no wife; wife gone dead!” (with a mock-melancholy look.) Or, “One—no more, *Wullah!*”—“Ah, he does not tell truth; tell him it is a very bad custom that of taking so many wives. What do they do with them all? I suppose he cuts off their heads sometimes with that great knife he wears in his girdle?” The prince smiled at such observations, and used to explain by signs that the ladies were rather apt to use him ill than he to maltreat the ladies; and that they often used to hit him cuffs and pinch him well, which he pretended he could not hinder them from doing; in short, that he was under petticoat government:—at which, of course, his fair question-

ers would shake their heads and laugh. On this occasion, in reply to the abuse which was launched against polygamy, he offered one ingeniously devised excuse, which succeeded, as he could see, so well, that he repeated it more than once in the sequel.

"Tell these ladies," said he to me, "that our Persian women are not like those of England—educated, accomplished, fitted to be companions to their husbands; they can do little except embroider and look after their slaves, or cook a dinner. Now, your English ladies are as well educated as yourselves, and are full of accomplishment; they retain their beauty so well, that, after having had a large family, they are still lovely and blooming; *Wullah!* they are fresher and more lovely after forty, than our women are at twenty-five. Thus, one English woman is worth at least ten Persian women, and so we take quantity to make up for quality; had we English women, then one would suffice." I need not tell you how much this sort of reasoning amused and delighted his fair auditors.

The irregularity of their meals, and the eccentricity of their tastes, caused much inconvenience at Mivart's Hotel, where they were lodged; but no *gaucherie* or vulgarism appeared in society, where they seized the tone of those with whom they associated, and imitated what others did with wonderful facility. "They handled their knives, forks, and glasses, as if they had done so from their youth, and comported themselves with a decorum which it would be difficult to find fault with." They adopted the taste for English cookery, with one or two exceptions. Turtle, lobsters, and most shell-fish, they had an aversion to; but Timour Meerza, having been prevailed upon to taste some scolloped oysters, became so fond of them, that he brought on an illness thereby.

Notwithstanding the attentions they experienced, the princes became tired of their visit. The elder was easily wounded by any supposed slight; he had no idea of laying aside his rank for a while, and appearing *incognito*, and because, at the dinner given to Lord Elphinstone, the princes were seated as private gentlemen, Reza Koolce Meerza thought himself insulted. But home-feelings, *ennui*, and a desire for change, under the circumstances of their visit, afforded additional, and perhaps the real, motives for their departure, which they determined should be by land. Mr. Fraser admits that, "with all their good qualities, they were little else than great spoil children, wayward and capricious, as much from habit and education, as from utter ignorance of the world." Mr. Fraser was requested to accompany them on their journey as far as Constantinople.

When the arrangements were made for their departure, the Persian servants, who had appreciated London much more favourably than their masters, refused to leave it. The princes, fearing that these men, by remaining behind, would bring discredit on them (for one had acquired a violent predilection for strong drink), resolved they should go. The scene was an amusing one, and by dint of the *douces violences* of Mr. Fraser, the varlets were at length packed off. Then other obstacles were to be overcome, arising from the repugnance of the princes to go on the water—forgetting that, as they were on an island, this was unavoidable. Necessity had no

law, and their highnesses, after a rough passage, were housed in Desscin's hotel at Calais.

We do not accompany Mr. Fraser and his charges in their land-journey to Constantinople. It appears to have been a wearisome one to all: besides the ordinary *desagrémens* of travel, the princes were occasionally ill, or discontented, or capricious; and to crown all, when they reached Constantinople, the plague was raging there—a disease of which Reza Koolce Meerza, in particular, entertained great dread. They were ill-used by their Turkish *mehmandar*; and the stubborn *Shahzadigee* and pride of rank of the princes, poisoned the few enjoyments within their reach. Preparing to proceed from Constantinople to Bagdad, they were astounded by an intimation from the Government, that the Porte saw danger and embarrassment from the journey; that there were already too many princes of the blood in Persia, and that their highnesses should make choice of some other city in the Ottoman dominions for their residence. They now repented that they had not overcome their repugnance to a sea-voyage, and gone by the Mediterranean to Beyrout. The decided tone of representation adopted by Lord Ponsonby, our ambassador, obtained, however, a guarded and reluctant permission for their proceeding to Bagdad, where their families, who were the constant themes of their conversation, were awaiting their return. After many disappointments and trials of patience, the princes were, at length, suffered to depart, not less to their own content than that of “Sahib” Fraser's, who honestly says, “though I entertained a very sincere regard for the princes, I could not conceal from myself, that the charge had become a burthen, from which I must rejoice to be relieved.”

There are persons who indulge the pleasing anticipation that the visits of Asiatics to Europe will in a short time become more frequent; that steam-navigation and the increased facilities of the over-land journey will establish a kind of high-road between the two hemispheres, and bring Europe and Asia comparatively nearer each other; and they augur the happiest effects from the expected amalgamation of two large divisions of the human race, now completely disunited. We do not partake of this agreeable illusion. Let the inconveniences of the journey be ever so much diminished, there will still remain enough on this score to deter an Asiatic from so large a sacrifice of his ease; and none but the intellectual, who are few and rare, would derive any thing from their visit equivalent to the sacrifice. There are few readers of Mr. Fraser's narrative who will not conclude that the Persian Princes will make a sorry report of England; and if this be the impression received by persons whose rank and circumstances secure them from the positive annoyances of a society so different from their own, what must be that of ordinary visitors, who are compelled to mix indiscriminately with us? Until the intermediate countries be civilized and polished, so as to afford, as it were, a gradation of manners, there will still continue to be a great gulf betwixt Europe and Asia.

ADVENTURES OF FRANK HARTLEY.

My earliest recollections belong to a small tenement at Deptford ; but while quite a child, I knew that I had not been born in it, and that the persons with whom I resided were not my parents. The husband was a seafaring man, of a quiet, reserved demeanour, and though, as I afterwards ascertained from personal observation, by no means destitute of bodily courage, timid in the affairs of life. The wife was every thing that a woman ought to be ; and if, as doubtless she must, she loved her own children with greater affection, she did not treat them with more tenderness than the helpless orphan consigned to her care.

My young companions and myself were sent at a very early age to a dame-school in the neighbourhood ; but we soon got beyond any instruction which the old lady could afford, for Mrs. Gannett, our mother, as we all called her, devoted every leisure hour in the evening to our improvement, a task in which she was assisted by her husband, whenever he chanced to be at home. Gannett and his wife, with no pretensions to learning, knew enough to render them aware of the value of a good education, and they were anxious that we should all obtain this advantage, and upon my mind particularly, Mrs. Gannett continually endeavoured to impress the necessity of obtaining instruction in every possible way. However humbly a child may be brought up, a very slight thing may suffice to give him an idea that he possesses some claims to superiority, and I very soon entertained a secret belief that I had been born to a higher station. A few words which Mrs. Gannett occasionally dropped, when speaking to her husband, gave me this notion. "Surely," said she, one evening, when I was engaged in reading, "something ought to be done for that boy ; you should represent to him the necessity of attending to his education." "I must not interfere," replied Gannett ; "you do not know *him* as well as I do ; it would be injurious to us, and to the boy also." The *him* alluded to, in this little dialogue, was a mysterious personage, of whom the Gannetts stood in great awe ; they never mentioned his name, but he was frequently the subject of their conversation, and Mrs. Gannett's exclamations and looks of disgust were often checked by a remonstrance on the part of her husband, reminding her of their obligations. "Recollect, dear Susan," he would say, "how deeply we are indebted to him."

An opportunity occurred of sending Charles Gannett, who was several years older than myself, to the East-Indies ; a gentleman, pleased with his manners and appearance, engaged to provide for him in a mercantile house, of which he was a partner. Notwithstanding the pain of the separation, Mrs. Gannett rejoiced at the prospects opening before her eldest child, a very fine youth, who, perhaps, in consequence of the dislike manifested by both his parents to the life, had no great fancy for the sea. The two next born were girls, and there were two little boys beside, as yet too young to create any anxiety about their outset in life. Mrs. Gannett now seemed more desirous than ever to procure me the means of studying to some advantage ; she often deprived herself of trifling comforts to purchase elementary books, and encouraged my taste for reading by borrowing useful works from her friends and neighbours. About this time, when returning home one day, I saw a very handsome curricule, with a pair of grey horses, at the door of our humble abode—a most unusual spectacle, and one which attracted the attention of the few persons living in this

obscure corner of the town. As I approached the door of the house, not knowing whether I ought to venture to enter under such circumstances, a gentleman came out, and stepping into the carriage, took the reins, and drove away. I looked at him, for the few moments that he remained in view, very steadfastly, for, in consequence of the hints which had occasionally fallen from Mrs. Gannett, many vague surmises had arisen in my breast, and I now felt assured that this person was somehow or other connected with my fate. I was not ignorant of a supposition entertained by the neighbours, that I was the illegitimate child of a richer man than Gannett, and once, when I asked the kind woman who had acted the part of a mother towards me, to tell me to whom I really belonged, she replied that, as yet, I was too young, but that at the proper time I should be made acquainted with some circumstances which might be of importance for my future guidance. The sight of the stranger agitated me exceedingly, and going into the house, I exclaimed, "Is that my father?" Mrs. Gannett was standing with her hand upon the table of the little parlour which opened at once into the street; she looked very much concerned, and wore the same expression of countenance which always characterized it when saying to her husband, "he ought to do more for that boy"—but she replied immediately, "My dear Frank, your father is in heaven." It was an inexpressible relief to my mind to receive this assurance, for though the stranger might be called a handsome man, his countenance was by no means prepossessing; he had dark beetle brows; large, well-formed, but coarse features; and he was moreover pitted with the small-pox, though not in a way to disfigure him. That countenance became indelibly impressed upon my mind, and I felt assured that, wherever I should see him, I must know him again. The age of the stranger, as far as a boy of eleven years could guess, seemed about forty; he had rather a remarkable figure, tall and well-made, with the exception of what seemed to be a natural stoop in the shoulders. On the table at which my kind friend was standing, lay a very large shawl. Lucy Gannett, the elder daughter, now coming in, called her mother's attention to it, who uttered an exclamation of joyful surprise, as she pronounced it to be an undoubted Cashmere. Without knowing any thing about Cashmeres, we saw that it was a prize, and therefore examined with great interest the flowers in the deep borders, and admired the softness and fineness of the material. "Shall you wear it at church on Sunday, dear mother?" exclaimed Lucy: Mrs. Gannett made no reply. We never saw the Cashmere again; but our mother, who was much in want of something of the kind, certainly appeared in a new shawl at morning service. The tailor came the next day to measure me for a suit of clothes, and I was sent in a very short time as day-scholar at the best school in the neighbourhood.

At first, the boys belonging to this academy resented my admission amongst them, and I had to fight my way through two of the classes. Finding me ready to defend myself to the last gasp, and that I was not ashamed of my condition—for after the first day I begged to go to school in my old clothes, since my new ones might be torn off my back—they ceased from their hostilities, and molested me no more. Knowing that I was not of a quarrelsome disposition, Mrs. Gannett, and my sisters as I called them, were highly indignant with my assailants, when I came home all battered and bruised from these pitched battles; but Mrs. Gannett knew enough of the disposition of schoolboys to abstain from interference, and while grieving at the injustice of this conduct towards me, was aware that I could only maintain my ground by force of arms. Fortunately, my diligence recommended me to the master, and he took care that I should

have the full benefit of the instruction which he could give; it was fortunate that I was thus enabled to make the best use of my time, for before I had attained my fourteenth year, I was deprived of the advantages of his tuition. We had not perceived it, for young people know little of the insidious approaches of death, but Mrs. Gannett began to droop; she also remained ignorant of the fatal nature of her complaint, and fancied that she should grow better, looking forward to every season of the year to produce a favourable change, and fancying, at every suspension of the exciting causes of her malady, that she was gaining strength. Gannett was expected home, and his wife anticipated his return with more than usual delight. All was to be well when he should cheer the fireside; but, alas! the joy occasioned by his arrival proved too much for the invalid—she fainted in his arms, and never stood unsupported upon her feet again. In three days she was a corse; dying before we imagined danger, and stunning us by the suddenness of her loss. We were, indeed, an afflicted family; Gannett wrung his hands, and none could give him comfort, for those she left behind would rather have shared in the dark, cold grave opening to receive the being we had so fondly loved, than live in this bright and sunny world without her. In addition to his own distress, great and severe as it was, Gannett suffered from the deep anxiety which he entertained for the welfare of his children, now deprived of their excellent mother. He had not been fortunate in life, probably because he had been too honest; at least, it afterwards appeared to me, that he owed the meanness of his circumstances to the uprightness of his character, and the consciousness of integrity, which prevented him from suspecting others, or of taking advantage of events, which anybody else would have turned to some account. He had never been anything more than the mate of a small merchant vessel, and the emoluments which he received were so small, that it required all his wife's care and prudence to make them suffice for the maintenance of the family. A few days after the funeral, Gannett's woe-worn countenance brightened a little; part of the weight which oppressed him had been taken from his mind. Through the interest of some influential friend—I suspected it to be the dark stranger who came in the currie—he had got his two younger boys into a school upon the foundation, and henceforth there would be no anxiety respecting their support. A lady of Deptford offered to take Lucy into her house as companion and needle-woman, allowing her also to bring her little sister with her, upon the father undertaking to pay the terms demanded at a respectable school in the neighbourhood for a day-boarder.

Gannett's friend, whoever he might be, hit upon the best means of diverting the widower's thoughts from his great affliction, by procuring for him the command of a vessel freighted for the West-Indies. At first, the bereaved husband could do nothing but weep tears of bitter regret, that his faithful partner should not have survived to share in his good fortune; but the necessity for exertion obliged him to better himself, and his anguish subsided into a settled grief, which, though deeply seated, was not intrusive. It appeared that I was destined to accompany him in this voyage. "I had hoped for something better for you, my lad," said Gannett, when he informed me of the circumstance, "but there is no help for it." The only consolation which I derived from an entrance into a profession never a favourite one of mine, was the feeling that I should not be parted from Gannett, the now sole friend I possessed in the world; but I was now of an age which emboldened me to ask him who and what were the persons who took upon themselves to direct my course through life. Gannett's reply was similar to that of his wife: "You are yet too young

to be made acquainted with circumstances, which would lead to no good result, but doubtless, at the proper time, your inquiries will be satisfactorily answered by the friend who has supported you from the time in which you were left an orphan." Dissatisfied with this reply, and vexed with myself for not having urged Mrs. Gannett to be more explicit, in the conversation which I had formerly held with her upon the subject, I now renewed my intreaties for farther information. "I do not feel myself justified," returned Gannett, "in making a communication which, at present, would, I think, be very unadvisable. I have reason to believe that your father laboured under great difficulties at the period of his death: several years must go over your head before you can investigate the case, and any stir at present might only injure the party who befriended him upon that occasion. I will, however, if you wish it, mention your desire to this friend, and in the mean time, endeavour to divest yourself of any prejudice which my poor wife's suspicions may have created. In my opinion, and I ought to be the best judge, both yourself and your late father have been fairly, perhaps not generously, dealt with. She, I know, thought differently, and, I believe, suffered her mind to be poisoned by some dark hints, dropped by a villain quite unworthy of credit. I cannot say more, neither will it be in my power to consult with the person, to whom I think it necessary to tell you, that you have been indebted for your support from infancy, as he is not in England at this moment. We shall, doubtless, see him upon our return, and then I will use my best endeavours to convince him of the propriety of satisfying you on the subject which you seem to have so much at heart."

Though much disappointed, there was no remedy, and I was obliged to rest content for the present. Meantime, my mind was much occupied by the preparations, trivial though they might be, which were necessary for the approaching voyage. It was a great relief to quit the house at Deptford, now that its kind mistress no longer lived, to shed the light of cheerfulness upon its inmates. The parting with Lucy and Jane, however, proved a severe trial; we entertained all the affection of relatives towards each other, and though I trusted that their father was leaving them in comfort, we both felt many anxieties upon their account. Gazing for the last time upon the lowly tenement which had sheltered me during nearly the whole of my life, as we gathered together the little property which we called our own, and crossed the threshold, never, perhaps, to set foot within its boundaries again, tears fell fast and thick: none wished to remain, yet the moment of departure brought with it the severest anguish. Tearing myself away from Lucy and Jane, I embarked on board the schooner, and strove, in the novelty of my situation, to forget my sorrows. From the first, Gannett, as I had expected, treated me with the indulgence of a father to a son. He felt far more anxious to instruct me in the science of navigation, than to have me employed in the more active duties of the ship; but in this kind object he was continually thwarted by the mate, Robinson, a brutal fellow, who, from the earliest moment, appeared to have taken a dislike to me. In fact, I soon found that I had no hope of being a favourite amongst the crew: they were a rough set, bent upon initiating me in all sorts of wickedness; and perceiving that I should not turn out an apt scholar, abused me for a milk-sop, and though I worked almost beyond my strength, and made no complaint to Gannett of their conduct, I received little else save blows and ill-treatment. One man there was, Parker by name, who, though nearly as great a reprobate as his companions, was more generous; he would take my part when he saw me subjected to unmerited ill-usage, and screened me upon more than one occasion from the cruelty of the mate. I

I saw that Gannett was not at all pleased with the people that he had got about him, and that he endeavoured, by firmness and mildness, to preserve discipline in the ship. The men at first made a sort of show of obedience, but they were encouraged in all their excesses by Robinson, who very speedily showed himself opposed to the authority of the nominal master of the vessel. A very short time after we got fairly out to sea, I was deprived of every opportunity of being alone with Gannett—the mate always contrived to have business for me in some distant part of the ship; and upon one or two occasions, so peremptorily forbade my approach when called for, that Gannett, unwilling at the time to come to an open breach, did not insist upon my attendance. Whenever I caught this friend's eye upon the deck, I saw it fixed upon me with a mournful expression; his countenance seemed full of care, and though he never lost his temper, it was evident that he felt much dissatisfied with the conduct of the crew. I now began to hear whispers amongst the men, that if the skipper did not show more heart in the business to be undertaken, it would be the worse for him. I inquired of Parker what these threats meant: but he only laughed, and said I should know soon enough, and might make my fortune with the rest of them, if I pleased.

One evening, after Robinson had been for some time with Gannett in his cabin, the latter burst, as it were, upon deck, and called to the men to inquire whether they were ready to embark in the nefarious project proposed to them. The crew hurried forward, and replied with a cheer. "You see," exclaimed Robinson, who had followed closely upon his steps, "that I told you nothing but the truth: you have now your choice—either act up to the instructions given, and retain your command, or die the death of a dog." Gannett looked round him anxiously, as if perusing the faces of the men, who had now all mustered upon deck: the sun was just setting in a glow of crimson light, which showed too plainly the dark lowering countenances of the assembled wretches. "Is there one who will stand by me?" he exclaimed. Not a word was uttered in reply: I would have lifted up my voice, weak and feeble as it was, but that the horror that overpowered me denied me the means of utterance; my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth, and I felt that all its moisture had dried up. Gannett looked round again, and then, standing firmly upon the deck, and composing his features into an expression of calm determination, said, in a steady tone of voice, "If it be your intention to murder me, I am ready; but I will never engage in the inhuman and illegal traffic you propose." In another moment he was stretched upon the deck, for Robinson, who had held a pistol behind him, instantly presented it at his victim's head, and fired. A murmur then rose amongst the crew, who had not been prepared for this summary disposal of a man who might have been won over, as they thought, by threats or persuasions, and Robinson having enough to do to pacify them, I rushed forward, and found my only friend dying in the arms of Parker, who, to do him justice, seemed horror-struck at this sanguinary deed. Gannett caught my hand and wrung it: "Preserve your integrity, my boy," he exclaimed, "amongst these monsters; you have been wronged—basely wronged; your father——" but here he paused; an endeavour, kindly meant, perhaps, to find the wound, and afford some assistance, proved too much for the dying man: he uttered one deep, convulsive sob, and expired. Again there seemed a disposition to condemn Robinson for the barbarous haste with which he had hurried an unoffending person from the world. He defended himself, however, very boldly, and Parker exclaimed—"Bear witness for me all: I had no participation in that inhuman deed, and I bitterly regret that it has stained our deck; but what

is done, cannot be undone; and therefore, let us not, by dissensions amongst ourselves, mar the project which will lead to wealth." This address of Parker's produced the intended effect, and though Robinson lowered upon him because he refused to justify the act which had been so brutally committed, he was glad to accept of the mediation of a person who possessed the confidence of the crew. My grief passed unrebuked, if not unnoticed, and I was permitted to witness the last sad rites performed over the body of my murdered friend. As if to make some atonement for the horrid manner of his death, the people about him wrapped up the corpse very decently, and bestowed it in a hammock, which, being loaded in the usual manner with double-headed shot, was consigned to the deep with more of solemnity than could have been expected from the wretches who witnessed the outrage. I was, of course, the only person present who uttered a prayer; but the funeral service, which I had heard a comparatively short time before, had impressed itself so strongly upon my mind, that at this painful moment it recurred with astonishing exactitude, and I repeated the greater part over the body of my murdered friend, before it was finally lowered to the depths of ocean. The sailors were not displeased at my performing this pious duty, for, though destitute of all religious principle themselves, they seemed to entertain an idea that they should derive some benefit from the prayer uttered by one as yet undefiled by any heinous sin, over the dead body of the man who had fallen a sacrifice to their delinquencies. Whatever Robinson might have felt, he dared not give utterance to any profligate sentiment at so awful a period; and Parker, who, I believe, grieved deeply and sincerely for poor Gannett's unmerited fate, liked me all the better for the attachment which I manifested towards the senseless dust.

The dreadful scene that I had witnessed seemed to have added many years to my life. It appeared to me that I was no longer a boy, but had started at once into manhood, ready to endure the martyrdom which had befallen my protector; for, so far from being quelled by the act of fearful violence perpetrated before my face, my spirit rose, and I determined, if occasion called for it, to die as Gannett had died, rather than act against my conscience. I had expected continued persecutions from the hands of Robinson; but he took no farther notice of me, and I was permitted to remain under the protection of Parker, who allowed no one to maltreat or insult me, while he took care to keep me hard at work, so that there should be no just cause of complaint against me. Robinson and myself, as if by mutual consent, avoided looking at each other. I saw the necessity of putting a restraint upon my feelings, and abstaining from any open manifestation of hatred which I could not follow up by vengeance; and he was deterred from the expression of his ill-will, by a desire to avoid the giving Parker any farther cause of offence.

We steered for the Cape de Verdes, where we increased our crew by several individuals, who were the most ferocious, diabolical-looking wretches I had ever beheld; and then sailing to the western coast of Africa, took in a cargo of slaves, which we disposed of at the Havannah.

I will pass over the horrid scenes which occurred on board, and which had the effect of hardening the hearts of my companions, while they filled mine with the most intense desire to escape from the fearful companionship of such associates. I was never allowed to go on shore any where, and scarcely knew at any time whither we were bound, though I had reason to know that the course of the vessel was changed in different voyages.

Parker having met with an accident—wounded in a drunken fray—was confined to his hammock, and had he not possessed a strong party of friends in

the ship, might have been left to die there, since it was plain to many that Robinson owed him a grudge, on account of his refusing to admit the absolute necessity of the conduct pursued towards Gannett; but as this miscreant was afraid to make any open show of hostility, I was allowed to attend upon the sick man; and though I loathed his occupation, and could take little pleasure in his society, I owed him a large debt of gratitude, which I was glad of an opportunity to repay. It chanced that we had no slaves on board at the time, and though in a very warm latitude, about the Line, my confinement in Parker's berth was far more agreeable to me than liberty would have been amongst the ship's crew. The invalid was a troublesome patient, who could not bear to be left a moment; and in the paroxysms of pain and fever, talked very wildly. The death of Gannett seemed to weigh upon his mind. "Not the first—not the first!" he would exclaim. "Aye, aye, hell gapes for them both: not a word about Robinson, my lad—it won't do here; his partner—his confederate, do you know him, boy?—Moorhouse, that's the man—devils both, incarnate devils;—yes, and the owners, too—sharks:—all in the same boat." Thus he would wander on, and if I ventured to question him, would suddenly cease speaking until the fit returned, and then he would again utter the same fearful things, alluding especially to some other scene of murder and bloodshed in which Robinson had been a principal, and speaking of the owners of the vessel in no measured terms. Parker's conscience, however, seldom seemed to smite him on account of the cruelties practised on the slaves, or the numerous lives sacrificed to the cupidity of their inhuman captors. He seemed to look upon the poor negroes as so many dogs, who might be worried to death, or preserved, according to the pleasures of their masters; but the murder of a white man, and a Christian, appeared to weigh upon his mind. I am quite certain that, to my care and attention, at this period, the wretched man owed the preservation of his life; and he seemed to be aware of it too, for when the violence of the fever had abated, though not sufficiently strong to talk much, he would press my hand, and murmur a few words expressive of his sense of my kindness. I entertained a hope that, during his convalescence, I might be able to awaken him to a feeling of contrition for his past conduct, and a desire to quit his present wicked and lawless way of life, and endeavour, in some measure, to atone for the guilt he had incurred; but these expectations were disappointed by a singular and shocking circumstance.

I was now seventeen years old, and had been kept a prisoner during the whole of the period of my servitude on board the schooner, without a single opportunity of effecting my escape: the monotony of the life had, indeed, been diversified by the fearful scenes which were of continual occurrence, both during the revels of the crew and the incarceration of the slaves; but there was little or no variety in these sickening events. Suddenly, while sitting by the side of Parker's cot, I was made aware that something extraordinary was about to take place.

We were, as I have before mentioned, cruising upon the Line. Though not a dead calm, there was so little wind, that our small vessel made scarcely any way, while those of heavier burthen must have been nearly motionless. It appeared that the unusual bustle and excitement manifested amongst the crew, was occasioned by the sight of a strange sail; the ship, which appeared to be one of the smaller descriptions of free-traders, homeward-bound from the East-Indies, lay becalmed upon the glassy surface of these summer seas: she was an inviting object to a lawless set of ruffians, eager alike for blood and gold, and the opportunity of taking possession was so tempting, that without

the slightest hesitation, Robinson and his associates agreed to crown their previous enormities by an act of piracy. These measures were soon concerted, and were but too successful. Robinson having induced the captain to come on board the schooner, he was immediately seized, together with his boat's crew, and murdered. This preliminary accomplished, the schooner bore down upon her devoted prey—a vessel of about 350 tons burthen—and boarded. Parker, who had learned from the people about us what was likely to ensue, had directed me to keep by his side, and remain quiescent until all should be over. I felt anxious to obey him, but the horror and excitement of the moment proved too much for my resolution. Weary of an existence rendered miserable by the atrocities committed within sight and hearing, I rushed upon the deck, and giving vent to the long-pent-up feelings of my heart, I denounced Robinson and his associates as murderers, and declared that, if permitted to live, I would never rest until I had seen them all hanged. Robinson cast upon me a look of scorn and hatred, and, making no reply, hurried me on with him to the deck of the strange vessel, where a scene of most horrid butchery took place.

The air was rent by the shrieks of women, and their assailants, who, well aware that no chance should be permitted for escape, cut the throats of all the people on board before they consigned them to the deep. Meantime, the hands which I raised in a vain and reckless attempt to stay the work of death, were bound by strong ropes, and I was thrown down upon the deck, but otherwise left uninjured. The vessel was then plundered and scuttled, both proceedings being performed in great haste, for a slight breeze had got up, and there was danger that, in so well-frequented a track, some other ship might heave in sight. Robinson was the last to depart. "Well, my lad," he exclaimed, with a look of concentrated malice, "you owe me one good turn, at least; I leave you in the command of a fine vessel; make the best of it." I returned his glance with one of equal scorn, but in my heart I felt thankful for this last proof of his tender mercies. Death, it is true, was near at hand; but while gazing on the golden sky that flamed above, which I seemed never destined to behold under happier auspices, I was content to quit a world which I had found so hateful. I can truly say that, since the death of poor Gannett, I had had never experienced such tranquillity of mind: all the horrors which I had undergone, and which had made life burthensome, were at an end: I suffered neither pain from my ligatures, nor inconvenience from the burning sun which darted its rays upon me, for I had escaped a more cruel bondage, and would sink into the ocean, which would shortly engulf me, with perfect resignation to my fate.

Robinson had taken care that I should be too well secured for the slightest chance of emancipation by my own efforts, nor did I make any attempt to break the cords. I was prepared, satisfied—almost desirous to die, and know not how long a period elapsed while thus calmly contemplating the approach of death. I had shut my eyes; in fact, it was impossible to keep them open under the beams of so fine a sun, and for some time had heard nothing but the occasional flap of a sail, and the gurgling of the water; but, when sinking almost into a state of insensibility, I was aroused by a strange sound, and opening my eyes, saw a head cautiously protruded from the middle hatch. Perceiving that the coast was clear, the whole body soon emerged, and in another moment fate had granted a reprieve. My deliverer soon espied the companion whom the pirates had left him; he cut my cords instantaneously, and, following my example, fell upon his knees, and returned thanks for our escape from threatening death. "Hollo, young master," exclaimed my new friend,

rising after a brief ejaculation of joy and gratitude to the Being who had preserved us, "we have plenty of work to do; come, bear a hand, and help me to keep the ship above water."

Joe Williams (for that was the name of the seaman), who had fortunately succeeded in concealing himself during the visit of the pirates, had found the holes which these wretches had made for the purpose of sinking the vessel, and by our united efforts we were able to render them secure for the present. Having performed this essential duty, we went into the cuddy to take some refreshment, and to consider what was best to be done. Williams had already lashed the helm a-lee, and we trusted that our united endeavours would keep the ship afloat until we could get assistance from others.

The doors leading from the cuddy into the ladies' cabins were open, and although I felt rather reluctant to enter a place which had so lately witnessed outrages of the most shocking description, I complied with the request of Williams, who desired me to collect together every thing that the pirates had left. The boxes had been carried away, and lockers burst open, but under a bundle of bed-clothes which had been thrown into one of the corners, I found a little girl, apparently about seven years old, fast asleep. Traces of tears were on her cheeks, and it seemed very evident that the poor little creature had sunk to repose, exhausted by crying. She had probably crept into this dark corner on the first alarm: it was a place well adapted for concealment, and the men, who had torn the clothes from an adjoining couch, had, unknowingly, flung them upon a living creature. Lifting up the child in my arms, I awoke it with a kiss. On opening its eyes, and looking upon a stranger, it manifested less alarm than might have been expected; perhaps there was something soothing in the expression of my countenance, which tended to produce confidence. Her little fingers were tightly clasped round a large and splendid bracelet, of a very peculiar description; it was of gold, richly set with precious stones, and having a medallion in the centre clustered with rubies and diamonds. From her complexion, it was evident that the child was of European parentage, but she spoke nothing but Hindustanee. I asked her to tell me her name, and I thought she called herself Miss Barber, but afterwards discovered that she meant *Missee Baba*, a term commonly applied to little girls by the Indian servants. Joe Williams now came in, and of course recognized the young lady immediately, but he was unable to tell me to whom she belonged; she was, he said, the only child on board, and a great favourite with both passengers and crew; the ayah had called her *Beebee*, but he did not know whether that was the Hindustanee way of saying baby, or not. As the bracelet appeared to be her property, we agreed that it should be preserved apart from the rest of the articles found on board.

Little *Beebee* seemed to understand every word I said, but could not make any reply in English. In the course of a short time, she began to recollect the terrible events that had occurred, and cried piteously for the ayah and mamma somebody, the name I could not make out. However, I succeeded in pacifying her, and she soon forgot her sorrows, following me about every where, and not satisfied to have me out of her sight for an instant. I made her a little bed upon deck, well screened from the sun, and she became content to nestle on it while I took my spell at the helm.

To me, notwithstanding my sympathy with the sufferers in the late shocking conflict, and my deep regret at their dreadful fate, the change from my former mode of life was productive of unspeakable happiness. I found Williams a rough, honest fellow, an excellent seaman, and very active. I was,

of course, of great assistance to him in the management of the ship, and though we naturally felt considerable anxiety respecting our ultimate fate, we relaxed not an instant in our endeavours to get the ship into port. We had hoisted a topsail and the foresail, and were not without a hope, having most luckily fallen in with the trade, to be able to make Bahia, even if we should be left entirely to our own labours in the navigation. Although obliged to work like galley-slaves, we lived agreeably enough, and did not suffer the apprehensions of suddenly sinking, or other disaster, to depress our spirits. At length, the weather continuing to be very favourable, we, to our great joy, espied land; and, much to the astonishment of those who came on board, steered the vessel safely into the harbour.

Williams and myself immediately applied to the British Consul of Bahia for advice and assistance, and he took down our depositions upon oath. Relinquishing the vessel to him, we obtained a comfortable residence on shore, little Beebee accompanying me, and being greatly delighted with the change. We found the consul an active, intelligent man, very close in his examinations; but, though desirous to afford all the information in our power, many links were wanting in the chain of our evidence, while the ship's papers that remained were not so satisfactory as could have been wished. The names of eight passengers appeared, of whom Williams retained a perfect recollection; but these did not include either the ayah or the little girl, and he knew not the precise individuals of the party to whom they belonged: I was also at fault in some points. I was unacquainted with the names of the owners of the *Mayflower*—the vessel in which I sailed from England—neither could I tell whether it was in reality by their instructions that Robinson had acted, when commencing the nefarious trade in slaves; he pretended that he possessed authority for his conduct, but never produced it, at least in my presence. In addition to the murder of Gannett, I could depose to many others—the crew and the passengers of the India trader, perpetrated before my eyes; of these, Williams could say nothing, as upon the first alarm being below, and quite certain that the people on board would not attempt to defend their lives, he had taken refuge in an empty cask, and fortunately escaped the notice of the pirates while rummaging the hold, and engaged in an endeavour to scuttle the ship. Having gone through a very minute examination, Williams and myself were bound over to come forward, whenever we should be called upon, to give our testimony against, and to identify any and every one of the pirates, wheresoever they might be apprehended.

Greatly to my surprise, for I was ignorant of the usages in such matters, I found that I had become a rich man, being entitled to a moiety of the salvage awarded to those who had brought the endangered vessel into port. The cargo turned out to be very valuable, and my only regret in sharing the proceeds, arose from the reflection, that I had been enriched by the misfortunes of others. Robinson had, indeed, though contrary to his expectation and desire, proved my best friend; and it was impossible not to rejoice in having thus defeated his motive, and in the hope that I should yet have the opportunity of putting my threats into execution, and bringing so great a villain to the gallows. I trusted that, although in all probability he would hear of my escape, and thus be warned to take care of himself, that fortune would throw him in my way.

Williams, with whom I had naturally become very friendly, agreed to take his passage home on board the same ship, while Beebee, whom I adopted as my sister, was to remain solely under my charge. A vessel on the point of sailing, upon our arrival at Bahia, carried the news of the massacre of the crew

and passengers, and the preservation of the plundered vessel, to England, long before we could reach London.

Our voyage was quick and pleasant; although, by the time we got home, we were rather tired of relating our adventures, and I would gladly for one hour have dismissed the subject from conversation. But the ends of justice required that publicity should be given to the narrative, and accordingly, upon our arrival in London, we were again called upon to repeat what we had formerly sworn before the British Consul at Bahia. The owners, or reputed owners, of the *Mayflower*, were soon found—Messrs. Allerby, Goldstone, and Skrine—but they cleared themselves of all participation in the slave business; at least, nothing could be brought against them, although I confess, from the conduct of Robinson, Parker, and the whole crew, I had my doubts whether the change in the destination and object of the schooner was not, from the first, a preconcerted thing. Parker, in his delirious mutterings, had certainly implicated the owners: but this could not be taken as evidence against them.

In making my depositions at Bahia, my mind had been so completely engrossed by the fearful circumstances attendant upon the slaughter of the unfortunate people of the *Gossamer*, that I had forgotten the rambling talk of Parker during his illness, and had omitted to mention it: I did not, therefore, like to bring forward these recollections now, remaining silent, for several reasons. In the first place, nothing conclusive could be deduced from them; secondly, I should gratuitously incur the enmity of Messrs. Allerby, Goldstone, Skrine, and Co.; and, thirdly, I should, perhaps, defeat the object which I had in view, by putting the villain Moorhouse upon his guard. My suspicions concerning this man were vague, and I scarcely felt justified in entertaining them, even while they were confined to my own bosom; nevertheless, they were not to be dismissed, and I determined never to rest until I had ascertained whether they were well founded or not.

The owners of the *Mayflower*, apparently desirous to show their approbation of my conduct, and to make me amends for the sufferings which I had endured on board their vessel, were exceedingly generous, and full of professions, offering to take me into their office, if I were so inclined, and asking me out to their country-houses to dinner. I accepted as much of these civilities as I thought would suffice to convince them that I did not apprehend any sinister motive in their attentions, but I was determined never to connect myself in any way with a firm which, however fair a face it might show to the public, was, I felt assured, of a very knavish description. Allerby and Goldstone lived in great style, in villas in the neighbourhood of London. I cannot say that I felt very comfortable while partaking of their hospitality, though I strove to appear quite at my ease, and affected a gay and jovial air. I only dined once at either of these mansions, for I could not banish a presentiment of impending danger, which acted as a warning. At Allerby's table, who was a married man, I found an agreeable party of ladies; and the only thing that annoyed me was, the difficulty of putting a stop to the solicitations of the wife to have the care of little Beebee. All the relatives of those passengers murdered on board the *Gossamer* had been written to, for the purpose of inquiring whether they could give any information respecting this child; but no intelligence could be obtained concerning her, and though she now spoke English, and was certainly very intelligent, she could not give any account of her parentage, or even tell the name of the place whence she came, previous to her embarkation at Calcutta. I had determined that, until Beebee's legal guardians should be found, I would protect her myself, and as no one could at present

claim a right to take her from me, I felt inwardly displeased at Mrs. Allerby's perseverance, and secretly resolved never to expose myself to them again.

Goldstone's parties pleased me still less. The revels at Bachelors'-hall reminded me rather too strongly of some of the early scenes on board the *May-flower*. The host manifested a disposition to make me partake too freely of the wine, but I had been taught by the horrid examples placed in early life before me, to loathe the very taste of liquor; and as I had shown, by the inflexibility which I had displayed when my life was endangered by refusal, that I was no milksop, no raillery could prevail upon me now to commit the slightest excess. The countenances and manners of many of the guests were to me revolting. As the house was some distance from town—nine or ten miles—and no conveyance after a certain hour, I had engaged to remain all night; but, liking my companions so little, I seized an opportunity to make my escape, and fortunately finding my own hat and cloak in the hall, sallied forth. I was missed immediately, and the whole party came out with lights; but, suspecting that I should not be allowed to get off quietly if once seen, I turned into a shrubbery, and scaled the first wall which I could find. I soon afterwards got into the high road, and, caring little whither it would lead me, arrived, after a smart walk, at the town of Bromley in Kent, whence I engaged a post-chaise, and got back safely to London. I called at the office the next day, and though Goldstone affected to laugh at my elopement, I could see that he felt chagrined that I should have found myself compelled to quit his house. He invited me to repeat my visit; but I told him that I was about to leave London, and therefore made my excuse.

I had not yet seen Lucy and Jane Gannett: the lady with whom they had resided being dead, and Lucy married to a very respectable young man, an attorney, settled at Reading. I had determined to place Beebee under the care of one whom I loved as a sister, and took her down to Reading for the purpose. Our meeting was a very affecting one, for they had long given me up as lost. I had the pleasure of hearing that Charles Gannett had been very prosperous in India; the money which he had remitted to his family came at a critical period; and by providing Lucy with a small wedding portion, enabled her to abridge the period of her engagement, and to give her sister a home.

CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

THE number of Chinese Roman Catholic Christians in China is thus given in the Rev. J. B. Marchini's Map of the Missions, presented, 1810, to the Bishop of Macao.—

Macao	7,000
Peking	40,000
Nanking	33,000
Fuh-keen	30,000
Sze-chuen.....	70,000
Shan-se.....	35,000
	<hr/>
	215,000

VISIT TO THE MISHMEE HILLS IN ASSAM.

BY WM. GRIFFITH, M.D., MAD. MED. ESTAB.

IN pursuance of my intention of visiting the Mishmee hills, as soon as the season was sufficiently advanced, I left this station on the 15th October, and proceeded up the Brahmapútra, or Lohit, to the mouth of the Karam Pánee, which we reached on the third day. I then ascended this river, which is a mere mountain stream, for a similar period, at the expiration of which I had reached its extreme navigable point at that season of the year, even for the small boats which I employed. At Chonpúra, the rapids of the Brahmapútra commence, and thence they increase rapidly in frequency and violence; so much so, that the river is only navigable for small boats one day's journey above the mouth of the Karam. No villages exist on the great river, the extreme banks of which are clothed with heavy tree-jungle. It is much subdivided by islets formed of accumulations of sand and boulders: these islets being either scantily covered by coarse species of sugar, or tree-jungle, or grass and tree-jungle. The Karam is a considerable stream, consisting of a succession of rapids; its banks are clothed with very heavy tree-jungle, among which the *simul*,* *idal*,† and a species of alder, occupy conspicuous places. On the second day of its ascent we reached the Kamptec village Palampan, situated about a mile inland, in a southerly direction; it is small and of no consequence, although the Rája is of high rank.

At this village my attention was first directed to a very valuable native dye, the *room* of the Assamese; with this dye all the deep blue cloths, so much used by the Kamptees and Singphos, are prepared. What is more curious, it belongs to a family (*Acanthacea*), the constituents of which are generally devoid of all valuable properties—it is a species of *Ruellia*, and is a plant highly worthy of attention. Leaving the boats, I proceeded up the Karam, the general direction of which is about E.S.E., and after a tedious march of five hours over small boulders, reached the first Mishmee village on the route. This village is called Jingsha, deriving its name, as appears to be always the case, from the Gam: it is about six miles from the foot of the hills—it is small, the number of houses not exceeding ten, and possesses apparently very few khets. The Gam is a man of inferior note. After a halt of two days, to enable my people to bring up the provisions, &c., I left for Brahma-kúnd, which, from Captain Wilcox's description, I imagined to be the usual route to the interior. Brahma-kúnd lies to the E.N.E. of Jingsha, from which place it is distant by the path, which is very circuitous, about twelve miles. The route at first follows another bed of the Karam to the S.W., thence ascending the Daí Pánee to the eastward, thence diverging to the north through a heavy tree-jungle, and after traversing this for about an hour, ending at the kúnd, to which place the descent is steep, but short. Of this celebrated place much has been said, but no description at all answers to it, as it exists now. The scenery is bold, the hills on either side of the river being very steep but of no great height, and the kúnd, or reservoir itself, is totally lost in the contemplation of the immensely deep bed of the river, and the gigantic rocks visible in every direction. The extreme width of the bed of the river is certainly upwards of one hundred yards, but of this only the left half is occupied by the stream. The kúnd is contemptible, and unless the attention were especially directed to it, would quite escape observation. The Deo Pánee is a paltry attempt at a waterfall.

* *Bombax heptaphyllum*.† *Stereulia* sp.

The course of the river is slow and sufficiently tranquil, but to the eastward there is a violent rapid, ending about sixty yards from the kúnd itself. This reservoir owes its existence to the projection of two rocks into the Lohit; at this season it contains but little water. The fugeer's rock is a huge mass perforated near its summit; its extreme apex is accessible, but with difficulty; it does not represent Gothic spires, this appearance, so far as I know, being limited to shell-limestone. At this romantic spot I staid three days, paying particular attention to the vegetation of the place, which presents some curious features, of which the most remarkable is the existence of a species of maple, and one of rue: the former being an inhabitant of Nipal, the latter of considerable elevations on the Khasiya ranges. I was met here by Tapan Gam, the chief of the kúnd, who claims all the offerings invariably made to the deity, by every native visitor, of whatever rank or religion he may be.

After examining the adjoining hills, over which the route pursued by Lieutenant Wilcox lay, I was convinced of the impracticability of proceeding, at least with the usual description of Assamese coolies; I was, therefore, compelled to retrace my steps to Jingsha, having previously arranged with Tapan Gam for guides to show me the usual route. At Jingsha I was delayed for several days in bringing up rice, which had been kindly forwarded from Sadiyá by Lieutenant Millar, and without which I knew it would be impossible to visit the interior. From Jingsha I proceeded up the Karam, in an easterly direction, diverging thence up the Kussing Pánee in a N.E. direction, thence skirting the foot of the hills, through remarkably heavy bamboo-jungle. After a long march, we descended a low hill to the Lai Pánee, but at a higher point than any previously visited. The following day I commenced the ascent, passing during the day a small Mishmee village without a name, and halting on the slope of a hill in heavy tree-jungle. Commencing our march early next morning, we ascended and descended several considerable hills, and at noon reached Deeling, the Dilling, of Captain Wilcox. This is a small village, consisting of a few houses scattered in various directions; and opposite to it, on the great mountain Thumathaya, is another called Yeu: there is about this place a good deal of cultivation. It was here that I came upon the route previously followed by Captain Wilcox. This I followed as far as Ghaloom's: it is correctly described in that officer's memoirs on Assam and the neighbouring countries. Our halts were as follows:—On the third day, the bed of the Lohit; on the fourth, at the mouth of the Lung; on the fifth, at Ghaloom's, whose village has been removed to the banks of the Lohit, and at a distance of about one hour's march in advance from the old site. From Ghaloom's I proceeded to Khosha's, whose village is on the north bank of the Lohit. I crossed the river, which is here about forty yards wide—and, as usual, deep and tolerably rapid—on a bamboo raft, no one but the Mishmees venturing by the suspension canes, which are here stretched over a space of about eighty yards, and at a formidable height from the stream. From Khosha's I proceeded to Primsong's, whose village is at a much higher elevation than any of the others; but Primsong was, unfortunately, absent. This was the extreme point to which I was enabled to proceed; and after waiting three days for the arrival of the chief, I returned to Kosha's, where I met with Prinssong, who had just returned from a visit to Trusong, a chief whose village is far in the interior.

I had thus become acquainted with all the influential chiefs near our frontier; and by all I was received in a friendly and hospitable manner. In accordance with my original intentions, my attention was, in the first place, directed towards ascertaining whether the tea exists in this direction or not; and, as I

have already informed you, I have every reason to think that the plant is unknown on these hills. From what I have seen of the tea on the plains, I am disposed to believe that the comparative want of soil, due to the great inclination of all the eminences, is an insuperable objection to its existence.

As I before observed to you, during my stay at Jingsha, my curiosity had been excited by reports of an incursion of a considerable force of Lamas into the Mishmee country. It hence became, having once established a footing in the country, a matter of paramount importance to proceed farther into the interior, and, if possible, to effect a junction with these highly interesting people; but all my attempts to gain this point proved completely futile; no bribes, no promises, would induce any of the chiefs to give me guides, even to the first Mishmee village belonging to the Meyhoo tribe. I was hence compelled to content myself, for the present, with obtaining as much information as possible relative to the above report, and I at length succeeded in gaining the following, certainly rather meagre, account.

The quarrel, as usual, originated about a marriage-settlement between two chiefs of the Meyhoo and Tacen tribes: it soon ended in both parties coming to blows. The Meyhoo chief, Roolding, to enable him at once to overpower his enemies, and to strike at once at the root of their power, called in the assistance of the Lamas. From this country a force of seventy men, armed with matchlocks, made an invasion, and, as was to be expected, the Tacen Mishmees were beaten at every point, and lost about twenty men. The affair seems to have come to a close about September last, when the Lamas returned to their own country. Where it occurred I could gain no precise information, but it must have been several days' journey in advance of the villages I visited.

It was owing to the unsettled state of the country, resulting from this feud, that I could gain no guides from the Digaroos, without whose assistance in this most difficult country, I need scarcely say, that all attempts to advance would have been made in vain. These people very plausibly said, If we give you guides, who is to protect us from the vengeance of the Meyhoos when you are gone; and who is to insure us from a second invasion of the Lamas? Another thing to be considered is, the influence even then exercised over the Mishmees near our boundaries by the Singphos connected with the Dupha Gam; but from the renewal of the intercourse with our frontier station, there is every reason for believing that this influence is, ere this, nearly destroyed.

I was, after various attempts, reluctantly obliged to give up the affair, although I am by no means certain that, had I known of the delay that would take place before I met Captain Hannay, a longer sojourn in the hills would not have been attended with success. I returned by the same route, halting at Deeling, to enable me to ascend the great mountain Thumathaya, on the top of which I passed one night, and the ascent of which, in every respect, amply repaid me for all difficulties incurred. On my return, I visited Tapan Gam's* village, where I met several Singphos, who were engaged in the late troubles on the side of the Dupha, and which is reported to be the favourite haunts of a famous Singpho dacoit, Chún Yúng; thence, I returned to Jingsha.

The country traversed during the above journey consisted of a series of ascents and descents, as must always, evidently, be the case where the route follows the course of a considerable river; for difficulty it cannot well be surpassed, this again depending on the proximity of the route to the Lohit. The

* This chief is not worthy of any encouragement. He would feel this the more, owing to the proximity of his village to our boundary, and its easiness of access.

only comparatively easy portion is that between Dai Pánee and the place where we descended to the bed of the large river. The hills are invariably characterized by excessive steepness, and as the greater portion of the route winds round these eminences at some height above their bases, the marching is excessively fatiguing and difficult, to say nothing of its danger. In very many places, a false step would be attended with fatal consequences; in one place, in particular, upwards of an hour was consumed in traversing a sheer precipice, at a height of, at least, one hundred feet above the foaming bed of the Lohit; the only support being derived from the roots and stumps of trees and shrubs, and the angular nature of the face of the rock, which is, I believe, grey carbonate of lime.

The paths are of the very worst imaginable description—always excessively narrow, and overgrown by jungles in all directions. In very steep places, the descent is assisted by hanging canes, which afford good support. No attempt is ever made at clearing them of any obstruction; indeed, the natives seem to think that the more difficult the paths the better, a greater security being thus obtained from foreign invasion. Better paths do exist, and there is one in particular, on the north side of the Lohit, which is that commonly used by the Mishmees when carrying cattle back from the plains to their homes. But it was my fortune to be shown the very worst, although I escaped the cliff above alluded to, by following on my return another, but very circuitous route. Up to Ghaloom's old site, the hills are nearly entirely clothed with dense jungle, the points of some being covered with a coarse grass; thence, every step towards the eastward is accompanied by a most material improvement, the hills presenting a very pleasing and varied surface, and being only clothed with tree-jungle towards their bases. The extreme summits of the loftiest are naked and rugged.

The torrents which are passed between the foot of the hills and Ghaloom's, are the Tussoo (Dissú of Wilcox), which separates Thumathaya from Deeling, the Lung, and the O. Of these, the Lung is the only one not fordable; the Mishmees cross it by suspension canes; I preferred constructing a rude bridge, which, as the torrent is divided by huge boulders, was neither a difficult nor a very tedious affair. The Tid-ding, which is of considerable size, is on the right bank of the river. The rills are frequent, especially towards the foot of the hills. I only saw one waterfall of any magnitude near the Tussoo: the body of water is not great, but the height of the fall is certainly one hundred feet. The Lohit itself, beyond the Lung, is of no great size, the average breadth of the stream at that season being from forty to fifty yards; at Ghaloom's, its depth did not appear to exceed thirty feet: it is a curious fact, its temperature is lower than that of any of its tributaries. Although I have not seen the Dibong, judging from the comparatively small size of the Lohit, the probability is much in favour of the former carrying off the waters of the Tsan-poo. Primsong, indeed, informed me that the Lohit above the Ghaloom Pánee (Ghaloom Thee of Wilcox) is an insignificant mountain-stream.

Of the height of the various ridges surmounted, I can give no idea: the only thermometer I had was, unfortunately, broken before my arrival at the kúnd. The highest I visited was Lamplang-thaya; the next in height, Thumathaya: on both these, snow occasionally collects during the cold months. The western face of the latter is completely bare towards its summit, the eastern being covered with tree-jungle. Of the former, the upper third is completely naked; and two efforts to complete its ascent were fruitless.

Of the geology of these hills, I am, unfortunately, incompetent to judge;

nor was I ever enabled to make a satisfactory collection, owing to the impossibility of procuring additional carriage.

The subjects presented by the animal kingdom are certainly not extensive, either in number of species, or of individuals. I observed no wild quadrupeds, except monkeys, and an occasional squirrel; no tigers exist, but bears are represented as tolerably numerous.

Of the botany, it is not my intention here to give an extended account. It is sufficient to state, that it appears to have similar features with other portions of the Sub-Himáláyan ranges. I did not reach the region of fir trees, but I could plainly distinguish, by the telescope, the existence of very extensive forests on the loftier ranges to the eastward. The families that have the most numerous representatives are, *Compositæ*, *Urticæ*, *Balsaminæ*, *Cyathandiaceæ*, *Acanthaceæ*, *Graminæ*, and *Filices*. The most interesting, chiefly from their indicating elevation, or from their being usually associated with climates similar to that of northern Europe, are, *Ranunculaceæ*, including that valuable drug the *Mishmee-Tecta*, and the celebrated poison *Bee*; *Fumareaceæ*, *Violaceæ*, *Camelliaceæ*, *Hamamelidæ*, including the *Bucklandia* and *Sedgwickia*; *Gentianeæ*, *Vacciniaceæ*, *Campanulaceæ*, *Thymaleæ*, *Juglandææ*, *Cupuliferæ*. The most unique plants is a new genus of *Rafflesiaceæ*, like its gigantic neighbour of the Malayan Archipelago, a parasite, on the root of a species of vine.

The natives of this portion of the range, are divided into two tribes—*Tacen*, or *Digaroo*, and *Meyhoo*; these last tracing their descent from the *Dibong* *Mishmees*, who are always known by the term crop-haired. The *Meyhoos*, however, like the *Tacens*, preserve their hair, wearing it generally tied in a knot on the crown of their head. The appearance of both tribes is the same, but the language of the *Meyhoos* is very distinct; they are, perhaps, the more powerful of the two, but their most influential chiefs reside at a considerable distance from the lower ranges. The only *Meyhoos* I met with are those at *Deeling*, *Yeu* (a small village opposite *Deeling*, but at a much higher elevation), and *Tapan*. I need scarcely add, that it was owing to the opposition of this tribe, that *Captain Wilcox* failed in reaching *Lama*. The *Digarooos* are ruled by three influential chiefs, who are brothers—*Drisong*, *Khosha*, and *Ghaloom*: of these, *Drisong* is the eldest and the most powerful, but he resides far in the interior. *Primsong* is from a distant stock; and as the three brothers mentioned above are all passed the prime of life, there is but little doubt that he will soon become by far the most influential chief of his tribe. Both tribes appear to intermarry. The *Mishmees* are a small, active, hardy race, with the *Tartar* cast of features; they are excessively dirty, and have not the reputation of being honest, although, so far as I know, they are belied in this respect. Like other hill people, they are famous for the muscular development of their legs: in this last point, the women have generally the inferiority. They have no written language. Their clothing is inferior: it is, however, made of cotton, and is of their own manufacture; that of the men consists of a mere jacket, and an apology for a *dhoti*; that of the women is more copious, and at any rate, quite decent. They are very fond of ornaments, especially beads, the quantities of which they wear is very often quite astonishing. They appear to me certainly superior to the *A'bons*, of whom, however, I have seen but few. Both sexes drink liquor, but they did not seem to me to be so addicted to it as is generally the case with hill tribes: their usual drink is a fermented liquor made from rice, called *month*; this, however, is far inferior to that of the *Singphos*, which is really a pleasant drink.

Of their religion, I could get no satisfactory information: every thing is

ascribed to supernatural agency. Their invocations to their deity are frequent, and seem generally to be made with the view of filling their own stomachs with animal food. They live in a very promiscuous manner, one hundred being occasionally accommodated in a single house. Their laws appear to be simple, all grave crimes being judged by an assembly of Gams, who are, on such occasions, summoned from considerable distances. All crimes, including murder, are punished by fines; but if the amount is not forthcoming, the offender is cut up by the company assembled. But the crime of adultery, provided it be committed against the consent of the husband, is punished by death; and this severity may, perhaps, be necessary, if we take into account the way in which they live.

The men always go armed with knives, Lama swords, or Singpho *dhaos* and lances; and most of them carry cross-bows—the arrows for these are short, made of bamboo, and on all serious occasions are invariably poisoned with *bee*. When on fighting expeditions, they use shields, made of leather, which are covered towards the centre with the quills of the porcupine. Their lances are made use only for thrusting: the shafts are made either from the wood of the lawn (*Caryota urcns*), or that of another species of palma *juce*—they are tipped with an iron spike, and are of great use in the ascent of hills. The lance-heads are of their own manufacture, and of very soft iron. They have latterly become acquainted with fire-arms, and the chiefs have mostly each a firelock of Lama construction.

The implements of husbandry are very few and rude. They have no metal utensils of their own manufacture, all their cooking being carried on in square capacious stone vessels, which answer their purpose very well. The population is certainly scanty, and may be estimated as follows:—

Jingsha	50
Tapan	80
Deeling and Yeu	80
Ghaloom	80
Khasha	100
Primsong	70
	<hr/> 460

This must be considered as a rough estimate, and probably, is considerably exaggerated.

The number of villages, among which the above population is distributed, is seven; but it must be remembered, that there are two other villages, namely, Meerisao and Rulings, close to the Khashas. By far the greater number of villages appear to be located near the banks of the Lohit; I saw only one situated on the Leeng; while on the summits of Thumathaya, the villages Jingsha, Tapan, Deeling, and Yeu, consist of several houses, none, however, exceeding ten in number; and Ghaloom's, Khasha's, and Primsong's, consist each of a single house. The houses in the former case resemble a good deal those of the Singphos, and are of variable size; in the latter case, the house is of enormous length (this depending on the rank of the possessor), and capable of accommodating from eighty to 160 persons; all are built on machauns, constructed almost entirely with bamboo, divided into compartments, and thatched with the leaf of a marantaceous plant (arrow-root family) likewise found in Assam; this being again covered (at least, in some instances) with the leaves of a species of ratan. The leaf of the former answers its purpose admirably, both as to neatness and durability, and forms an excellent pro-

tection against the rain. Khasha's house is certainly 160 feet in length; it is divided into twenty apartments, all of which open into a passage: generally, it would appear on the right side of the house as one enters, along which the skulls and jawbones of the various cattle killed during the possessor's life-time are arranged. In each apartment there is a square fire-place, consisting merely of earth, about which the bamboos are cut away. As no exit for the smoke is allowed, the air of the interior is dense and oppressive, and often exceedingly painful to the eyes.

Their live-stock consist chiefly of hogs, mathoons, a noble animal intermediate between the bull and buffalo, and fowls. Of these the hogs are the most common—they are easily procurable; but they are not at all disposed to part with the fowls, which they say is the favourite food of the deity. I was hence frequently reduced to eat pork, which seemed to me, no doubt, on account of its vile feeding, very unwholesome. On my arrival at each village, a hog was killed as a matter of course, of which a portion was presented to me, and a portion to my people. In one case only a young mathoon was killed; in all these cases, the flesh is immediately cut up and devoured as soon as possible. Their cooking is very rude, chiefly consisting of minces. Chowrie-tailed cows are only to be met with farther in the interior. Their dogs are of the ordinary pariah kind. Cats are uncommon.

Among the skulls ranged in their houses, those of several other kinds of cattle occur, including the cows of the plains, and the buffalo; the remainder are procured entirely from Lama.

Their cultivation is scanty, apparently not sufficient to supply even their wants, and carried on in a very rude way. The most favourable places are of course selected, either on the slopes of the hills or on the occasionally more level patches, and joining the Lohit. The soil, in almost all cases, consists of a thin superstratum of vegetable mould. Some of the villages are in possession of a good sort of hill rice, but the chief cultivation is of *bobasa*,* *goomdan*,† or Indian corn, *khonee*,‡ and two or three still inferior grains. The villages situated at low elevations produce excellent yams and *aloos* of several kinds. They are unacquainted with wheat, barley, &c.; nor have they even taken the trouble to obtain potatoes. The capability of the country, up to the point to which I searched, is not great; but thence the landscape is at once sufficient to convince one that the improvement is rapid as one proceeds to the eastward.

Of *kance* a small quantity is cultivated, chiefly, however, for sale to the Singphos, although many of the natives are great opium-eaters. They cultivate a sufficient quantity of cotton for the manufacture of their own clothing, but it seems to be of inferior quality. Tobacco is in great request, still it does not seem to be regularly cultivated. Both sexes, young and old, are determined smokers; their pipes are chiefly of Singpho manufacture; the poor classes contenting themselves with those made from bamboo.

I should have mentioned that the produce of their fields is kept in small granaries, at some distance from their houses; and it is a regulation calculated to prevent quarrels, that each wife (for they tolerate polygamy) has her distinct granary. Their bridges have been well described by Capt. Wilcox;—the passage of that at Ghaloom's, which is full seventy yards in length, occupying from two to two and a-half minutes. The articles in the greatest request among them are salt, woollen clothing, printed cottons, and glass beads of various colours. Of the existence of salt, within their own boundaries, they

* *Eleusine caracana*.† *Tea woy*.‡ *Davallia* sp.

are unaware : generally they have none. Occasionally, they procure Lama rock-salt, which is (in bulk) of a reddish colour, from being mixed up with a red earthy substance somewhat aromatic. For these they exchange cloths of their own making, and their three staple articles, *mishmee-tecla*, *bee*, and *geithcoon*, which are, in fact, at present, the only valuable known products of the country.

With Lama they carry on an annual trade, which apparently takes place on the borders of either country. In this case *mishmee-tecla* is the staple article of the Mishmees, and for it they obtain *dhaos*, or straight long swords, of excellent metal, and often of great length ; copper pots, of strong, but rough make ; flints and steel, or rather steel alone, which are really very neat and good ; warm woollen caps, coarse loose parti-coloured woollen cloths, huge glass beads, generally white or blue ; various kind of cattle, in which Lama is represented as abounding, and salt. I cannot say whether the Lamas furnish flints with the steel implements for striking light ; the stone generally used for this purpose by the Mishmees, is the nodular production from Thumathaya — and this, although rather frangible, answers its purpose very well. With the Singphos they barter elephant's teeth (these animals being found in the lower ranges), for slaves, *dhaos*, and buffaloes.

With the Khamtees they appear to have little trade, although there is a route to the proper country of this people along the Ghaloom Pánee, or Ghaloom Thee of Wilcox's chart ; this route is, from the great height of the hills to be crossed, only available during the hot months.

With the inhabitants of the plains they carry on an annual trade, which is now renewed after an interruption of two years, exchanging cloths, Lama swords, spears, *mishmee-tecla*, *bee*, which is in very great request, and *gerthcana*, much esteemed by the natives for its peculiar and rather pleasant smell, for money (to which they begin to attach great value), cloths, salt, and beads : when a sufficient sum of money is procured, they lay it out in buffaloes and the country cattle.

With reference to their political relations, they were all—at least all those near our frontier—active supporters of the Dupha Gam, to whom they rendered very effectual assistance in the erection of stockades, although they declined fighting. Formerly, the Raja of Assam exercised almost exclusive control over them, entirely, as it appears, from making their most influential chiefs trifling presents of one or two buffaloes. With our Government their intercourse has, as I before mentioned, been entirely interrupted during the last two years ; at present, however, they appear inclined to pay all proper respect to the Assamese authorities. From the active assistance they rendered the Dupha Gam, and, in the second instance, to put an impediment in the way of the trade of slaves, it is obviously of importance to keep them in this friendly state, and this would be best done by adopting the plan followed during the times of the Rajas of this portion of Assam ; and with this view I would beg to direct your attention to Ghaloom, Khasha, and Primsong : of these three, Khasha is, perhaps, possessed of the greatest influence, but he is getting old and inactive. The same may be said of Ghaloom, his younger brother. The most active, ambitious, and enterprising man, is certainly Primsong, who is still young ; and as he evidently looks up to the possession of the chief authority among the Gams, any favour shown to him would render him a steady friend. He is the only chief I saw who is in the habit of visiting Lama. It was from materials given by him, that Capt. Wilcox drew up that portion of his map which has reference to the course of the Lohit, and it is

through him alone, that we may look forward to becoming acquainted with the country of the Lamas. He is, in fact, far superior to all the rest in talents and information; and, as a proof of his activity, he has just returned from the Hookum territory, where he saw Capt. Hannay, and whither he had no doubt followed the Dupha Gam. So long, indeed, as the Mishmees are in relation with the Singphos, so long will there be a ready way in which to dispose of slaves by the Singphos, a people on whom no dependence is to be placed. At the period of my visit to Khasha, I saw a slave who had been actually sold by Singphos residing within our territory, within the last six months. With the Dibong Mishmees they are, and always have been, engaged in a war of extermination. Of this tribe, both Mooghooos and Digarooos entertain the greatest fear: their inroads have caused the latter tribes to forsake their haunts on the Digaroo mountains, and I am told that at this time none are to be found to the westward of the Tid-ding. With the Lamas, as I have before observed, they are at present at rupture; and protection might be promised them against the inroads of either people, such protection being chiefly limited to the loan of old muskets and ammunition. It is chiefly owing to their proximity to the Lamas, that the country of the Mishmees, as being the most feasible route thither in this direction, is worthy of attention. It is obvious from all accounts, that the Lamas are a very superior race, and that they greatly resemble the Chinese. It would hence be highly desirable to open a trade between Upper Assam and Lama, and to this I really see no insurmountable objection. The great object to be first attained is personal communication with these people, and I have every reason to believe, that through the influence and aid of Primsong, who is well acquainted with them, I should be able to accomplish this. On this subject, however, I have already addressed you officially. Primsong, in the event of the non-consent of the other chiefs, has promised to take the responsibility on himself, and as the route he has promised to take me, leads across the termination of the Himálayas, and ends in some distance from the southern extremity of the valley, in which the inhabitants of this portion of Lama reside, he could necessarily act independently of them; almost all the Meyhoo chiefs, from whom the chief opposition is to be apprehended, being located along the Lohit to the westward of the junction of the Ghaloom Pánee. Having once gained access to the valley, a return could be effected along the banks of the Lohit, so as to materially increase our knowledge of that river. From my knowledge of the Mishmees, I am confident that the slightest care would ensure me from any attempts at treachery. Open hostilities they would never attempt, and as there would be no crossing of any considerable river, no attempts could be made, as they, the Meyhooos, appear to have intended in Capt. Wilcox's instance, on the party when subdivided. The hasty retreat of this officer has been attended with unfortunate results, in increasing the fear which the Digarooos entertain for the Meyhooos.

With reference to my making the attempt, I can only say, that sixty maunds of rice are already lodged within the hills, and my orders are only necessary to cause its transportation to the villages of Khasha, Ghaloom, and Primsong. Thus one great obstacle in all hill expeditions is already removed. Primsong has engaged to provide me with men for the transport of my carriage and the necessary presents; thus I shall run but little risk from detention, owing to the sickness or laziness of coolies. In short, the only thing likely to interrupt my progress will be sickness; but having once reached Primsong's, safety would be perhaps insured. I speak here in allusion to the season, the route

being, from the great height of the mountains to be crossed, only practicable during the rains. I shall close this portion of my letter with a few remarks on the Lamas, for which I am indebted to Primsong. He describes them as resembling the Chinese, whose peculiar manner of wearing their hair they adopt; the country is very populous, the houses well built, and the people are well supplied with grain, the staple one being rice. They are of a large stature, well clothed, wearing Chinese trowsers and shoes, navigating their rivers by means of boats, and using horses, of which they possess three varieties, as beasts of burthen. They possess, in addition, no less than seven kinds of cattle. They distil ardent spirits, and their manufactures, which are numerous, are said to be very superior.

On my arrival at Jingsha, I determined on crossing the country towards Beesa, having heard that tea existed in this direction. Leaving Jingsha, I proceeded up the Karan to the east, thence diverging to the south, along the now nearly dry bed of the Kamptee. During the march I passed one small Singpho village, and in the evening arrived at Onsa, the largest Singpho village I ever saw. On the following day I left for Suttoon, and after a march of three hours, halted beyond Suttoon close to the head of the Tenga Pánee. From this, on the following day, I proceeded crossing the Tenga Pánee, the course of which I followed for some distance, thence diverging to the S.W. towards the Minaboom range through excessively heavy bamboo jungle. On reaching the Muttock Pánee, I ascended its dry bed for some distance, until we reached the hills. This range, along which I proceeded some distance, is entirely sandstone, and in no part exceeds five hundred feet in height; thence descended and arrived at the Meerap Pánee, in the bed of which we halted. The next day carried me, after a long march, to Beesa, the course first lying down the Meerap Pánee; thence to the westward, and through a very low and uninteresting and nearly uninhabited country. We emerged from the jungle about a mile and a-half above Beesa, to which place our course lay along the nearly dry bed of the formerly larger now small Dihing. This river, which up to last year drained a great portion of the Singpho country on this side of the Patkaye range, is now nearly dry, its waters having taken a new course into Kamroop, and thence into the Booree Dihing. It is now only navigable for small boats as far as the Degaloo Goham's village, which is but a short distance from its mouth.

The valley occupied by the Khakhoo Singphos, which I had thus crossed, is bounded to the N.E. by the Mishmee mountains, and to the S.W. by the Minaboom range; it is of a triangular form, and not of any great extent: it is drained by the Tenga Pánee. The whole valley is comparatively high, and may be considered as a low table-land: it is incomparably the finest part of our territory inhabited by Singphos, that I have yet seen: between Itusa and Luttora, I passed, although it was a short march, five large villages; and whatever the case may be with the other portions of our Singpho territory, this valley is very populous and highly flourishing. Luttora is a village of no great size: formerly Luttora Gam was the chief of the whole valley; but his followers, since the affair of the Dupha Gam, have divided themselves between Itusa and Ittanshantan Gams, who are friendly to our Government.

From Itasa Gam I met great attention; from Luttora Gam, until lately an avowed enemy to our Government, I received a visit, being the first he ever paid to any officer. He made the usual professions of submission; but on my telling him that he should send in his submission to the officers at Sadiyá, he replied very quietly, that he must first communicate with the Dupha Gam.

(Latterly, I understand that he has sent his submission in to the political agent.) He was attended by a considerable number of men, armed with lances and dhaos. He is a large, ruffianly-looking man, nearly blind, and, for a Singpho, very dirty. He was attended by an adherent of the Dupha Gam, who had just returned from Hookum. This man descanted on the general satisfaction given to the chiefs about Hookum by the presents of Capt. Hannay, and he said that all the chiefs had agreed to bury the remembrance of all former feuds in oblivion.

The chief cultivation of the valley is that of *ahoo dhan*, the fields of which are numerous and extensive.

The manners of the Khakhoos are the same as those of the other Singphos; they are represented, however, as excelling these in treachery and cruelty. I met with no opposition on the journey, although I was attended by only sixteen Donaniers, and although, as I have ascertained, my adoption of this route caused great offence to the chiefs, one of whom sent a letter of remonstrance to the officers at Sadiyá. They have a great number of Assamese slaves, and there is but little doubt that the practice of slave-selling still exists among them. In fact a Donanier, from Chykwás, was actually obliged to place himself under my protection. None of the villages are stockaded. Luttora is on a strong site, being built on a steep eminence nearly surrounded by two small streams; and as the ascent is steep, although not great, it is difficult of access, and might be well defended.

I gained no clue to the actual existence of the tea, although the yellow soil was not unfrequent towards the head of the Tenga Pánee. The Minaboom range, as I have above observed, is of no considerable height; it is covered with tree-jungle, among which occurs a species of dammai, a magnolia, and one or two species of oak.

* On arriving at Beesa, I heard that Mr. Bruce was at Fingree, and as that gentleman had previously expressed a wish that I should give my opinion on his mode of tea culture, I immediately determined on proceeding thither: with this view I left for Rapoo, which I reached in two ordinary marches: there visited the tea, and then left for Rupadoo. Here also I visited the tea, which is abundant, appearing to me the best of that produced in the Singpho territory: the soil is precisely the same, in all its external characters, as that of the other tea localities.

The tea plant being certainly adapted to some degree of shade, the free exposure to the sun seems wrong in principle, evidently producing a degree of coarseness in the leaves, totally incompatible, I presume, with the production of fine-flavoured teas.

From this place I proceeded through heavy jungle, uninhabited except by elephants, for two days, literally cutting my way where the tracks of the elephants were not available owing to their direction. Our course being determined by that of the Dibora, on the evening of the second day we arrived at Choakree Ting, in the Muttock country, and halted on the Rolea Pánee. The third day, after a very long march of nearly twenty miles, carried me close to Runga gurrah. On reaching this, I found that Major White was expected daily, but that Mr. Bruce had already returned to Sadiyá.

I had the pleasure of accompanying Major White, three days after my arrival, to Tingree, from which place we returned direct to Sadiyá, the march occupying three days.

The greater part of Muttock, which I had thus an opportunity of seeing, may be characterised as capable of producing tea, the soil being in almost every

instance of that yellow colour, hitherto found to be so characteristic of the tea localities. To this the only exceptions exist in the swampy ravines, which are occasionally of great extent. The better portions consist of rather high plains, covered with tall coarse grasses, and intersected here and there with narrow strips of jungle. It may be considered as a comparatively open country; the villages are numerous, and the people satisfied. Altogether, Muttock may be considered as a well-governed, flourishing district. But on this point I need not detain you, as the nature of the district is sufficiently well known.

The villages passed between Beesa and Muttock are few; the first is a small temporary village occupied by Nagas, about ten miles from Beesa. The next is Dhompooan, a large Singpho village, half-way between the Naga village and Rapoo; Russoo; and, lastly, Rupadoo. Between this and Choakee Ting, no villages occur.

DESSAR.

AN EPISODE IN THE ROMANCE OF ANTAR.

BY M. A. CARDIN DE CARDONNE.

THE warlike tribe of Havazen was ruled by King Dureyd, son of Sarma, whose exploits were celebrated throughout Arabia. Not far from the country inhabited by the Havazenites lived another tribe, equally numerous, equally rich in flocks—the tribe of Damar. For a long time rivals, their sanguinary contests had been without any decisive results, until at length the terrible arm of Dureyd triumphed over the children of Damar. At the head of his warriors, the son of Sarma suddenly fell upon his enemy's camp; the Prince of Damar, with a thousand of his horsemen, was slain, and his horses, camels, and sheep became the booty of the victorious Havazenites, who transported the whole wealth of the vanquished to their tribe, with a vast number of slaves, singing as they went the praises of the redoubtable son of Sarma.

Amongst the captives, Dureyd observed a child of noble aspect, whose father had perished in the action in defence of his tribe. Dureyd took upon himself the education of this orphan, whose name was Dessar, the son of Rúk. The youth, as he grew up, showed himself worthy of the kindness of his benefactor; under the guidance of the son of Sarma, and mounted on his steed, he acquired a proficiency in the art of war, and became one of the most formidable warriors of Arabia. Bolder than a lion in the fight, fleetier than a horse in the course, whether he fought hand to hand with his foe, or, on his foaming courser, darted upon him with the velocity of lightning, victory never deserted the young hero; and the vigour of his arm had acquired him considerable wealth ere he had fully attained the age of manhood. Scarcely a day passed in which he did not signalize his courage in some new expedition, and slaves, sheep, horses, and camels, in prodigious numbers, were the prize of his valour. He loved above all things to carry off, in the obscurity of the night, the flocks of his enemies. Disdaining other booty, a valuable horse was the only article he thought worthy of appropriating to himself, and whenever he heard an encomium upon any renowned courser, however remote might be the residence of its master, and whatever his power, the son of Rúk enjoyed no rest until he had borne off the noble animal, returning to his tribe mounted on his prize, amidst the exulting shouts of his companions.

Dessar learned that in the tribe of Colvild there was a superb horse, no less remarkable for its swiftness than the beauty of its shape: it belonged to Bessam, the son of Mesrûr. Kokeb was the name of the animal; it was of excellent breed, and the envy of all the Bedouins of the time; kings had even sent to obtain it from its master, but no offer could prevail upon him to part with it. More than once, Bessam had been indebted to it for his life; more than once, he would have sunk under his foes had not Kokeb, swifter than the flight of the ring-dove, carried him beyond the reach of danger. He had become dearer to his master than the apple of his eye, and the son of Mesrûr, had he been reduced to the alternative, would rather have abandoned his wife, his daughter, and his wealth, than the companion of his dangers, the saviour of his days, the star of his glory.

No sooner had the renown of this celebrated courser reached the ears of Dessar, than he started immediately for the tribe of Colvild, bore off the courser which he coveted, and returned safely to his tribe, amongst whom the sight of the superb animal excited universal admiration.

A sense of the kindness he had experienced at the hands of Dureyd had sunk deeply into the heart of the son of Rúk. Without listening to the congratulations of his brethren in arms, he hastened to the tent of Dureyd, and offered him the courser of which he was now master, as a token of his gratitude. "No," said the son of Sarma; "keep this fruit of your expedition; you alone are worthy of it." Kissing the hand of his benefactor, and penetrated with this fresh mark of his generosity, Dessar retired to his tent with his prize, which far surpassed any steed his sword had hitherto acquired. His comrades crowded about him to testify their joy at his success. "Friends," said the son of Rúk, with a deep sigh, "speak no more of this exploit; if I have brought away a steed from the tribe of Colvild, I have left my heart there." Every one manifested surprise, and a strong desire to learn the adventures of his journey; Dessar, after calling for drink, began his narrative in these terms:

"After leaving our tribe, I marched for some time without resting, and halted not until I drew near the country inhabited by the tribe of Colvild. There I sat down, and began to ruminate upon the best means of accomplishing the design I had formed. Whilst engaged in these reflexions, scheme after scheme crossed my mind: before I could determine upon one, a gazelle passed near me. I pursued it, and pierced it with my javelin, lighted a fire, roasted it, and satisfied the cravings of hunger therewith. Then (in pursuance of a plan I had resolved upon) I took the blood of the animal, and mixing it with earth, rubbed it over my face and body. When the sun had dried this dye upon my skin, I became to all appearance a hideous mulatto; I rent my dress, and under the aspect of a weak and timid slave, but with the heart of a lion, I approached the camp of the tribe of Colvild. It began to grow dark; I passed amongst the tents, affecting great feebleness; I appeared scarcely able to support myself; at length, as if oppressed by fatigue, I sat down on the side of the road, imploring the compassion of the passers-by, crying, 'Have pity upon a poor sick stranger.'

"I was seated near a large tent; it was that of Bessam, the son of Mesrûr. Whilst I continued to counterfeit sickness, and to bewail my pretended misfortunes, I beheld a young damsel at the door of the tent; she was clad in the simplest taste—but, oh! my friends, she appeared more dazzling to my eyes than the moon in her fourteenth day. She held in her hand a piece of bread, to give to the poor creature whose complaints had reached her ear; but no sooner

had she beheld me, than she was seized with terror; the bread dropped from her hand, and I heard her exclaim: 'God of the sacred mansion, I commend myself to you!' 'My dear Sada,' said her mother, alarmed in her turn; 'What is the matter? Why invoke the Deity?' 'Oh, mother,' replied Sada; 'that beggar has frightened me; I could not have believed that there existed so frightful a mulatto; I should have fainted, if your presence had not supported me.'

"By the honour of the Arabs, who are scrupulous observers of their word, I swear, my friends, that no sooner had I heard the sound of her voice, than I was no longer myself—my very soul seemed to have fled. The beauty of her figure, the sweetness of her voice, the voluptuous outline of her form, her whole aspect, ravished my senses. Though she disappeared in the tent, her image was still present to my view. I had forgotten the horse—the sole object of my journey; I thought only of the charming Sada; I had become a fool—a mere idiot—when I perceived her father mounted on the incomparable Kokeb.

"Surrounded with his slaves, Bessam was returning from a party, and appeared to be under the influence of wine. Arrived at his tent, he dismounted, and commanding his slaves to take care of his horse, he went in to his wife.

"The sight of this magnificent steed restored me to myself, and re-inspired me with courage. I noticed the spot whither they led it: I waited till all the people of the tribe were buried in slumber; the slaves of Bessam soon fell asleep; a deep silence prevailed throughout the camp, and the fire was extinguished in every tent. I approached the animal, unloosened it, led it quietly out of the camp, and leaping on its back, plunged into the desert with the rapidity of lightning. I know not what took place afterwards in the tent of Bessam; I arrived safely here; but, oh! my friends, I feel that I can no longer exist; such is the violence of my love, and I am debarred even from the poor consolation of hope; for how can I now return to the tribe of Colvild; how, after the wrong inflicted upon Bessam, dare I demand the hand of his daughter?"

Dessar ceased. He seemed overwhelmed with grief. "Valiant son of Rúk," said the most judicious of his comrades, "do not be depressed with sorrow, for there still may be hope. Go to Dureyd, and prevail upon him to ask for you, in his own name, the daughter of Bessam: we shall then see what answer he will give."

These words consoled in some degree the son of Rúk, who filled the goblets afresh, and they drank joyously till the close of day; and when evening came, Dessar sought Dureyd, avowed his passion for the daughter of Bessam, and, conformably to the suggestion of his comrades, besought him, with tears, to demand her himself. Dureyd consented, and even promised Dessar that if the son of Mesrúr refused his request, to carry off his daughter by force at the head of his whole tribe, and bestow her upon him as his wife. Dessar was revived by this pledge, and kissing the hand of Dureyd, returned to his tent in a transport of hope and love.

Next day, Dureyd sent for a Sheikh, whom he knew to be a man of skill and discretion, explained to him the course he was to pursue, and wrote with his own hand the following letter to the son of Mesrúr: "It has ever been my desire, oh Bessam, to see harmony prevail amongst the Arabs. By giving the hand of your daughter to the youth whom I have brought up, you will secure my support and his; he is a brave man, whose valour is unquestionable, and who laughs at danger. It was he who, disguised as a mendicant, robbed

you of your steed : judge by this exploit what he is capable of doing. He saw your daughter, and was smitten with her charms. You should thank Heaven for this : it is a pledge of your good fortune. If you will give him your daughter in marriage, your horse shall be restored, and with it, sheep without number, and whatever you may desire, which I possess, shall be yours ; and eternal friendship shall unite the valiant tribes of Colvild and Havazen."

Dureyd gave this letter in charge to the Sheikh, who mounted his horse and hastened to the tribe of Colvild.

Since the loss of his courser, the son of Mesrûr had not closed his eyelids. For three days he had refused all nourishment ; the only solace he found had been in beating the slave who had charge of the horse. He scoured the country around, interrogated every traveller on the highways, continually asking " Where is my Kokeb ? " But no one had seen it ; no one could give him any tidings of it ; and Bessam was beginning to sink into despair, when the envoy of Dureyd appeared before him.

The son of Mesrûr testified the greatest joy when he learned that Kokeb would be restored to him, and without travel or fatigue. He accepted the proposal of the prince of the Havazenites without hesitation, and to evince the boundlessness of his satisfaction, he gave a magnificent entertainment to the Sheikh, who was the bearer of the letter from the son of Sarma, inviting thereto all his relatives and friends, to whom he imparted the glad tidings which Dureyd's messenger had brought.

The guests were still seated at table, when Bessam went to the apartment of his wife and daughter, to communicate to them the letter he had received, and the demand made by Dureyd of the hand of Sada for Dessar the son of Rûk, his adopted son. But scarcely had he ended reading the letter, when Sada burst into tears, and smote her face with such violence, that the blood flowed copiously. " Oh father," she exclaimed, " will you, for the sake of your horse, consign me to a demon, the most hideous of monsters ? He can be no other than one of those genii who revolted against the Prophet Solomon. I swear by him who knows no distinction betwixt time and eternity, whose omnipotence causes the rain to descend, and the parched earth to be re-clothed with verdure, that there is not a being in this world more frightful than that man. The evening I beheld him, my very blood curdled in my veins ; his horrible image is incessantly before my eyes, and banishes sleep during the night. Till the morning dawns, the form of this demon haunts me without intermission, and keeps me in such a state of horror, that every moment I am quitting my couch to seek the protection of the Almighty. O my father, if you promise me to such a husband, I will seek a deliverance from this hateful existence by my own hand." At these words, her tears redoubled, and she sunk upon her mother's bosom. " How ? my dear Sada," said her father ; " whence these tears ? The envoy of Dureyd has drawn a very different portrait of the son of Rûk : he is a young and rich warrior." " The envoy has deceived you, father," she replied : " I saw the monster with my own eyes ; and if you determine upon surrendering me, I will fly into the desert ; I am ready to do all I can to please you, but it is impossible that I can be the wife of a wicked spirit."

Bessam was not prepared for this refusal on the part of his daughter, and her words threw him into great perplexity. He consulted with his wife what reply should be made to the Prince of the Havazenites, whose worth he appreciated, and whose animosity he dreaded. He returned to his guests, but gaiety had deserted his heart ; he was pensive and sad. When the repast was over, he

thus addressed the envoy of Dureyd : " Illustrious Sheikh, of the tribe of Havazen, return to the son of Sarma : tell him that we accept his proposal with gratitude ; but that my daughter has seen Dessar, whose person has terrified her, and her fears cannot be overcome. Let Dessar come himself, accompanied by some noble cavaliers—not in the disguise of a vile slave, but as the adopted son of Dureyd. I will then place my daughter in a palankeen, with some of her relations, and we will go to meet Dessar, when my daughter can see him through the curtains of her palankeen. Possibly this invincible antipathy may then disappear from her heart ; but if her repugnance cannot be overcome, let not the illustrious son of Rúk be offended, or be less our friend ; for he must know the weakness of a woman's mind."

Such was the reply which Bessam made to the envoy of Dureyd. The latter, taking leave of the son of Mesrúr, returned to report to his master the result of his mission. When Dureyd had heard it, he sent for Dessar, and acquainted him with the consent of Bessam and the repugnance of Sada. " She may well be excused," said the son of Rúk, " for my aspect, when I appeared to her, was hideous enough ; but she shall now see me in my true form. Crown all your favours, my father, by deigning to accompany me, and thus show that I am really your son." Dureyd willingly acceded to the request of his young friend, and departed with him on the following day, attended by fifty horsemen chosen from among the bravest of the tribe of Havazen.

Dessar was mounted on the fiery Kokeb, and on this superb courser, impetuous as the north wind, and swifter than the clouds, the son of Rúk seemed to be straitened in the immensity of the desert. Already had the tents of Havazen disappeared, and solitude reigned on all sides, when, from the deep forest of Mikaf, an enormous lion rushed forth ; his mane reached the earth, and swept the sandy plain ; his eyes glared with fury, and his echoing roar seemed the signal of death. At the sight, the attendants of Dureyd pressed one against another, each eager to attack the monster. " No," exclaimed the son of Rúk, " Stay, I will singly contend with him." " My son," interposed Dureyd, " be not carried away by the temerity of youth ; this is no ordinary lion ; this is not one of those which your arm has hitherto quelled." " Father," replied Dessar, " feel no apprehension on my account : I have never known fear. Without armour will I fight this monster, and I wish you to be witness of my victory."

At these words Dessar leaped from his courser, took off his helmet and his cuirass, and, scymetar in hand, rushed towards his foe : the lion, bristling his mane, gathering himself up, stretching out his long paws, and whetting his terrible claws on the earth, was about to dart upon his prey ; but Dessar allowed him no time for it : with the velocity of lightning, and with a vigorous arm, he struck him a desperate blow just between the eyes, which stretched him on the sand ; and he then calmly wiped his bloody sword upon the mane of the expiring monster. " Illustrious son of Rúk," cried Dureyd, in transport, " I perceive that I have found in you an object worthy of my care ; accept my congratulations ; your valour adds to my glory, and your renown will be the consolation of my old age."

They resumed their journey, and had but half the distance to go, when a thick cloud of dust appeared on the horizon. A numerous troop soon appeared, amongst whom could be distinguished two hundred horsemen of the tribe of Haris, who were returning from a distant excursion, conveying to their camp five hundred camels, the spoil of a hostile tribe. The tribes of Haris and Havazen had long been disunited by ancient feuds, and the son of Sarma

encountered in these two hundred horsemen so many implacable enemies of a chief, who had often vanquished them. Dessar, as soon as he recognized them, exclaimed, "My friends, behold the camels doomed to augment the dowry of my bride. Wait here for me : I will go and chastise these robbers." "Do you not observe by their arms," cried Dureyd, "that they are of the tribe of Haris? If they triumph over you, they will abuse their victory; take with you, my son, some of our horsemen, who will follow and protect you." "Oh no," replied Dessar, "no one but myself shall attack these wretches." "Well," cried Dureyd, "if your resolution is taken, I will be your auxiliary." "Master," said the son of Rúk, "I cannot lead, but must follow you; be you still my guide and my support." With this they galloped off together, the sand of the desert rising up in clouds under their coursers' feet. Uttering a shout like the thunder, when it roars from a dark cloud, Dureyd attacked the right, and Dessar the left of the Harisites.

As soon as the latter had perceived the feeble force of the Havazenites, they halted, and made arrangements to carry off their arms and horses, confident in their own strength, and feeling assured of an easy victory. But when they saw two of the party daring to attack them alone, they were astonished at their audacity; terror then seized them, and it was in vain they attempted to offer resistance; Dureyd and Dessar dealt about their blows; fire itself was less terrible; death attended them wherever they moved, and the affrighted Harisites were speedily obliged to seek safety by a shameful flight: there is a difference between the wolf and the lion; a greater still between a pebble and a diamond, between a staff and a scymetar.

An hour had scarcely elapsed since the commencement of the contest, before the sons of Sarma and of Rúk had no longer any enemies to encounter; half of them had fallen beneath the arms of the two warriors; the rest had been dispersed, and were fugitives in the desert. Dureyd singly would resist a thousand warriors; singly would he defy their lances pointed against him; for had he not been the bravest of the brave, the Arabs would not have surnamed him the "thunderbolt of war." Dessar approximated to him in strength and valour: and if the son of Sarma could have an equal, it was in the warrior trained by himself, that he found a rival worthy of him.

Dessar confided to his slaves the camels he had made prize of, and which he destined as the dowry of his bride; but, as generous as they were valiant, the two victors distributed the rest of the booty amongst their companions. They then retired from the scene of their triumph, and returning to their route, soon arrived in the country adjoining that where the tribe of Colvild dwelt. Night enveloped the horizon, and they halted. The son of Sarma despatched one of his retinue to Bessam to announce his arrival, and the Havazenites prepared for the approaching interview with the Ameer of Colvild. They all divested themselves of their armour, and put on rich dresses of silk. A robe sparkling with gold composed the dress of the son of Rúk; a long turban covered his head, and enhanced the beauty of his figure. In the flower of his age, the pupil of Dureyd was adorned with the graces of youth; his whole person had an air of greatness about it, and when he removed his helmet or lifted up the vizor, and showed his countenance, it was as if the full moon had beamed forth in all her brightness.

The cavalier sent by the son of Sarma to the Ameer Bessam arrived at break of day in the tribe of Colvild. The news of the approach of the prince of Havazen spread through the tribe, and each individual, partaking of the joy of the son of Mesrúr, prepared to receive so illustrious a guest in a manner worthy

of him : the whole tribe exulted at having a friend and an ally in one whose glory had filled all Arabia.

As soon as the news reached the ear of Bessam, he went to his daughter to announce to her the approach of her future husband, and that the time had arrived to meet him according to agreement. "Oh father," said she, with tears in her eyes, "wherefore do you wish that I should meet him? I shall not have the courage to expose myself as a spectacle in a palankeen, and make the whole tribe witnesses of my consent or my refusal. I conjure you, father, to spare me this trial, for I cannot support the idea of it." "No," replied, Bessam : "I made this proposal myself, and engaged in my own name the son of Rúk to come hither; how can I now retreat from my engagement and violate my word? Will he not accuse me of having insulted him, and of conspiring with you to deceive him? The prince of the Havazenites is equal in power to king Numan, and if we imitate him, what would not the unhappy tribe of Colvild have to dread?" "Well, then," replied Sada, "since I must meet the son of Rúk, suffer me, father, to put on my brother's armour : I will lower the vizor of my helmet, and under this disguise, I will march at your side; let the palankeens go empty, the curtains be down, as if I was within, with my relatives, so that all eyes may be turned in that direction. Then shall I be in a condition to notice the man whom you wish I should marry, and I will declare to you without reserve the sentiment he inspires me with."

Bessam consented to the wish of his daughter. Sada covered her delicate limbs with the heavy armour of her brother, and under this strange garb, the most beautiful of women appeared the most graceful of warriors.

Already had the prince of Havazen, the son of Rúk, and their escort, reached the tents of Colvild. The whole tribe had come out to meet them, crowding to obtain a sight of the features of the celebrated Sheikh, the son of Sarma. At the head of their cavaliers advanced the chiefs of the tribe, who came to compliment the prince of Havazen. "Mighty Sheikh of the Arabs," they exclaimed, "welcome to the children of Colvild; deprive them not of your honourable friendship; suffer not the humour of a woman to interrupt the union between two valiant tribes." "Illustrious companions of Bessam," replied Dureyd, "no : the alliance which exists between us shall not be disturbed by so frivolous a cause; peace shall ever be maintained between the generous children of Colvild and of Havazen."

At these words, the troops formed themselves into two lines; in the centre were arranged the rich palankeens of the daughter of Bessam and her relations, and Dessar already believed himself near her whose charms had subdued his heart. Marching by the side of Dureyd, the son of Rúk was the object of every eye; in his magnificent garb, he eclipsed all the warriors who surrounded him; his figure had all the elasticity of a flexible branch; his gait was full of grace and dignity. Every one admired his manly beauty, and the inhabitants of Colvild, both men and women, might be heard saying to each other, "By the Holy House! if that is Dessar, he is a gallant cavalier; if he remains in the tribe, discord will prevail amongst the women and girls."

In her brother's armour, the vizor lowered, the beautiful Sada cast an anxious glance at all the warriors around the son of Sarma. She tried to discover him who was to become her husband, and amongst the soldiers of Havazen, it was to Dessar that the daughter of Bessam awarded the palm of beauty. From that moment, her fate was decided: "Oh father," said she, in a low voice, "if that is the son of Rúk—if that is he whom you design for me, let him be welcome; but to him alone can I give my heart. If any other war-

rior is destined to be my husband, speak no more of marriage; I can never consent to it." "Repress your impatience," replied her father; "you shall soon know the son of Rúk." At these words, advancing between the two lines of troops, "My lord," said Bessam, to the prince of the Havazenites, "condescend to present to us Dessar, your pupil, that my daughter may know her husband, and decide; for you know that ladies have an extraordinary mode of judging, and that we must conform to their weakness. He had hardly concluded these words, when Dessar advanced. "My lord," cried he, "I am the son of Rúk: it is I who have entreated you to bestow upon me your daughter. If you deign to crown my wishes, Dessar will for ever be the servant of your house; but if you reject my suit, happiness will flee from me, and I shall return to my country in despair." A deep silence prevailed; all awaited with impatience the answer of the father of Sada, and the anxiety of the heart of Dessar seemed to have infected the minds of all the bystanders. "No, son of Rúk," exclaimed in his turn the prince of Colvild; "you shall not set out in despair, it is to you alone that my daughter will give the name of husband." At these words, a thousand voices were heard, and to the silence of apprehension succeeded the clamorous expression of universal joy. Dessar was at the highest pitch of happiness; he offered to Bessam the camels which he took from the Harisites. "My lord," said he, "here is a portion of your daughter's dowry; be pleased to accept for the expenses of our nuptials this slight tribute, which has been acquired by our arms, and which my gratitude offers you."

At the same time, Kokeh was restored to his master; the son of Mesrúr, in recovering his courser, the object of his greatest affection, experienced the most lively joy, and on beholding it again, he forgot all the grief the loss of it occasioned him: the happiness of the present effacing the remembrance of past sufferings.

In the mean time, they bent their steps to the tent of the Emir Bessam. There a splendid entertainment awaited the illustrious guests. The Prince of Havazen, and his adopted son, were treated with more magnificence than by their own people, and during seven whole days, banquets and festivals succeeded without intermission in the tribe of Colvild.

The seventh day, the son of Rúk reached the summit of his desires. His marriage was celebrated with great pomp, amidst universal joy; and the most beautiful of the daughters of Arabia was united to the most gallant of its warriors. During three days, fresh rejoicings commemorated this happy event. Bessam would have wished to detain still longer his son-in-law, and his new ally; but Dureyd would not prolong a visit which had become burdensome to the children of Colvild.

The tenth day, he took leave of Bessam. The beautiful Sada, seated in a rich palanquin, bid adieu to her family and her companions, and marching by her side, the son of Surma and the son of Rúk, surrounded by their cavaliers, set out upon their return to the tents of Havazen.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of this Society was held on the 3rd of February, the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., in the chair.

A letter from Professor Duncan Forbes was read, giving an account of a Persian MS. catalogue of books, which he had presented to the Society. This catalogue contained a list of about two thousand Arabic, Persian, and Hindu works, many of which were unknown in this country, even by name. It was supposed to be the catalogue of the library of some Indian prince, as some of the books were described as being "in the old chest belonging to his august and sublime highness." On the first fly-leaf, the name of "Perzada Kole" occurred; but whether this was intended for the owner of the library was not clear. The donor was of opinion that it was very desirable to trace out the library referred to, if possible, as many of the books mentioned in the catalogue were extremely rare; particularly the *Chronicles of Tabari*, in the original Arabic; and the *Mustafa Nameh*, or History of Islamism, described as being in the metre of the *Shah Nameh*, and nearly twice the size of that work. Several books were also mentioned as translations from Aristotle, Plato, and other wise men of Greece; all of which would doubtless be highly interesting.

The two following papers were then read at the meeting :—

1. "An account of the Kānphatis of Cutch; by Lieut. T. Postans, of the Bombay army." The writer had personally visited the head-quarters of this religious sect, situated on a lofty hill, at a place called Danodhar, about twenty miles S.W. of Bhooj, and comprising a large range of buildings, surrounded by a fortified wall. Here they formed a kind of brotherhood, after the manner of the Hospitallers, dispensing food, and affording shelter to all applicants, without distinction of creed, country, or caste. To enable them to meet the expenses of their charity, the Kānphatis possess the revenue of about twenty villages, in various parts of Cutch, acquired by purchase or original grant; and although, in times of scarcity, the demands upon them were often large, the fraternity were rich. The internal arrangements at Danodhar were on an extensive scale: in one building, four immense cauldrons were erected for the purpose of cooking rice; and in another large building, the guests partook of the food: opium, in certain portions, was also distributed. The establishment of the Kānphatis was of ancient origin; the word literally signified "ear-torn," and had been applied to them in consequence of their wearing immense ornaments in the ears, which stretched the lobe to an unsightly degree. The office of *peer*, or superior of the Kānphatis, is a post of consideration, and attained by election, though nominally under the patronage of the Rajah of Cutch. The brotherhood are strictly enjoined to celibacy, to which they rigidly adhere; and the whole system of the order bears a remarkable analogy to the monastic institutions of continental Europe.

Professor Wilson observed, that the sect of Yogis called Kanphatis appeared to have been once a very powerful body, probably in the early part of the Christian era. They had been considered the authors of the Cave-temple of Salsette, as many of the figures in those excavations had the distinctive ornament of the Kānphatis in their ears. In many parts of India similar fraternities were to be found, forming a sort of political union, like the Mendicant

institutions of Christianity. He believed the Kánphatis were not now the most flourishing order of the kind existing in India.

2. "A description of the ruins of Gúmli, in Kattywar, by Capt. George le Grand Jacob, of the Bombay army." Gúmli was the ancient Rajpoot capital of Jeitwár, on the coast of Gujarat. The ruins contain many exquisite specimens of Hindú art, infinitely superior, the writer remarks, to any of the present day. A small palace is described as being the most beautiful specimen of Hindu architecture he had ever seen; and a temple is mentioned as a *chef-d'œuvre*, which the traveller should not be beguiled of the treat of seeing by the difficulty of approaching it through the surrounding thick jungle. The remains of this temple disclosed sculptured figures, whose boldness of relief, chasteness of outline, and correctness of proportion, betokened a high degree of skill and taste. The figures were arranged in parallel compartments, each separated from the other by wreaths of heads, minute figures, &c. At the base were elephants in full relief, their trunks entwined in combat, forming buttresses to the temple; above them were numerous figures of gods and goddesses, men and women, lions, tigers, monkeys, musicians, dancers, wrestlers, &c., rising tier above tier to the summit. It was to be regretted, the writer observed, that these superb ruins were fast crumbling into dust; trees and creepers had fastened their destroying grasp in various quarters. Some curious legends respecting the destruction of the city were referred to. Its history during the ages attributed to it was now comprised in a mere register of the kings who reigned in it. The authentic cause of its fall was generally considered to be the invasion of a Mahomedan army from Scind, about A.D. 1313.

Henry Laver, Esq., was elected a resident member.

17th of Feb.—A general meeting was held this day; W. Butterworth Bayley, Esq., in the chair. Colonel Briggs drew the attention of the meeting to three beautiful portraits of Sir Anthony and Sir Robert Sherley, the Lady Theresia, wife of the latter, and to a bust of the former, and said that they were the property of Lord Western, who had most liberally been at the expense and risk of sending them from his seat in Essex, purposely that they might be exhibited to the Society that day. The incidental circumstance, which had led his lordship to make so kind an offer, was his lordship's being in possession of a Persian picture, the one then over the fire-place, the subject of which had not been satisfactorily explained; but which he (Col. Briggs) hoped to be able to do. This picture, as well as the others, had come into his lordship's possession through his connexion with the family of the Sherleys; and his lordship having also mentioned his having some papers relating to that interesting family, which he offered to the perusal of Colonel Briggs, he had been induced to draw up, from them and other sources, a biographical notice of the Sherleys, intending to read it to the meeting that day. He feared, however, that the paper was too long to admit of its being read in full; he would, therefore, confine himself to such extracts as he considered were of the most interest.

The extracts read to the meeting commenced by stating that Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, and Sir Robert Sherley, were the sons of Sir Thomas Sherley, of Weston, in Sussex, who died about the end of the sixteenth century. The three brothers, in accordance with the chivalrous spirit of the times, were not content with gaining laurels in the military fields of Europe, but burned with an ardent desire to wage war against the Turks, then deemed the natural enemies of all Christendom. The eldest of the brothers, Sir Thomas,

was knighted for his bravery in Holland in 1589. In 1601 he fitted out, at his own expense, a squadron of three ships, manned by five hundred soldiers, and sailed the same year on a religious crusade against the Turks. On the route, he captured a large Turkish vessel, after an engagement of eight hours' duration, during which he lost one hundred of his men; and though no mention is made of the loss on the other side, it is most probable the Turks were all slaughtered. Proceeding onward, the fleet made an attack on the island of Millo, in which action Sir Thomas and two of his followers fell into the hands of the enemy. Sir Thomas was sent to Constantinople, where he suffered imprisonment as a pirate for nearly four years, during which he was twice most miraculously preserved from death by the minister of the Grand Signior, who expected to gain a large sum by his ransom. He was eventually liberated at the intercession of James the First.

Sir Anthony Sherley was born in 1565, and began his military career in 1586, in the wars of the Low Countries. He appears also to have been engaged in the war in France, and probably accompanied the Earl of Essex, who was sent to the assistance of Henry IV., against the confederates of the League. As a reward for his services, Henry bestowed on him the order of St. Michael, to the great displeasure of Queen Elizabeth; who said, on the occasion, that she would not have her sheep marked with a strange brand, or suffer them to follow the pipe of a strange shepherd; and on his return to England he was deprived of the offensive order, after having been imprisoned, on account of it, in the Fleet for a short time. Soon after his release, he was nominated to the command of an expedition fitted out by his father, then Treasurer at War, to take Jamaica. This expedition sailed on the 21st May 1596, and took possession of Jamaica on the 29th of January following. Soon after his return home, he accompanied the Earl of Essex, the Lord Lieutenant, into Ireland, and received the honour of knighthood from his patron. In 1598-9, he was sent by the Earl of Essex, with a company of soldiers, to the assistance of Don Cesare d'Este, the illegitimate son of the Duke of Ferrara, then lately dead, against the Pope, who laid claim to the principality; but before he arrived, the submission of the Duke to the Pope had put an end to the war. At this juncture, he appears to have conceived the project of proceeding to Persia, to endeavour to prevail on Shah Abbas to unite with the Christian princes against the Turks, and to open a commercial intercourse with Persia and England. Having gained the consent of the Earl of Essex to this mission, he embarked at Venice, in a Venetian ship, called the *Morizell*, on the 24th of May, accompanied by his brother Robert, and several other followers. The adventures of the party on their journey, and description of the parts of Arabia and Turkey through which they passed, were highly interesting; and showed that the people of those countries had not undergone much alteration from that time to the present, if we except some very recent reforms.

On the arrival of the party in Persia, they were most favourably received by Shah Abbas, who evinced great toleration towards Christians, owing, perhaps, to the influence possessed by the ladies of the court over that monarch, two of his wives being Georgian Christians. Sir Anthony and his party were introduced to the king at Casvin, on his return from a war in Tartary, on which occasion, he entered the town headed by a body of 1,200 horsemen, each bearing a human head on his lance, and many having the ears of their victims strung round their necks—a practice quite consistent with the triumphal return of Persian monarchs of more modern times.

Shah Abbas lavished many favours on Sir Anthony Sherley, who ultimately

gained sufficient influence at the Persian court, to procure his being deputed as ambassador to Queen Elizabeth; and received letters to the several sovereigns of Europe, to combine and make war against the Turks. After travelling through various parts of Europe, Sir Anthony reached England in 1601, and was well received by Queen Elizabeth. After this, he prosecuted the objects of his mission against the Turks in many of the European courts, and died in Spain, in 1630.

Sir Robert, who had remained in Persia, greatly distinguished himself in the wars between the Persians and Turks, and high honours were conferred upon him by Shah Abbas. Notwithstanding the failure of the mission of Sir Anthony, Sir Robert contrived to get himself nominated to a similar errand, and about 1608 or 1609 he left Persia; and after travelling through Europe, he reached England in 1611, and was presented to James I. as ambassador from Shah Abbas. During this journey he was accompanied by the Lady Theresia, a Circassian, whom he had married in Persia, and who is stated to have been sister to the Queen of Persia. After remaining in England about a year, he returned to Persia. In 1623, he was again sent as ambassador to England, and presented himself at court in the Persian costume. A question having arisen whether, as an Englishman, he should not remain uncovered, Sir Robert conceded to doff his turban and lay it at the king's feet, provided he were permitted to resume it again immediately. Vattel, in his rights of ambassadors, condemns him severely for this act of submission; and goes so far as to say, that Shah Abbas might, with propriety, have taken off his head when he returned to Persia; and it does not seem improbable, that this circumstance gave rise to the event which led to the decline of his influence at the court of the Shah. Be this as it might, another ambassador from Persia arrived in England by one of the East-India Company's ships in 1626, with powers to degrade and recall Sir Robert, under the charge of having exceeded his authority, and of using spurious credentials. In the investigation of this accusation, the Persian envoy behaved with great rudeness to Sir Robert, and, on one occasion, struck him to the ground with his fist. In the following year, the rival ambassadors departed for Persia in the same ship; the Persian died on the way, having, it is supposed, poisoned himself with opium. Sir Robert proceeded to the King's court at Casvin; but was unfavourably received, which so much affected him as to destroy his health, and to induce a fever and apoplexy, of which he soon died. After the death of her husband, Lady Theresia retired to Europe, and died at Rome.

Col. Briggs then explained the painting to which he had before alluded, and which he stated to be a representation of the interior of a Persian bath for women, who, from their costumes, were evidently Christians. Some discrepancies were pointed out in the picture, such as representing some of the females as dressing in the bath, which, in reality, was always performed in another apartment.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Col. Briggs; and also to Lord Western, for his liberality in permitting the splendid paintings to be exhibited to the Society. It was also resolved, that his lordship be requested to allow them to remain in the Society's room till after the meeting on the 3d of March, to give other members of the Society an opportunity of seeing them, as the state of the weather had, doubtless, prevented many from being present that day.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

On Communication with India in large Steam-ships by the Cape of Good Hope.—Printed by order of the India Steam-ship Company, and addressed to the British Public. By Sir JOHN ROSS, C. B. &c., Captain R.N. London, 1838. Smith, Elder and Co.

Sir John Ross advocates the expediency and the practicability, in the improved state of steam-machinery, of a communication with the East, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, in preference to the Red Sea route, which, it is admitted, can only be available for letters, passengers, and light goods. He expresses his unqualified opinion "that ships of 1,200 tons, with engines of 320-horse power, and boilers of the same power, on Mr. Collier's improved plan, could, in the short space of fifty-two days, carry sufficient fuel, besides six hundred tons of cargo, by only touching at the Cape of Good Hope." The plan of Mr. Collier is considered by Sir John to be an immense improvement in naval steam machinery. It is a simple apparatus, termed a *breathing-pipe*, which renders it "impossible that the neglect, ignorance, or malevolence of the engineer, or of any individual on board, can cause an explosion or bursting of the boiler." It is to be regretted, that the merits of this invention were not brought under consideration before the Parliamentary Committee of 1837.

A Memoir of Mrs. Harriet Winslow, containing a Sketch of the Ceylon Mission [American]. By MIROU WINSLOW. London, 1838. Shaw.

This is an interesting history of a female American missionary (as Mrs. Winslow may be justly termed), showing the peculiar qualifications with which this class of active philanthropists must be endowed, and revealing the state and condition of the natives of the East.

Lives of Eminent British Statesmen. By JOHN FORSTER, Esq., of the Inner Temple. Vol. IV., being Vol. XCIX. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopaedia*.

This volume is occupied with the history of two important personages, Sir Henry Vane the younger, and Henry Marten : it completes that portion of the series which relates to the statesmen of the English Commonwealth. Though this part of the work is written with the same ability as the preceding volumes, we are not unqualified admirers of the general tone and principles of Mr. Forster's comment.

Freemen and Slaves, an Historical Tragedy, in Five Acts. By WILLIAM HALL. London, 1838. Saunders and Otley.

This is a decidedly respectable piece. The fable is not ill-constructed, and the dialogue is fairly written; but it wants vigour, and the power of interesting the passions, to make it striking either on the stage or in the closet.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Wight, F.L.S., member of the Imperial Academy Naturæ Curiosorum, surgeon on the Madras Establishment, has projected and published a specimen of a work, to be entitled *Illustrations of Indian Botany*, the object of which is to furnish, at the cheapest possible rate, a series of accurate figures of plants, with copious analyses of the parts of fructification, &c. The figures are to be lithographed and coloured, and in each, in addition to the name of the order and plant figured, the Tamul, Telooگوو, and other names will appear in both native and Roman characters. The plates are expected to amount to about three hundred, to be published at Madras, at the rate of one hundred annually, in monthly numbers, to commence in January 1838.

The colonists on the Caffre frontier of the Cape of Good Hope are raising a subscription for the purpose of preparing and publishing "A brief Analysis, supported by a complete set of official, or such other authentic documents as can be obtained, which shall place in its true light the conduct of the successive Governments, and the people of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, towards the Native Tribes of South Africa, more especially towards the Caffres; with the view of thereby refuting the calumnious statements, which, whether from misinformation, or by design, have so long misled the European Governments of the parent countries, and the civilized world at large, as to the true character of the people of the colony."

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. IV.

THE intelligence respecting the native states of India, which has reached England during the past month, though not of importance, is not without interest. The unsettled state of affairs on the north-western frontier of our possessions ought to be a subject of serious concern to the Local Government, especially with reference to the probable events in the Punjab, which may be expected on the death of its present ruler. This is doubtless the weakest point of our dominions; it is from this quarter that Hindostan has been invaded in former times. The sentiments of the Emperor Akhbar are worth citing here: "From early antiquity," he says, "Cabul and Kandahar have been accounted the gates of Hindostan, one affording entrance from Turan, and the other from Iran; and if both places are properly guarded, the extensive empire of Hindostan is safe from the irruptions of foreigners."*

Runjeet Singh seems, at present, intent upon commercial projects. His fleet and boats, laden with shawls and other merchandize, produced in the countries contiguous to the Ravi and Sutlej rivers, partly the property of the Maharaja, and partly that of the merchants of Umritsur, was to leave Hari-ke Pattan, upon the Sutlej, on the 5th of January, arrive at Mithankote on the 25th, and reach the sea-port of the Indus on the 10th or 15th of February. The merchants of Loodianah and Bhawalpoor were expected to join it with boats of goods, and this important experiment appears to have fixed the attention of all the commercial classes of Western India.

The new king of Oude is expected soon to resign his short-enjoyed crown; his decease is understood to be near. He has sustained a serious loss in the death of his minister, the celebrated Hakeem Mehndee Ally Khan.† It is reported that the pretender to the throne of Oude is about to proceed to England, to claim the interposition (in oriental phraseology, to "take hold of the skirt") of her Majesty the Queen of England.

The intelligence from Burmah is equivocal: the latest advices mention that the Burmese Governor of Martaban had, at a festival, allowed songs to be sung disparaging to the British Indian Government, which the authorities at Moulmein had thought of such importance, that they had procured copies of them for the information of the Governor-general of India.

The state of our relations with China is such as to excite serious uneasiness. The Chinese authorities on the coast seem determined to put down not only the smuggling trade, but what they consider irregular traffic at authorized places. It is impossible to read the proclamation of the Governor of Canton (p. 239), even in the execrable disguise which the English translator has given to it, without feeling the force of his remonstrance against those foreign merchants who persist in introducing opium into the country. He very naturally expresses surprise that the British superinten-

* *Ayees Akbery*, li. 205.

† A memoir of this extraordinary man may be seen in our *Journal* for March 1831, vol. iv. p. 126.

dent, an officer expressly appointed by our sovereign to watch over the conduct of her subjects in China, should tamely allow of their violating the laws which every state is entitled to prescribe for the regulation of the intercourse between its own subjects and foreigners. The admiral, Chin, puts this sensible question to the foreign captains: "We would like to ask you, if our Chinese ships were to take a commodity prohibited in your country, and go on forcing it into consumption, if you would bear it patiently or not?" The intimations or threats, as they are termed, of the Chinese functionaries are now, according to the Canton papers, backed by acts of unusual vigour. The imperial fleets are this year much better appointed than usual, both as to *matériel* and the number of men, than formerly. Let it not be forgotten by those in whom is vested the management of our foreign relations, that there is a party of English traders who are anxious to bring about an appeal to the *ultima ratio*. The Chinese Governor has declined establishing an intercourse with the British superintendent, and Captain Elliot has consequently retired from Canton to Macao.

The most important item of news from Dutch India is the promulgation of the new tariff, which we have given entire, for the information of the many persons in this country who are interested in the trade with Java. This is the document, apparently, to which Lord Palmerston alluded in the House of Commons, on the 4th March, as one which he expected, but had not received, and which he hoped would prove satisfactory. That it will satisfy the foreign traders with the Dutch Indian possessions it is preposterous to suppose. It appears to be founded on the purest monopoly system, and calculated to drive away foreign trade. The duties on Dutch and foreign cotton and woollen manufactures are left nearly as before; but all the manufactures of British India are subjected to heavy additional duties—the increase being from six per cent. by a Dutch vessel, and twelve per cent, under the British flag, to twenty-five per cent. without any distinction in favour of their importation under a Dutch flag; and the duty to be levied on the invoice cost augmented thirty per cent., or on the market price of the day, at the option of the Custom-house officers—so that the whole duty chargeable will be equivalent to one of thirty-five per cent., including the usual five per cent. levied upon the amount of all other duties, as a pier-duty. The *Singapore Free Press*, of the 16th November, has pointed out the injustice and impolicy of this tariff:

It must, we should imagine, go nigh to put an end to the Java trade in the cotton manufactures of continental India, which, having before found it difficult to compete with British cottons in the same market, must now be nearly driven out of it altogether, notwithstanding the preference which is in some cases shown for the former by the natives; and one effect of this duty will therefore be, to increase the demand for our home manufactures, as other goods must come in to supply the place of the Indian fabrics which will thus be expelled. The circumstance of there being, in this particular, no distinction in favour of the Netherlands flag, will be fully explained when it is stated, that it is almost solely British capital which is embarked in this trade, as all the vessels employed in it, as well as their cargoes, though sailing under the

Dutch flag, have almost exclusively British owners. One or two of these vessels have been in the habit of going to Calcutta direct, and laying in their cargoes there; but a large proportion of the Indian manufactures imported into Java was shipped at this port, forming the means of carrying on a brisk and profitable trade between the two places, which the new tariff will probably extinguish, and drive the class of vessels to which it gave employment into other channels. The usual jealousy of this settlement is also shown in this, as well as other, sections of the tariff; as, for example, the duty on the cotton manufactures of friendly native states is fixed at 12½ per cent, "provided they do not touch at any foreign port;" and thus, in the same spirit, the duties on Chinese goods, which are regulated by a separate tariff, will be charged double if brought from this place.

The third section of the tariff presents a numerous list of articles, many of them of the first importance, the produce of Europe and America, upon nearly the whole of which the duties have been increased from six to twenty-four per cent., at the same time rendering them liable to have the invoice price augmented thirty per cent., or to be valued at the Custom-house. Among the most impolitic of the new duties comprised in this section of the tariff, is that of twenty-four per cent. on machinery imported on foreign bottoms, having hitherto been *free*. By tariff No. 4, gambier from foreign ports, which was before imported into Java at 16½ guilders, is charged with a duty of eighteen guilders per pecul, or 350 per cent. above the price at which the grower can afford to sell it; the lowest duty being twelve guilders a pecul, which is an addition of one guilder to what it was before.

The intelligence from British India, though brought down to an unusually late date (two months only from Bombay), embraces but few topics of a domestic nature of very prominent importance. At a meeting at Calcutta on the 1st January, the state of the steam communication was taken into consideration, and further petitions were resolved to be presented to her Majesty's Government and to the Court of Directors, praying for "the immediate establishment of the extended communication." The comprehensive steam-communication scheme, meanwhile, appears to be making great progress; and the Governor-general is said to have spoken in commendation of the plan, which he thought would be best accomplished by private capital and enterprise. The overland route is now becoming more and more beaten; facilities are being devised for the transport of children across the isthmus; vessels are fitting out from Calcutta for the Red Sea, which soon fill with passengers; and it will be seen, from a communication in our Home Intelligence of this month, that there is a regular establishment of French steamers, which convey passengers at reasonable rates from Marseilles to Alexandria, and that an omnibus is likely to run, in the course of a few months, across the desert to Suez.

The new criminal code of India, digested by the Law Commission, has at length been made public, just previous to Mr. Macaulay's departure. We are, as yet, only able to say of it, that it appears to possess two merits very essential in such a document, succinctness and perspicuity of language. We have given a specimen of its style of enactment in its chapter on

“Marriage.” The chapter on “Caste” has already given rise to much criticism in the Calcutta papers.

The Report of the Committee of Public Instruction (p. 207) affords a favourable view of the progress of native education; the number of students had nearly doubled, and the stipends to students (the false incentives to learning) had decreased in almost the same proportion.

Scarcely a month passes in which we have not to announce the sacrifice of some individual eminent for talents, which the world can ill spare, to the climate of India. This month we record the death of Dr. Marshman, of Serampore, one of those men who, though thrown as it were by accident upon the course of action they pursued, developed abilities which demonstrated that it was not accident, but special design, which brought them together to co-operate with other means for the amelioration of the Hindus. The memoir of Dr. Marshman, which appears in a succeeding page, and which is by his son, is an interesting piece of biography, and does credit to the understanding and talents, as well as to the affections, of the writer.

From all quarters of India very alarming accounts are given of the ravages of the cholera. It was raging with violence in the suburbs of Calcutta; in many parts of the interior of Bengal, in the Madras territories, in the Deccan, and in the island of Bombay, its march seems to have been destructive, making no distinction between Europeans and natives, save that the latter are, owing to various causes, more within its reach. The distress of the agricultural classes in the interior is depicted in frightful colours in the account (p. 213) from Etawah, where many die for want of sustenance, and hundreds are daily fed by private charity.

Several natives have been convicted (p. 208) of aiding in a suttee, contrary to the Regulation, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, with labour. This will have a salutary effect.

The intelligence from the Straits and insular settlements possesses no feature worthy of particular remark. A Joint Stock Association is forming at Singapore, for establishing a steam-intercourse between Calcutta and the Straits, with a view both to secure the advantage of regular advices from that place, and to gain a participation in the intelligence brought by the Red Sea steamer.

Accounts from Egypt, to the end of February, state that the Pasha's army had suffered a defeat in Syria, not far from Damascus, from the revolted Druses and Bedouins; that five hundred men were killed, and the military chest, artillery, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition of the Egyptian army, were captured, and that fears were entertained that the people of Mount Lebanon would join the insurgents.

APPEALS FROM THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

THE petition from the inhabitants of Calcutta and Madras, praying for the disallowance or repeal of the Act of the Legislative Council of India, XI. of 1836, to which the *soubriquet* of "Black Act" has been applied by certain persons who fancy themselves aggrieved by it, was presented to the House of Commons on the 22d March, by Mr. Ward, the member for Sheffield. Considering that this petition was confided to the special care of Mr. Turton, whose activity was stimulated by a large salary, and who appears (from his letters, which are duly published in the Calcutta papers) to have been in communication with many public men, who professed to sympathize with the petitioners in their grievance, it is incomprehensible to us why he should have been unable to procure a member of more weight than Mr. Ward to bring it forward. Still more unintelligible is it to us, that a person of the sagacity and dexterity of Mr. Turton should have been unable to supply Mr. Ward (a gentleman by no means deficient in talents, though unacquainted with Indian topics) with a single argument in favour of the petition that was calculated to make the slightest impression; and that, notwithstanding the number of public men who had encouraged him with prospects of their assistance, only forty-six members could be assembled to hear and decide upon the merits of this important petition. It may be said, that Indian topics are not palatable to the House, and that members, therefore, stayed away. But does that account for the silence of those who were present? Mr. Hume was present—what effect did the petition and the speech produce upon his mind, alive, as it always is, to every act of injustice and oppression? We believe that, but for the somewhat incautious allusion of Sir John Hobhouse to the mischiefs occasioned by the Supreme Courts in India, the motion for a committee would have been negatived *sub silentio*.

The attack upon the Supreme Courts, of course, roused "the genius and the mortal elements" of every lawyer in the House. "Touch but a cobweb in Westminster Hall," said Mr. Burke, "and out bolts the great law-spider upon you." We distinctly disclaim the application of this metaphor personally, either to Sir C. Grey or to Mr. Hogg; but we could perceive in the speech of the former more of the *odium juridicum* than we could have wished had appeared in a gentleman of his ability and temper. His recrimination upon the judicial service of the Company was as groundless as it was uncalled-for.

If ever there was a body of public servants, who, as a body, deserved well of their country, it is composed of those men who, with talents and education which would qualify them to fill distinguished posts at home, devote their best years to most difficult and laborious duties, in a climate where the mind wears out the body more rapidly than in Europe. And what is the extent of their alleged deficiency? They are ignorant, it is said, of the common law of England—the knowledge of which would be super-

fluous to them. They have to administer a different law, of which the judges of the Supreme Court are ignorant, which ignorance constitutes their chief disqualification to decide on appeals from the Mofussil Courts. The fact stated by Sir John Hobhouse,—that from the year 1813, up to the year 1836, this right of appeal had been exercised only twice, and when those appeals were made, the judges of the Supreme Court had been unable to decide the case, and were obliged to go to the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut Court to interpret the law, and give an answer to the appeal—is decisive of two essential points in the question; first, that there is no necessity for this unequal right of appeal; secondly, that the Supreme Court is an incompetent tribunal of appeal for the purpose, which the judges of the Courts themselves have admitted.

We have exhausted all the argument on the case (which lies in a narrow compass) in a preceding paper, to which we refer;* and we shall merely express our regret, for various reasons (amongst which is our fear that the character and fate of this petition will weaken the effect of others which may be better founded), that the important time of Parliament, and the attention of forty-six gentlemen, should have been taken up, for a whole night, in the superfluous discussion of a petition which was in the end withdrawn.

HINDU ANTIQUITIES.

A correspondent has sent us the following observations and suggestions, addressed to the President and Members of the Royal Asiatic Society :—

“ On the following subject, I have long intended to trouble some one of my friends, who are members of your society; but as the subject is of general interest, and as I am unwilling to sign my name to a suggestion that others should publish—what I myself might have published, had I rightly used my time—I prefer thus addressing you collectively.

“ Among the host of idle officers of the armies of India, many are constantly travelling, of whom a large proportion are draughtsmen, and all are anxious to assist in your noble efforts to extend our knowledge of the history of India. One of these it was my lot to meet, in my last visit to the caves of Ellora, who was busily employed making drawings of the pillars and other decorations of those celebrated excavations, of which, while Daniell, Elliott, and others have given us quite sufficient views, no one has satisfactorily fixed the age and the authors.

“ My friend had written out alphabets of all the languages he could obtain, and was engaged in the herculean task of copying the inscriptions. Now, had he possessed the alphabet of the language in which these were written, his

work would have been incomparably less difficult; and it is in the hope of inducing you to publish a cheap and portable set of alphabets, likely to be found in inscriptions in India, that I now write. Capt. H. Harkness's book is now lying before me, which gives six different alphabets, in exactly the manner I wish to see applied to all; for no man will copy an inscription and keep it by him, in the hope that he may some day meet a Harkness to tell him what language it belonged to; nor, indeed, would any drawing be so good authority for even that orientalist to decide from, as his book would be for the unlearned draughtsman, with the original to compare with it.

"The paper published by Capt. Burt, of the Bengal Engineers, on the Lath of Allahabad, shows strongly the importance of such a work. A doubt was entertained, it appears, whether certain characters were Punjabi or Mahratta, nor could the doubt be cleared up without great difficulty. In like manner, I may find that I have wasted whole days in copying inscriptions which no native of the neighbourhood can interpret, and find that they record some obscure pilgrim's visit to Ramiseram, in good Bengallee. I need not point out how important it is that this should be a cheap publication, so that it may always be carried on excursions, with a security of being able to replace it at any station. All should be induced to keep a copy of this.

"Another point I wish to advert to is, the necessity of publishing such accounts of our country, from time to time, as may induce officers to contribute minute, but valuable, local information, to a repository close at hand. This I do not think the Royal Asiatic Society could or should do; but the expression of your wishes would instantly be attended to by the branch societies at the presidencies. Hamilton's *Gazetteer* is the model for a work of this description; but its price and bulk hinder almost all the services of India from carrying such a book. A Madras officer will never require the first volume, nor a Bengal officer the second; but if in each presidency a cheap edition were published every five or six years, much extremely interesting knowledge would be collected. We might then expect to see the copious stores of information regarding the public buildings of Goleonda, Hyderabad, Beeder, &c. &c., furnished by Col. Briggs in his translation of Ferishta, inserted in the descriptions of these places; and you may depend upon it, it is only by furnishing information, that you can stimulate a desire for knowledge. A Bengal officer might then travel, furnished with most of what is curious in Tod's *Personal Narrative*, while the Bombay or Madras would be spared that expense, to enable him to have more copious descriptions of the wonders of his own territory.

"Your obedient servant,

"Φ."

* AMOUNT and APPLICATION

No. 1.—AMOUNT Realized by SALE of the Hon. EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S ASSETS, since
of the ESTIMATED VALUE of the ASSETS, distinguishing

		REALIZED TO -	
		Amount realized to 30th April 1836, as exhibited in Return, dated 1st August 1836.	
		£.	s. d.
IN ENGLAND:			
Sale of Government Stocks standing in Company's name, on 22d April 1834	£ 3,772,901 10 2	1,881,492	14 1
Cash Balance on 30th April 1834			
Add, Amount by which Cash Balance was reduced by payments on the following accounts, made previously to 1st May 1834, and considered as appropriations from Commercial assets: a payment into the Bank of England, to account of Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt, to make up the sum produced by sale of Government Stock standing in the Company's name, to 2,000,000 <i>l.</i> on account of Security Fund	£ 118,507 5 11		
Discharge of principal and anticipated interest of Carnatic Debts	428,460 16 7		
	546,968 2 6		
Cash Balance, as it would have stood at close of official year 1833-34		4,319,869	12 8
Sales of Teas and other Import goods		6,035,156	19 5
Sales of goods provided for Export, and not shipped		67,951	2 6
Sales of Ships, Hoys, and Ships' stores		66,601	5 11
Sales of Warehouses and Caravans		235,579	8 4
Of Public, to make up difference between market and par value of E. I. Annuities of 1,207,559 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , held by Comp. 22d April 1834		125,284	6 6
Of Public, proportion of dividends growing due on East-India Annuities of 1,207,559 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> together with interest on delayed payment of difference between market and par value of these annuities		3,482	0 0
Remittances from North American Colonies, on account proceeds of Tea sold there by Company's agents		201,533	5 0
Bills in favour, transmitted by Comp.'s agent at Cape Good Hope		13,957	10 0
Remittances, in repayment of an advance made from the Commercial Funds in 1832-33, to Trustees of Deccan Booty		181,818	0 0
Interest accrued prior to 1st May 1834, from investm. Cash Balances		29,153	3 2
Owners of Ships, for advances and supplies furnished them abroad; and goods short deliv. in India and China, outward consignments		2,238	0 0
On account advances and claims, recoverable in England		1,724	10 10
Warehouse rent, principally arrears		—	
	£ 13,166,001	18 5	
Net charge of Commercial Establishments, including also Customs and Freight		468,419	0 10
		12,697,582	17 7
Deduct, Balances paid on account Private-Trade goods placed under Company's management, forming part of Cash Balance		55,646	0 8
	£ 12,641,936	16 11	

Memorandum.—The above is exclusive of Value of Buildings (as computed
Viz.—East-India House
Warehouse in Leadenhall Street (Military

of the COMPANYS ASSETS.

last Return, showing the APPLICATION of the Funds arising therefrom ; also, a Return those Sold and not yet Due, and those Sold and Overdue.

31 DECEMBER 1837.			Value of Remainder of Assets, partly Estimated.							
Total realized in England to 31 December 1837.			Sold, and not yet due.	Sold and Overdue.	Estimated Value of Dead Stock unsold in England, & amount to be re-mitted from British North American Colonies.		Total remaining to be Realized.	TOTAL.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	£.	s. d.
1,881,492	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,881,492	14 1
4,319,869	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,319,869	12 8
7,802,082	18	1	343,513	17,166	—	—	360,679	8,162,761	18 1	
67,951	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	67,951	2 6	
66,601	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	66,601	5 11	
295,456	12	5	187,083	22,917	13,000	0 0	223,000	518,456	12 5	
125,284	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	125,284	6 6	
3,482	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	3,482	0 0	
281,932	5	6	—	—	57,000	0 0	57,000	338,932	5 6	
14,888	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	14,888	10 0	
181,818	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	181,818	0 0	
29,153	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	29,153	3 2	
2,238	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	2,238	0 0	
1,812	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	1,812	4 8	
95,726	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	95,726	14 9	
15,169,789	10	3	530,596	40,083	70,000	0 0	640,679	15,810,468	10 3	
567,030	12	1	—	—	—	—	30,000	597,030	12 1	
14,602,758	18	2	530,596	40,083	70,000	0 0	610,679	15,213,437	18 2	
51,649	15	5	—	—	—	—	7,700	59,349	15 5	
14,551,109	2	9	530,596	40,083	70,000	0 0	602,979	15,154,088	2 9	

by the Company's Surveyor) retained for purpose of Government of India :

... .. £ 268,200
 and Marine, and Civil Store Department) 17,000

£ 285,200

**APPLICATION of the Funds arising from Sale of COMMERCIAL ASSETS
to 31 December 1837.**

	APPLIED TO								
	30th April 1836.			1st May 1836 to 30th April 1837.			1st May 1837 to 31 December 1837.		
IN ENGLAND:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To formation of Guarantee or Security Fund, Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 85, s. 14	2,000,000	0	0	22	14	6	—		
Payments to Owners of Ships with unexpired Contracts	134,500	0	0	—			—		
Compensations under Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, s. 7:—Payments by way of Gratuity, and Commutation of Annuities, granted under that Act	301,280	13	0	63,882	0	0	11,190	0	0
Bills of Exchange and Certificates drawn on Court by late supra-cargoes at Canton... ..	29,957	15	2	—			—		
In discharge of Principal of Carnatic Debt	2,675,006	3	2	2,046	7	1	—		
Ditto ... of Interest of ... ditto	49,499	6	2	—			—		
Ditto ... of Bills drawn on account Principal of General Registered Debt of India	2,625	0	0	5,318,806	2	10	57,935	3	3
To payment of current charges upon Revenues of India, including Bills of Exchange drawn on account Interest of India Debt, also in payment of advances recoverable in India, in excess of remittances from India realized:									
1834-35:									
Net amount current Charges	£ 3,063,321	18	9						
Bills drawn on India for Cash received into Home Treasury; advances in India and China, on security of goods, repaid; net produce of Bullion received from China; and Bills on H.M.'s Government on account supplies to H.M.'s service in India	874,449	3	6						
	2,188,872	15	3	—			—		
£	7,381,741	12	9	5,384,757	4	5	69,125	3	3
Total Amount applied	£ 12,836,624 0 5								

Memorandum.—On 30th June next, a further Application of the Funds arising from Sale of Commercial Assets will be made in Discharge of a portion of the Home Bond Debt, under the Advertisements of Court of Directors of 15th November and 13th December 1837; *viz.* to the extent of £ 1,788,525.

No. 2.—AMOUNT realized from the SALE of the COMMERCIAL ASSETS of the Hon. EAST-INDIA COMPANY in India; also, of the ESTIMATED VALUE of the remainder of the ASSETS of the said Company in India.

IN INDIA.

AT BENGAL :				Sa. Rs.	£.
1834-5.	Sale of export goods	...	...	5,77,245	
	Sale of import goods	...	...	25,492	
	Sales of Factory buildings	...	...	15,486	
	Balances of former years realized	...	...	1,70,782	
				Sa. Rs. 7,89,005	78,900

AT MADRAS :

AT MADRAS:				Madræs Rs.
1834-5.	Sale of export and import goods	...	...	32,661
	Amount of an award in favour of Company by Carnatic Commissioners in England, upon a bond of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, which had been deposited with Company as security for the discharge of a balance outstanding upon books of Import warehouse at Madras, £15,939 2s. 9d.	...	...	1,69,752
				2,02,413
1835-6.	Sale of cotton screws and sandal wood	...	...	93,728
			M. Rs.	2,96,141
				27,807

А г Бомбау :

AT BOMBAY :	Bombay Rs.	
1834-5 & 1835-6, Sale proceeds of dead stock and export goods ...	2,68,261	25,189
	£	131,896
No accounts have been received from India by which a detailed statement of the value of buildings, and other Commercial property, at present undisposed of, can be furnished, but the sum estimated to be realized taken at ...	100,000	
	£	231,896

IN CHINA.

IN CHINA.				Sp. Drs.	
The cash balance in the hands of the supra-cargoes, on the 22d					
April 1834, appropriated to purposes of agency				293,678	
Received from the Hong merchants, for damaged and rubbish teas					
returned	...	...	...	13,767	
Sale of long ells	...	...	...	1,896	
Sales of furniture and dead stock	...	...	...	7,439	
Tea purchased for supply of British Colonies in North America,					
shipped to Bengal on account of Commissariat Department ...				15,876	
Realized to 30th April 1837				Sp. Drs. 337,647	77,493
Deduct allowances to servants of China establishment, and various charges					10,876
					66,527
Estimated value of remainder of assets in China					3,300
				£	69,827

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cash in agent's hands	£2,194	}	29,951
Sale of teas and piece goods	... ..	27,418	
Sale of furniture	... ..	39	
Deduct remitted to England by bills in favour of the Court of Directors, included with sums realized in England	8,889	}	21,062
Deduct various charges	... ..	8,719	
Applied to purchase of bullion and stores for St. Helena, and to payment of allowances of civil and military servants of Indian establishments, &c.	12,343	}	12,343
			

SELECTIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

No. III.—MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS ON CLASSICAL AUTHORS.

Boileau mentions the pleasure of gliding up the Scamander, at least in imagination, and bringing before our eyes, as we advance, the war and the pageantry of "Troy Divine." There are a few spots, upon which Poetry has shed so glorious an illumination, that it brightens the mist and obscurity of centuries. The noble work of Dante is the beacon-flame of an epoch of superstition and intellectual night. So, too, the star of our own Chaucer gilds the early dawn of our poetical history with a mild and beautiful lustre. There is a deep and mysterious delight in going out of our age into ages that are vanished, and in traversing paths shone over by the Muse of History or of Song. The mutilated statue, the faded picture, the mouldering manuscript, has each its peculiar charm; but the individual feelings of wonder, of sorrow, or of admiration, with which we gaze upon these monuments of departed genius, are all concentrated into a deeper sentiment of solemnity, when we descend into the ruins of a buried City, and sit, as it were, in the mighty sepulchre of thousands who sank under the same torrent of fiery desolation. Thoughts like these passed across the mind while perusing the collection of inscriptions which Mr. Wordsworth has recently published, as the fruit of his wanderings in Pompeii. With the exception of a single article in the *Bulletino dell' Instituto* of Rome, and a brief, and therefore imperfect, notice by Sir William Gell, scarcely any allusion will be found in the journals of travellers, or the researches of antiquarian curiosity, to these interesting and affecting memorials, from which we propose to select one or two examples. We learn from Lucian, a great authority in all matters of private and public life among his countrymen, that a custom prevalent in our own day, of defacing walls with various inscriptions, was also popular among the Athenians. Aristophanes, in the *Acharnians*, introduces Theorus alluding to his carousals with Sitalces, who was so warm a friend and admirer, he said, of the Athenians, that he would write upon the walls ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ΚΑΛΟΙ, "Charming Athenians." Mr. Wordsworth notices the existence of a similar practice among the graver Romans, and he quotes Plutarch to shew its influence in producing the Agrarian Laws of Tiberius Gracchus. The following inscription, requesting the vote of the passer-by at the next election of municipal officers, strikes us as a singular coincidence with our own habits:

*A Vettium Firmum
Ædilem Oro Vos Facite, Dignum Republicâ
Oro Vos Facite: Pilinessi facite.*

But the passion for scribbling upon walls in the nineteenth century has not yet attained to the refinement of Attic or Italian wit. On the outside of the north wall of the Chalcidicum of Eumachia, Mr. Wordsworth found a line from the eighth Eclogue of Virgil, inscribed, as he supposes, by one of the poet's friends, who enjoyed his society while he lived, and sang in that delicious region, and wandered along the shores of that glorious bay, which still seems to derive a more radiant beauty from the reflexion of his genius:

— *Virgilium quo tempore dulcis alebat
Parthenope.*

Of that accomplished and festive friend, whose poetical ashes, if we may so speak, Fame has collected into the same emerald urn which encloses the remains of the more dignified Mantuan, Mr. Wordsworth was justly surprised to find no surviving record on the walls of Pompeii. Yet of all the Latin poets,

as he remarks, who flourished before the overthrow of the city, we might naturally have expected the popularity of Horace to have been the most extensive. He was personally acquainted with many of the inhabitants; and had once visited the tepid waters and myrtle groves of Baïæ, and inhaled the fragrant breezes of Sorrento. The conjecture, which finds a solution of the difficulty in the novelty of his metres, has probability to recommend it. Every innovation in literature, or in art, requires the familiarity of years to endear it to the imagination. We read in Grecian history of one who was punished for playing the harp with his fingers instead of the *plectrum*. It seems impossible to find any other explanation of this apparent inattention to a poet, whose strains breathed the very atmosphere of gaiety and love, and whose satirical genius, in the exquisite words of Boileau,

Exhalait en bons-mots les vapeurs de sa bile.—Sat. iii.

In the following letter from a slave to his friend, an attempt has been discovered to parody the pompous manner of diplomatic despatches:

PYRRHUS GETÆ
 CONLIGÆ, SAL.
Molestē fero, quod
Audivi—Te mortuom.
Itaque—VALE!
 PYRRHUS TO
 GETÆ, HIS COLLEAGUE, HEALTH.
 I take deeply to
 heart what I
 have heard—
 that you are
 deceased. Therefore,
 FAREWELL.

One more specimen may be added of a different kind; it is an advertisement for a wine-vessel:

Urna vinaria perit de tabernā,
Scī cum quis retulerit
Dabuntur
H. S. LXX; Scī furem,
qui abduxerit,
dabitur duplum
a Vario.

Writing upon the walls may recall to the memory another custom in which we follow the Athenian and Roman footsteps—the gossip of the barber's and perfumer's shop. Such a comparison belongs, perhaps, more peculiarly to the preceding century: "It was in the perfumer's shop, that, under the paternal sway of the regenerated Demus,* the young men were to be forbidden to discuss, as heretofore, the merits of Phœax's eloquence, and the skill which had saved him from a merited execution. It was in the barber's shop that the Ædile's last show of gladiators, and the fashion of Cæsar's last new toga, and the green faction at the last games of the Circus, were discussed and pronounced upon.† It was in a barber's shop that the news of the greatest disaster that ever befel a state, the demolition of Cloud-cuckoo-town, the destruction of the Athenian army in Sicily,‡ was first promulgated. It was a barber who was tortured for spreading such news on the authority of a loungee.

Onnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse

was equivalent, at Athens and Rome, to a fact of universal notoriety."§

* Aristoph. *Eq.* 1275.

† Juv. *Sat.*

‡ Aristoph. *Ar.*

§ Vaughan.

Ovid and Propertius are found united in another inscription in the following verses :

*Surda sit oranti tua janua, laxa ferenti :
Audiat exclusi verba receptus amans.*

which Mr. Wordsworth finds in the *Amor.* viii. 77, and the other couplet

*Janitor ad dantis vigilet, si pulsat inanis
Surdus in obductum somniet usque seram.*

may be traced to Propertius.

Ovid will deserve a page in a future number of these Reflections. In fancy, in that lighter, more playful development of the imagination, which imparts a brilliancy and a grace to every object, he excels all the Latin poets. He is more inventive than Virgil, more tender than Claudian, more earnest than Tibullus. His Muse possesses a considerable portion of that ease and elasticity of movement, which render her so charming and seductive in the songs of Horace. His defects flowed out of his luxuriance; we can never say of him, as was said of the painter Timanthes, "*intelligitur plus semper quam pingitur*;" he pours colour upon colour, ray upon ray, flower upon flower; and turns his images until they catch the light in every possible direction. The line of Seneca conveys an accurate description of his faults;—" *nescivit quod bene cessit relinquere.*" Dryden praises the prodigality of his wit, by which he meant that fertility of allusion, and ingenuity of adaptation, which may be found in the pages of Mr. Moore. Ovid has been deposed before the chaster Graces of Virgil, but at a future season we hope to show, that in fervour of sentiment, elegance of expression, and picturesqueness of manners, he yields to no poet of Italy or Greece. Dryden pronounced him admirable in one of the highest qualities of poetry, that of moving the passions. How affecting is the allusion to the death of his parents having happened before the cloud came over him—

*Felices ambo, tempestiveque sepulti,
Ante diem pœnæ quod periere meæ!
Me quoque felicem, quod, non virentibus illis,
Sum miser; et de me quod doluere nihil—*

and there is something peculiarly touching in his reference to his literary friendships, and to the incidental mention of his having only seen Virgil :

*Temporis illius colui, fovique poetas;
Quodque aderant vates, rebar adesse deos.
Sæpe suos volucres legit mihi grandior ævo,
Quæque nocet serpens, quæ juvat herba, Mæcer.
Sæpe suos solitus recitare Propertius ignes.
Jure sodalitiæ qui mihi junctus erat.
Ponticus Heros, Battus quoque clarus Iambo
Dulcia convictus membra fuere mei.
Et tenuit nostras numerosus Horatius aures
Dum ferit Ausoniæ carmina culta lyra.
Virgilium ruli tantum; nec avara Tibullo
Tempus amicitiae fata dedere meæ.*

Coleridge declared his inability to understand the commendation lavished upon Propertius, and owned that Tibullus was rather insipid to him. Mason, on the contrary, thought that he spoke the language of nature and love. Dryden, in comparing them with Ovid, points out the want of a design in their poetry. Their common practice, he says, was to look no farther than the next line; hence they ramble from one subject to another; their thoughts have a broken and scattered brilliancy; and though their verses be golden, they are only

patched into the garment. Harmer has agreeably illustrated a line in Tibullus, by a passage in the travels of Shaw :

*Ipse deus solitus stabulis expellere vaccas,
Et potum fessas ducere fluminibus ;
Et miscere novo docuisse coagula lacte,
Luteus et mistis obriquisse liquor.
Tunc fiscella levi detexta est vimine junci,
Raraque per nexus est via facta sero.*

" Here," says Shaw, " the sheep and goats contribute also to the dairies, particularly in the making of cheese. Instead of rennet, especially in the summer season, they turn the milk with the flowers of the great-headed thistle, or wild artichoke ; and putting the curds afterwards into small *baskets* made with *rushes*, or with the dwarf palm, they bind them up close, and press them." The propriety of the plural *coagula*, employed by the poet, is thus obviously ascertained. In the *Ion* of Plato we find a vivid portrait of a Rhapsodist reciting an epic narrative with the camel-staff in his hand. The mysterious influence attributed to the chewing of this tree in classic story is well known. India offers a superstition almost identical. Mr. Hunter, in his journey from Agra to Ouzein, mentions the tomb erected to the memory of a celebrated musician who flourished at the court of Akbar ; it was overshadowed by a tree, concerning which a notion prevailed, that the chewing of its leaves would impart an extraordinary melody to the voice.

In the *Vedāla Cadai* a story is related, which the classical may be pleased to be reminded of. In a city called Angadesan, it is said, lived a Brahman, named Adivishnu, who had two sons : one of them happening to pay his respects to the king, his majesty sent for his brother, and inquired of each in what he excelled. One replied that he was an accomplished epicure ; the other, that he was skilled in sleeping. The king, willing to try their abilities, commanded a meal to be prepared for the epicure at the house of a certain Brahman. So, after he had eaten it, he complained, that the food had the odour of dead bodies. Upon examination, it appeared that the rice had been grown in soil manured with the ashes of a burning-ground. The king was, accordingly, greatly rejoiced ; and having sent for him who was skilled in sleeping, he ordered a bed to be placed on a couch, stuffed with flowers deprived of their stalks. The Brahman, having risen from his slumber, complained that he felt sore all over his body. The king, when he heard this, directed female attendants to search the bed, and they, after a diligent examination, informed him that they had found one hair among the flowers. The king, concludes the story, was greatly rejoiced, and gave both the young men employment near his person. This is a very remarkable and interesting illustration of the anecdote of the Sybarite, who complained of the crumpled rose-leaf—a story which we have vainly endeavoured to trace to its source. It is not in Athenæus, who relates many anecdotes of these famous voluptuaries, whose name has long been synonymous with the most abandoned luxury and indulgence of the senses. He mentions one who never saw the sun rise or set for twenty years ; and another, who, happening to be present at a homely Spartan supper, declared that he no longer marvelled at the courage of the Lacedæmonians, for he thought any man in his senses would prefer the alternative of running upon a sword, to vegetating upon so miserable a diet. Juvenal, in his Sixth Satire, could not express more strongly the degraded morality of his country than by saying

— in every street are found
Voluptuous Sybarites with roses crown'd,
The rank Miletan, and the Tarentine.

These Miscellaneous Remarks may be brought to a termination with a notice of the *Birds* of Aristophanes, which Mr. Upcott, in a letter prefixed to Mr. Callaway's translation of the *Kôlan Nattannawû*, compares with the Buddhist doctrine of the heavens, the region of Jugandari, the king of the gigantic birds, the roc of the Himaleh, and its enchanted caves. He thinks it impossible to peruse this comedy without supposing the author to have possessed some oriental knowledge. The inquiry is full of interest, and may suggest some future observations. The classical reader will be surprised to find the frightful forms of Lucian in the masks of the demons and the Jugandari. Mr. Callaway had an opportunity, at Ceylon, of inspecting several masks, which he commends highly, both for excellence of workmanship and brilliancy of colouring. Of all the comedies of Aristophanes, as its political object is the least apparent, so the *Birds* has been generally considered the most diverting. Schlegel dissents from the opinion, which regards it as a satire upon the corruption of the Athenian state, and of human institutions in general. He prefers viewing it in the light of an intellectual extravaganza, in which Fancy is permitted to follow her own inclination, and in which gods and men share equally in the wanton humour and audacious invective of this Carnival of Wit. But it must be confessed that, beneath all the brilliancy and glitter of scenic ornament and poetic illustration, a vein of deeper feeling and reflection may be discovered. The profoundest mysteries of Athenian policy, the various movements which agitated Greece, in fact, the secret history of the Peloponnesian war,* are all interwoven with the web of this most amusing comedy. The satire itself has more delicacy and grace than usually belongs to Aristophanic mirth: the arrows are purple-feathered. In addition to the general merits of the composition may be remarked particularly the beautiful gleams of fancy, and the vivid and cheerful hues of natural description, which play over the drama. Wordsworth has shown, in one of his poems, that the memory can refresh itself, even in the busiest tumults of life, with recollections of quiet gardens and verdant pastures, and hear the melody of the nightingale in the bustle of Cheapside. Aristophanes has produced a similar effect in the *Birds*. The trees wave round us, the grass rustles under our feet, the wood-stream ripples along, and the nightingale, "in shadiest covert hid, tunes her nocturnal note." His description may be contrasted with the charming chorus of Sophocles, where he paints the beauty of colours.

* Wheelwright.

THE VOW OF SUNJOGTA.

AN EPISODE FROM THE FIFTH BOOK OF THE EPIC POEM OF THE
RAJPOOT BARD CHUND.

TRANSLATED, WITH NOTES, BY THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. JAMES TOD.

(Concluded from page 211.)

Morn approached. The celestial fair adorned their persons. They stained* their eyes, each preparing to wed the heroes of Delhi.

The Bard rehearsed the *Byrd* of the Chohan. Delhi's lord left the side of Sunjogta. Again the *nakaras*† of Jychund resounded; once more the sword was released. Then did Sankla the hero swim in the ocean of battle. The sun arose on heaps of the slain: the "three-eyed"‡ beat the drum; the unclean screamed. Gods and demons exclaimed, "Victory to Pirthi Raj, who opposed with his bosom the tumultuous wave of war!" Bun Sing the brave fell under his steel. Where'er the throng of war, there was the Chohan; where'er he appeared, victory preceded; where'er he advanced, the warriors of Kanouj sank back. Death rode on his iron lance; Mahadeo filled his *patra* with blood.

Though surrounded by the forest of men, ten coss had Pirthi Raj gained on Kanouj. Close pursued Jychund, exclaiming "let him not escape!"

In his bow the Chohan placed a shaft; it was buried in the steed of Jychund. To earth fell horse and rider. The array stood aghast; the volcano§ opened his flaming mouth. One watch of the day had passed. The chariot of the sun stood still; Brimha was lost in surprise. Five heroes had fallen, their bodies cut in pieces, who churned|| the ocean-like array of Jychund, and formed a fortress of the slain round their lord. The hero Jey Sing, with the Gor, the mighty Kilhan,¶ and the Baugrie Rindeer, with Rinnull the wrestler in the fight. The array of Kanouj was appalled.

It was then the lord of Karnat led the war. The sun was obscured with flights of arrows. The hour of noon had arrived, and Saturday the ninth, the sun was in the head** of the lion. The Joginis were on the left: the moon passed o'er the Hyades.†† The gods left their meditations, as the Rahtore called aloud to seize the Chohan.

Then flew the Mobil, the Nurbhan, and Mala Chundail, with B'han the B'hatti: they gave up their bodies to the foe. The barrier of Tatta‡‡ was levelled: with him the hero Nurbhan. But who can number the victims to their swords?

Again eight divisions closed on the Chohan. There were Mohés the Mallun,§§ and the ten thousand led on by the son of Jychund, with the princes of Tirhoot

* From the days of Jezebel, who, "When Jehu was come to Jezreel, painted her face, and tired her head, and looked out at a window" (2d Kings, ch. ix. v. 30), the habit of staining the eyebrows and painting the face has been common with Oriental nations. The first is with antimony on the edge of the eyelid, which gives the eye a languid appearance, and produces that effect which justifies the simile of "gazelle-eyed." The painting is confined to the sectarian mark on the forehead.

† Kettle-drums.

‡ Mahadeva.

§ Here again the Bard alludes to the use of artillery.

|| The churning of the ocean by the good and evil deities has been already fully explained.

¶ "The mighty Kilhan" is the subject of an inscription which I found in the fortress of Hanal, taken from the ruins of a palace of Pirthi Raj; the date 1224, twenty-five years prior to the subject of this book. The inscription describes him as of the Gehlote tribe, consequently of the Cheetore family.

** *Mékh Sakrant*. This sign of the summer solstice is sufficiently explained in the text.

†† *Rohini Nakitter* (in Sanscrit *Nacshitra*). The moon's passage over the constellation or group of the Hyades.

‡‡ This metaphor is in allusion to the death of the prince of Tatta, one of the competitors for the hand of Sunjogta.

§§ This tribe is extinct.

and Kuttair. Pirthi Raj bent his bow : like the tongue of time it appeared. "Now will I end this strife !" But as he placed a shaft in rest, the fair one thought of the danger of her sire. With folded hands she cried, "Oh, spare my father !"

Who can deny the wish of a fair bride ? The destiny of the arrow was changed. He exhausted his quiver, scattering death and destruction.

"Victory to Pirthi Raj !" was resounded from above. Thirteen thousand warriors strewed the field, and but one watch of day remained, when Raesil placed on his head the commands of his chief.

The battle rose afresh. With twenty thousand men the Rahtore Raesil rushed to envelop the Chohan. From the etherial vault Nared descended to view the fight. The cars of the Apsaras formed a shade o'er the field : athwart it Raesil strode like the form of death. "Seize him ! seize him !" again was the cry.

*Mid the clouds of dust, the heroes of the Chohan lost sight of their chief : they called on his name, but what mortal voice could penetrate the din ! Uttitai searched for his lord. Alone, encircled by thousands, he found him. Kahn joined in the rescue : with both hands he grasped the mighty steel. The gods fled to the regions above, when Kahn and Uttitai advanced to his succour : they dreaded the invasion of their celestial halls. On either side their lord the heroes stood. One circle of the foe was broke : another took its place ; but evening closed the scene. The wounds of their prince were arrows in their hearts. To maintain the life of the Chohan, thirteen heroes of renown sold their own.

In rage, Raesil invoked the god of blood, and with the princes of Kurnât and Nepal rushed to environ the Chohan : but the lance of Uttitai laid horse and rider in the dust. When the son of Guj was down, dismay seized the souls of his vassals, for seventeen leaders of renown lay with Raesil on the field.

It was then, when rage seized the soul of Jychund, a thousand shells sent forth the peal of war. The chosen of the prince dismounted from their steeds to repel the wave of steel. Feathers of the pea-fowl adorned the housings of their steeds, the golden plumage of his throat their saddles, his plume in their helms, its impress on their bucklers. From their necks hung the war-shell,* whose sound banished fear. The worship of the sword† was their sole place of pilgrimage.

Dismay had seized the host of Jychund, when the shell-bearing heroes advanced.

"Who are these," said Pirthi Raj, "in the guise of the recluse ?"

"These," replied the Bard, "enjoy the blessing of Nared !" One thousand warriors of unspotted race served the Prince of Telunga, equal to a million in arms : a thousand shells they sounded on the banks of ocean, their abode.

* *Rin-Sankha.*

† The "worship of the sword" is one of the most ancient of martial rites : it was practised by the Getic nations of the Jaxartes, and performed with all its splendour in the Acropolis of Athens, by Attila and his Gothic legions. This emblematic worship of the god of war is annually celebrated by the Prince of Mewar and all his vassals, when a double-edged scimitar, the proxy of the god, during three days receives their adorations. It is only brought from its sanctuary on this occasion, after the preparatory rites of prayer, watching, fasting, and ablution. The blade is deemed sacred, and was achieved in battle from a chieftain who gained temporary possession, through its means, of the ancient Cheetore. To him it was the gift of an infernal spirit, and obtained, as the story goes, by spells and enchantment. Maldeo was the name of this chief. In quest of a retreat from his foes, he took refuge in a subterranean abode, and suddenly found himself in the midst of a circle of weird sisters, busy with their incantations. A cauldron was before them, whose ingredients set at nought those enumerated by the immortal Bard in *Macbeth*. In addition to snakes and guanas (of the lizard kind, several feet in length), were the limbs of an infant. The horror of Maldeo on seeing a dish of this infernal soup placed before him checked his intrepidity but for a moment, and he swallowed the abhorred repast. His reward was the falchion here described.

To the spirit* alone their devotions. Though separate their frames, united are their souls; each the purest of the tribe of Rajapootra.

When the Pramâr of Telung† took sanctuary with Hur, to the thirty-six tribes he made gifts of land. To Kehur he gave Kuttair.‡ To Rae Puhar the coast of Sinde.§ To those of the shell the forest lands.|| Ram Pramâr Telung, the Chukwa lord of Oojein, made the gift. He bestowed Delhi¶ on the Tuars and Puttun** on the Chawuras; Sambhur†† on the Chohans, and Kanouj‡‡ on the Kamdhuj; Mar-dés§§ on the Purihar, Sorat||| on the Jadoo, and the Dekhan¶¶ on Jawula, and Cutch on the Charun.*†

In the forest's depths these dwelt, leading a life of austerity; but the demons*‡ came and slew their cows. To expiate the crime of others, they prepared the funeral pyre: Nared saw their resolves, and their penitence accepted; but enjoined the pilgrimage to the stream of the Glaive, the first of duties to the sons of warriors.

In obedience to the Bard of the gods, with the shell on their breast and discus in hand, they repaired to the banks of the Ganges.

Then Beejy Pal*§ enlightened Kanouj.

To each warrior of the shell the monarch gave a sword. A peal was rung:

* Jote, literally 'flame.'

† The province of Telingana, in the south-east part of the Indian peninsula. The information that the Bard gives us in this passage is of the most valuable description, and it was for historical matter like this, that I was induced to consult the works of Chund. In this short passage we have at once a geographic and historic sketch of the period, which is pleasingly corroborated by the Arabian travellers of the eighth and ninth centuries, and the archives of various of the families therein mentioned. Ram Pramara of Telung, "the *chukwa* (universal lord of Oojein)," appears to have possessed paramount authority at this period, probably the conclusion of the eighth century: one of great moment in the general history and politics of India. Almost all the grand dynasties which have since ruled were remodelled at this time, and some of them date their foundation from it. Of the former was the Chowra dynasty of Unhulwarra Puttun, the Gehlote princes of Cheetore, and the Chohans of Ajmere. Of the latter, the Tuar dynasty of Delhi, and the Rahtore of Kanouj, were the principal. The Arabian authorities just mentioned, describe India as being partitioned into four grand kingdoms, of which they place Unhulwarra at the head; and this, apparently from motives of local partiality, being the only capital they visited. Kanouj is distinctly understood, but that of Delhi imperfectly. The fourth, however, of which "Rahmi" was sovereign, and "always at war with the Bahara," appears to be the identical Ram (Pramar), on whose death a grand feudal association was disjoined into several independent sovereignties.

‡ This is a large tract under the great northern range of mountains, of which Rohilkund forms part.

§ It is to be regretted that Chund does not give us the tribe of "Rae Puhar," who obtained the "coast of Sinde." *Canthi* is a coast or border in Sanscrit: in Gothic, *Kont*; *Koutu*, in Greek; and in Ptolemy's Geography, the country on the Sinde coast is called *Canthi*. This term is also applied geographically to a large tract of country watered by the river Myhie (Myhie *Canthi*), which runs into the gulf of Cambay.

|| *Bunwas*: from *Bun* (Sanskrit *vana*), a forest.

¶ Refounded in S. 790.

** Founded in S. 182.

†† Manik Rac, of the Chohan race, ruled S. 741.

‡‡ We can trace the ancestor of Jychund as ruler of Kanouj in S. 500.

§§ Mar, or Muroo Désa, is the country of Marwar. I never could learn when its princes obtained the sovereignty of this country; and the only inscription brought from the ancient capital, Mundore, in the Tibetan or Buddhist characters, I have unfortunately lost. Its princes possessed the title of Itana; and when we read in the history of the Tartars that Jelâloodin, driven from the north, took refuge in India, and defeated a prince styled Rana, near the Indus, it could only have been the Purihar ruler of Mundore, as the chiefs of Méwar at that period were called Itawul: nor did they assume the title of Itana for one century after this event, and that in consequence of a victory obtained over the Purihar prince, with possession of his capital and the most fertile part of his dominions, which remained an appanage of Méwar till within the last forty or fifty years.

|| Saurashtra, or Sorat contracted, is applied to the western peninsula, and to an ancient town on the gulf of Cambay. But it is to the former that this alludes, as the Jadoo (Yadu) princes were lords of Joonaghur.

¶¶ This is a wide sweep, and its ruler's tribe is extinct.

*‡ This is the first time I ever heard that the Charuns enjoyed sovereign authority. They are, doubtless, the Saronides of the Grecian writers on India. (See Introduction.)

*‡ The demons here alluded to can only be the wild tribes, the Kolis and B'hills, who little regard the sanctity of the cow.

‡§ Vijaya Pala (in Sanscrit, 'the insinicable protector') was father of Jychund: so that these monastic militants, who come to his court, must have been the descendants of those who obtained the forest lands from the King of Telingana.

Soomair shook with affright. They rehearse the praise of Jychund, while the Samunts of Delhi that of Pirthi Raj.

Niddur, Jait, and Boho, formed a wall to their lord. Heads roll on the plain. The Baitâls and Joginis glutted with slaughter, the eagle and jackal feasted. Hur augmented his necklace. Hur Sid, of the vulture face, whose abode the branching burr* on the mountain, alighted with, her prey, a warrior's head. In the deep shade the sixty-four Joginis reposed. The geednie† displayed her trophy: she bade them rejoice as she told the tale of the field of blood. "Since the strife of the Pandus, each battle plain I've trod; no carnage equalled this." The Apsaras quarrelled for the heroes; Rembha‡ forgot the number she had wed; with the choicest gems Mahadeo filled his necklace; Nared danced in the field.

The sisters listened with delight. They abandoned the glade, and took wing together for the red-stained field, the cheelnief§ as guide. They skimmed the air, and soon they hovered over the slain.

Like Arjuna, the heroes sped the shaft: so rapidly some plied the sword, they scarce could mark its deeds. Ten thousand strove 'gainst Delhi's lord; but ere five arrows had left his bow, dreadful the havoc made by the Chohan; they became as a leafless forest. As the heroes crowded round the standard, they beheld the red stream gushing from his face: a shaft had pierced the forehead of their prince!

Again a circle closed around him, and again in the midst he gave his steed the rein, when Kahn seized the bridle of his lord. "Are we not erect in the field?" said the hero, as with Uihun and Kenek he rushed on the foe. But the eye of the Chohan marked Jychund. He grasped his sword, and plunged with his heroes into the midst of the fight.

Night came: the beam of moon arose. The lord of men descended from his steed, and placed Sunjogta on another. The blood-stained arrows fly: one pierced the casque of the Chohan. Then did the Bard demand to wield the sword; but his prince exclaimed, "Strong are our swords, oh Bard; leave thou the fight, that we may live in song."—"To sing your renown, oh lord, I leave Julhun, my son: for me, I make offering of my head to Mahadeo."

As he spoke, he gave his steed the rein: on his countenance shone the light of honour. The Indra of Song dashed into the throng of fight, like the moon|| athwart the constellations. His steed, Keshore, the gift of his lord, fit to be yoked to the chariot of the sun, of the blood of Irak,¶ like a wave of the sea, his ear the lance's point, his eye soft as that of the fair, his mane like the rippling wave: from the bucklers of the slain his hoof struck fire as he bore the

* Better known as the banyan tree (*ficus indica*), now too familiar to require description. But for all that ever has been, or can be, written upon this subject, the reader is referred to the learned paper of the late Dr. Noehden, in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, who has even quoted the divine Milton, who makes our first parents, after the fall, have recourse to its leaves for covering:

—"Those leaves

They gather'd, broad as Amazonian targe."

There is one point, however, which appears to have escaped the Doctor's research, not less curious than the drapery of the first pair; for, according to Sir Walter Raleigh (History of the World), quoting Arius Montanus, it was the fruit of the burr-tree which communicated that knowledge which made them have recourse to it for covering. If so, curiosity alone could have been the motive, as the small apple or fig, which it produces, is only fit food for the long-armed tribe, and to fatten the green pigeon. The rites of Bâl and his symbols, the serpent-wreathed lingam, with the sacred bull, are performed under its shade: and I have met with edicts, recorded on stone, awarding death to whoever sacrilegiously trespassed in these groves.

† Good, 'a vulture.' *geednie*, the female bird.

‡ The chief of the Apsaras, Venus.

§ Cheel, 'a kite.' *cheelnie*, the female.

|| Here we lose the force of the original, for Chund (the Bard) compares the rapidity of his own movements to those of Chundra (the moon) passing over the constellations: one of the many *jeux de mots* in which our poet indulges.

¶ A Persian province, renowned for its breed of horses.

Bard to battle. Where'er his sword fell, the Joginis filled their cups with the blood of the northmen. The gods shouted applause. Covered with wounds was Keshore, but the mountain*-born preserved her worshipper. The Apsaras sung his praise, the Palcharas feasted in the track of his sword. Applause† to the Bard! He rejoined his lord on foot; his steed lay on the field.

The battle raged. Steel met steel; the mace resounds on the helm; the heroes are inebriated with the war-song; bucklers are broken in pieces. The gods convene above. Never, say they, such deeds did mortals perform: they fight on mountains of slain, o'er whose sides descend rivers of blood. The Geednie and her sisters look on with surprise.

On the neck of Kehur of Kuttair Jychund placed a bow. "Let not," he exclaimed, "my daughter escape!" Kesar was a lion in the field; but with the sword the heroes of Delhi opposed him. Seven hundred heroes of the shell lay on the field, as the last ray of the moon disappeared.

Midnight had arrived, the ninth. Despair was in the bosom of Jychund, as he exclaimed, "My foe will escape!" With the first ray of morn, sixteen heroes of Delhi lay in the red-stained field: their names the Bard relates. Hunse the Malun, of Mundilla,‡ who devoured the foe of his lord; with him Jul the Jawula, the destroyer of the Meers of the north; the two-handed Bâg, the Bagrie Rao. Then fell the Bulee Rao; the Jadoon hero; Sarang the victorious, and the Ran of the Purihars, who plundered Kanouj of its arrows. There lay the Sankla lion; there the chief of Sinde, the Sadul Mori, the mighty Boho Chundail, on whom the gods rained honours. 'Twas he laid low the heroes of the shell: Pirthi Raj himself rehearsed his praise. None of his race e'er equalled his renown: he spread on the ground the shell-bearing warriors, and danced o'er their bodies. Who shall excel the deeds of Beecrum's son!

Now Kassî's prince led the war for the honour of Kanouj. He advanced like the clouds of Assar:§ arrows shower like rain-drops. Eternal fame to the heroes of Pirthi Raj, whose soul failed not in this ocean of fight!

Then did Uttitai seize his trident. The Joginis in his train, he rushed into the field. Each held the *patra* to drink the blood of the slain. Mahadeo followed his favourite to obtain a gem for his necklace.|| In the lake of battle Uttitai cut down the lotus; his trident broke the dam which kept in its waters. Mahadeo filled his chaplet: the Dévis were glutted with blood. Jesswunt Rah-tore bowed to his lord as he opposed the hero; but with a laugh, Uttitai threw his head at the feet of Mahadeo. Once more the Meers of the north¶ engaged; fresh heroes of Kanouj replaced the slain. Rembha and the heavenly fair descended. Uttitai was their choice, but the Oorvâsis** quarrelled for the hero: they agreed to share him amongst them. Thrice the hero broke the

* Parbutty, one of the names of the Indian Minerva.

† The warlike bards of Ind, like the scalds and poetic heroes of Scandinavia, possessed none of the false shame which prevented their lauding themselves on fit occasions. Chund is a most conspicuous example of this, never omitting an opportunity of eulogizing his own valour.

The *Edda* affords many specimens of the same character.

In the following Runic verses, a northern hero is introduced, boasting of himself:

"I am master of nine accomplishments. I play well at chess; I know how to engrave Runic letters; I am apt at my book, and know how to handle the tools of the smith; I traverse the snow on skails of wood; I excel in shooting with the bow, and in managing the oar; I sing to the harp, and compose verses."

Chund gives his hero, Pirthi Raj, thirty-two accomplishments, besides seventy-two graces of a minor description.

‡ This town is on the Nerubudda, towards its source, and appears to have been a fief of Mohoba.

§ One of the rainy months.

|| By this metaphor, the Bard prepares us for the death of the hero.

¶ A title applied to the Syud, of which tribe was the prophet Mohamed.

** A title of the Apsaras, implying 'dwellers on the breast' (*oor*).

circle of fight. When the war-shell reached his ear, his head touched heaven : the host of Kanouj fled before him ; the Joginis exclaimed, " Victory to Uttitai ! " while each host called aloud, " Renown to the lord of the trident ! " The Apsaras hovered o'er the hero ; each eagerly struggled ; but nor Rembha nor Apsara was destined ; Gunga* herself received her son in her embrace : the wave closed o'er the form of Uttitai.

The Gandurba† took flight for the regions above : to the god of the firmament he related the deeds of Uttitai. Indra prepared his car to view the fight. Crowds of Apsaras filled the vault of heaven, each ascending with the heroes of their choice.

As the mountain torrent, bursting bounds, expands o'er the plain, so was the current of blood. Gunga's wave was crimsoned with the slain, horses and riders borne down her flood. In the array of war Uttitai was the pillar of victory : when received into Gunga's embrace, again did the foe encompass Delhi's lord.

As did Pfoon-Ind‡ of old relate, so shall Chund, in a snake-like stanza, the horrors of the fight again renewed.

On either side, the chieftains name the battle-shout. Fire again kindles the forest of men : banners white and blue wave in the host of Kanouj ; bodies float down the stream of the sword. With garlands in their hands the Apsaras descend.

Then did the Hara Rao Hamir, with his brother Gumbeer, mounted on Lakhi steeds,§ approach their lord. " Oh Jungul Ees, think of thy safety, while we make offerings to the array of Jychund. Our horses' hoofs shall plough up the field, like the ship of the ocean."

On one side the Hara Rao, on the other Kassi's prince. The shout raised by Hamir reached Doorga|| on her rock-bound throne.

A watch beyond midnight had arrived. The sinews of the heroes were oppressed with toil ; exhausted their strength. The eagle dragged from the torrent the head of the slain : the Dig-pals left their posts to see the deeds of the Chohan. Twenty-four of his heroes had fallen.

Fearful for their lord, they said, " In his safely lies our strength ; let not our renown fall into the hands of Jychund." But in wrath he replied : " Oh chiefs of wisdom, shall I fly like a coward,¶ and transfer with my land my fame to Kanouj ? Though barred by a thousand gates, the hand of death will reach you."

The white flags of Kanouj streamed in the east : the yellow banner of Kahn fluttered amid the sable band. The rays of Sooraj decrease ; not so the flames of fight.

As crimson mantled the east, the din of arms awoke the gods from repose. The deeds of this day will live for ever. The heroes of Delhi gained immortality, while tens of thousands of the foe fell before them !

* The virtues of the Ganges as a lustral stream are well known. To die on its banks is certain beatitude, and the ashes of great men are conveyed from many hundred miles distance to be consigned to its waters.

† A celestial chorister.

‡ The imperial or chief serpent. Pfoon here means the ' crested.' The serpent with the Hindus is always made the medium of communicating knowledge and science. So the Bard says, like the serpent of old, he will, in a *bhoofunga* (snake) or serpentine stanza, continue his subject. It is, indeed, of the same family with the Alexandrine.

§ Which, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."

¶ The tract to the north-west of Delhi, between the province of Hurlana and the river Sutledge, was termed the Lak'hi jungle or forest, and was well known for its breed of horses ; but which, with the other celebrated breeds of India, is becoming gradually extinct, as the British influence has extended. Whatever the cause, the fact cannot be disputed.

|| The guardian goddess of strong-holds, from *doorg*, a fortress. The Indian Cybele. ¶ *Cder*.

Morn approached : the host moved on. Jait of Abou led the van ; with him, Nurnaha, and Nidder Rae. The Chohan followed : in the rear, the Gor of Ajmere. The hostile lines approached : again was the Chohan overwhelmed. The sun stood still to see the heroes cross the stream of the sword ; spears crashed against the breast, flames of fire issued from the eyes of the heroes.

Born of Serindree was Rawut Beerum,* the brother of Jychund, at the head of thirty thousand men. Crimson their shields, crimson their vestments and arms, the foremost to assault or scale the mountain pinnacle. On the left ancle† each wore a chain. At the fiat of their lord they would storm Indra's throne : " And now," he exclaimed, " Pirthi Raj be your prey !"

The morning of the tenth, they met the Chohan in fight, which the Bard now relates.

On all sides Delhi's lord was enveloped. Then did the Jadoon Jam and the lord of the Purihars form a bulwark to their prince, as the yellow tint of morn dyed the east. The hopes of Jychund were fled : gone were his hopes that the lord of men would be his captive !

The Chohan read despair in the face of his bride. " Oh fair one, with eyebrow like the bow, why thus sad ? Behold the heaps of slain of your father : the same fate awaits the rest. What now the tie that links you with that race ?"

The heroes again consult the safety of their prince. Achilés was the herald of their words. To Kahn and the Bard he addressed himself : " Oh Bard ! oh Kahn ! for two days the battle we have maintained. One less than fifty of our heroes are fallen, and decayed is the strength of our sinews ! The sword is useless in our arms. Say to our lord, no deeds e'er equalled his, and bid him save himself for Delhi's land."

The Bard addressed the prince of men. " Oh Dil-ees,‡ though Séhés has a thousand tongues, yet would he fail in thy praise. Thou hast made a wilderness of the land of Kanouj. Thou hast gained immortal renown : victory and the fair ! Preserve both, that thy fame may increase."

At the words of the Bard, he turned the rein of Ili Raj§ and the face of Sunjogta towards Delhi's throne.

When the Chohan looked to the north, the waters of destruction were loosed : to oppose them his warriors made a dam of their frames. Twelve thousand men formed on the left of the Chohan, but the pillars of Delhi they shook not. Jychund called aloud, " Is this the return for the bounties you have shared ? See that my foe escape not !" At the words of their lord, they dart on the Chohan, as the falcon on the partridge, shouting, " Lutchmee|| if we live, Soorloka if we fall."

* A Hindu title held by Virāma. 'Manly,' from *vir*, 'a warrior,' (L. *vir* ?)

† This mark of unbounded devotion denotes servitude, and is worn by the *das*, or slave. The grandfather of the present chieftain of Deogurh, one of the principal vassals of Méwar, used to go to court at the head of five hundred horsemen, each with a golden or silver anklet on the left leg : a body which it would have been difficult to muster throughout the whole of this country a few years back, when rescued from Mahratta spoliation.

‡ Lord of Delhi.

§ The royal steed. *Hy* or *hi* (in Sanscrit), 'horse.' In the dialects, *hymor* ; in Gothic, *hyrsa* ; in Saxon, *hors* ; in Greek, *hippos*. So that all are indebted to the Sanscrit for the name of this noble animal.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that *raj* means 'regal,' from *raja*, *rai*, 'a prince.' From this root have sprung almost all the regal epithets, ancient or modern. *Rex*, Latin ; whence *re* in Italian, *roi*, &c. Hebrew, *raah* ; Coptic, *Pha-ro*, 'the king.' The Gothic *ric*, which terminated the names of so many princes of the earlier tribes of Europe, is also Sanscrit in origin, and was conjoined to the names of those princes who held at once spiritual and temporal power ; instances of which I could give from ancient inscriptions.

|| The goddess of wealth. Her grand festival is called *Dévalée*, 'the festival of lamps' (from *déwa*, 'lamp'), when the bankers worship her type, a piece of gold or silver coin, and general illuminations take place, which last some days. Lutchmee was one of the gems produced from the churning of the ocean.

Delhi's heroes are immersed in the sea of fidelity. With their swords they hew a road, through which they conduct him in safety. They were as fortresses in the path of his foe!

Seven ghurries* of the day had passed: the beam of Sooraj warmed. The lord of Joginipoor was gone!

Then did Jychund call aloud to the heroes of the north, the two mighty Put'hans. Black† the dress of their train, their arms, their banners black. With salutation to their lord, they charge for "death or victory!" The hour of noon arrived. The warrior of the north rushed on, but the lance of Birsing found out the secret of his breast. Seven hundred fell with their leader in the field. When satiate with the blood of the foe, Birsing gave his life for his lord. *Jy, jy!*‡ The Apsaras claim the hero, who kept at bay the host of Jychund.

Still they press on: when Kenek took leave of his prince, as he said, "on this earth we meet not again!" Then Beerum advanced with his crimson-clad hand. Kenek awaited them: on his neck the *saligram*.§ His sword formed a halo in the air. On the arms of Beerum it descended; but already on Kenek's helm had fallen the fatal steel. They fell! and their spirits unite in Indra's abode.||

On an elephant, the tribute of Berjipoor,¶ was Nidder the brave. He awaited the advance of Jychund to confront him in battle. He seemed as the angel of death! The heroes threw the feathered shafts; their bows broke at once; they brandished their swords. Then Mahadeo beat the drum, Nared woke the lyre, Rembha struck the cymbals, at the deeds of the valiant. As lion meeting lion was the strife; by mutual wounds they fell.

Then pity touched the bosom of Jychund: he loosed his scarf and threw it o'er his brother. "Well hast thou done, oh Nidder: with life thou hast purchased renown and the safety of the Chohan. Thou wert the shield of Delhi's lord, and the wave of my array hast thou dashed back upon me!" Sad was the soul of Jychund as he dwelt on the praise of the hero.

Earth was ploughed up; the house of Panga was desolate. While Nidder barred the progress of the foe, eight coss his lord had gained. The fortress of battle was dismantled, yet was the pursuit kept up. Flags flutter, drums resound. Again, "seize him! seize him!" was the shout.

"Fly! fly!" resounds through the host, "for Kahn is in arms to defend the passage of his lord." Covered with wounds is his frame. He dismounted to bind them, while Chignuk, his pundoo,** opposed the foe. When he fell, Kahn mounted the son of the wind.

The lion-born goddess, the trident in her hand, her sons†† of slaughter in her train, accompanied her votary in the field. As the central eye of Sheo, so

* A measure of time, about twenty minutes.

† One of the numerous tribes of the Afghan or Put'han race is called *Slapashian*; from the Persian *slan*, 'black,' and *posheedan*, 'to clothe.'

‡ Thus we see the Hindu princes of this period, both in the north and south of India, forming auxiliary bands of these Islamites, which no doubt paved the way for their eventual downfall. The same policy in thus overturned the Mohamedan imperial sway, when they placed the sword of defence in mercenary hands. It recalls a remark of Gibbon on the auxiliary German bands, under their native leaders, being called in to decide the quarrels of Rome, when her sceptre was swayed by a co-partnership of Cæsars; as in the rupture between Constantius and Galerius, from which time, the historian says, "the practice grew familiar, and at last became fatal." This same practice laid destitute all the states of India: from which they were saved by British interposition in 1817-18; and, it is to be hoped, not for their temporary, but permanent advantage.

§ 'Victory! victory!'

¶ A stone found in the Sone and Gogra rivers, sacred to Vishnu or Crishna.

|| Vicounts.

¶ One of the ancient kingdoms of the Deccan, for an account of which the reader may consult, with gratification, Capt. Grant Duff's excellent History of the Mahrattas.

** This was the natural son of Kahn, who acted as *pundoo*, or squire, to his father. His duty is to carry spare arms, tie the girths, &c. &c.

†† The sons of slaughter, the two Birroos already noticed.

his flashed flame. His blood-stained blade formed halos* in the air. But when his bright lance he poised, dismay seized the host of Kanouj. Bodies lay quivering like fish in the dried stream. Already had four steeds fallen under him : a fifth was at hand, Bajput.† He neighed‡ as his lord seized his mane ; the hero read the omen, that his hour was at hand. Death stalked in the field ! wherever he fought, blood flowed like the streams of Bhadoon. Hurdas Rahoore confronted the hero : where the zenarý marked his frame, he was divided in twain. The blade of Kahn shivered in his grasp. He seized the tooth|| of time ; it devoured thousands of his foe. Soorloka was crowded with spirits of the slain. But his strength and his dagger failed together. On a bed of arrows he sunk : again he rose, again staggered and fell. Rembha clasped the hero to her bosom, but his soul refused to fly till his lord was in safety. In grief Oomia¶ shook her head when her son was laid low. The gods, screaming, fled the ensanguined field. Mahadeo placed the head of Kahn as a choice gem in his chaplet, and Bajput was yoked to the chariot of the sun.

Now Achilés** claimed the defence of his lord. Dévi†† gave her blessing ; Roodra parted with his strength to bestow it on his son ! ‡‡ He drove before him the host of Jychund, as did Kanya§§ the flocks of Brij : but exhausted he fell, covered with wounds. The Bard himself bore him from the field.

* *Kondalee*, literally, circles or rings.

“ Now waved their fiery swords, and in the air made horrid circles,” *Paradise Lost*, Book 6.

† The chief of steeds: from *baj*, ‘a horse’ (in the dialects, as well as *hij*, *hywor*), and *put*, ‘lord, head, chief.’

‡ From the days of Darius Hystaspes to our hero Kahn, the neigh of the horse has been considered portentous. This it was that foretold the crown to the Persian monarch; and in his surname we have the record of the event; for *hquira* means ‘to neigh,’ and *aspa* in Persian (in Sanscrit *aswa*) is ‘a horse.’ The affinity to *hinnio* in the Latin, and *heunic* French, I leave to others to determine.

I have before observed, in a paper on the common origin of the Hindu Scythic Rajpoots and the earlier tribes of Europe (see *Journal Asiatique de Paris* for May 1827), that the horse, the sun’s type amongst the Getic nations, was oracular both in the east and the west. The Jits of Scandinavia consulted the steed guarded by the priests of the sun, in the temple of the Fried at Upsala. Its name, which has puzzled the commentators on northern mythology, was Svantovit, described as being of a white colour and “quadrifrons.” May we not trace the origin of this to *aswa*, ‘the horse,’ and *sept-aswa*, the ‘seven-headed steed’ of the sun, adored by the Hindu Scythians, and their descendants the Rajpoots, who after the deity, always worship their steeds and their arms? (*Étude Introduction*.)

A passage from that beautiful Bohemian tale, *Lilassa*, serves to illustrate our argument :

“ Up, ye Bohemians !
Up, ye bold warriors ! There, behind the mountains,
On Bila’s banks my snow-white steed shall find him.

• • • • •
And they did haste, and took the crown and mantle,
The steed swift as the wind before them running,
And the white eagle hovering stately o’er them,
Till on the Bila’s banks, beyond the mountains,
Still stood the steed, upon a peasant neighing
That in his field was ploughing. Struck with wonder
Stood all.

• • • • •
“ Hall stranger, darling of the gods, our ruler !”
And they approach him, round his shoulders throwing
The mantle, and the crown on his head setting.” (*Northern Antiquities*.)

§ The thread across the body which marks the sacerdotal and military classes.—Query, Zone?

|| A metaphorical expression for a dagger.

¶ Another of the many names for the Hindu Pallas.

** *Achil*, ‘immoveable,’ or without motion: from *chalna*, ‘to move,’ with the privative prefix, and *ea*, the contraction of *swara*, ‘lord.’ Like Achilles of old, Achilés was under the special protection of the Indian Jove and Juno, who left Kyla, their Olympus, to witness his deeds.

†† The goddess.

‡‡ Achilés is here figuratively called “the son of Roodra,” standard-bearer of the Indian Mars.

§§ In allusion to Crishna in his shepherd form, when he tended the sacred kine in Vrija, the pastoral appellation of the tract round Mat’hura. And here the resemblance of the Hindu Apollo to the Grecian, who, as Nomios, guarded the flocks of Admetus.

By the Prince of the Jits, Sarang his name, was Delhi's lord encompassed. By the scimitar of Siluk, the head of the Jit rolled on the plain. At the fate of their chief his vassals fled. Such the deeds of Abboo's lord. The Pramara made a river of blood. Abundant the gifts of his arm: even Rahoo* was satisfied.

Then did Pertâp, the nephew† of Kanouj, bow to his lord, as with six hundred men he sped like the wind to seize Pirthi Raj. The tree‡ of D'har was the barrier to his prince. Both hosts looked on as the chiefs plied their swords. The B'hagaila§ was stretched on the field; four hundred warriors accompanied him to Soorloka. When Lukhan|| extended his bow, a hundred horse fell under his arrows.

Now the princes Asoca and Sydeo were commanded to make captive the Chohan; but the Tuar Puhar gave his horse the rein, and he filled the chariots of the Apsaras. Swords shiver like stars from heaven!

When Asoca fell, Sydeo retreated. With his crescent-formed¶ arrows the Tuar shook the forest of Kanouj, their course the stream to separate the foes. Once more Sydeo opposed him, but the mountain-form** pierced him with his lance: they grappled, and together fell in the field. In the sight of their lords they fell. Two thousand warriors strewed the earth around them. The Joginis screamed when the Tuar gained immortality!

Three days had the battle raged. Mighty heroes had gained Soorloka through the *teerut* of the stream of the sword. Steel flashed like the volcanic wave when the Jungarra Bheem stood in the path of the foe. The avenues to heaven were choked up. The gods in crowds descended to the abode of mortals,†† to see their deeds in arms.

While the heroes of Delhi formed the barrier of battle, and sold their lives for their lord, the Chohan gained Soroopoor!‡‡

Despair seized the soul of Jychund!

Muheetoo saw the grief of his lord. He swore he would yet make captive Pirthi Raj, as ten thousand he led to the rescue of Sunjogta.

Then the Chalook§§ Rao took leave of the Chohan, his frame yet green with wounds. As the son of Bheem departed, the fair, from her bosom, unlinked a golden chain, and threw it over the neck of her hero.

Dreadful was the combat. The gates of Swerga|| were opened. The Palcharas were gorged, the drinkers of blood cast away their pateras, while the Joginis and Baitals danced in the gory field. With many wounds the Chalook is pierced. His lance he buried in the breast of Muheetoo. They dismounted from their steeds. Of one age, in the vigour of youth, they struggled like wrestlers¶¶ for victory, and thus together rolled into the wave of Gunga, while their spirits took wing to Soorloka!

* The ascending node.

† *B'hannaj*, 'sister's son.' (*B'huterja*, 'brother's son.')

‡ The Pramara chief.

§ The nephew of Jychund, above alluded to, was of the B'hagaila tribe.

|| The name of the D'har prince.

¶ They are still much used.

** Pahar (a mountain), a common name for a Rajpoot chief.

†† *Mrit-loke*.

‡‡ A town on the Ganges, between Delhi and Kanouj.

§§ It has been already remarked, that the Prince of Puttun Unhulwarra was one of the most distinguished supporters of Pirthi Raj in this warfare. He is called the "Chalook Rao," being prince of that tribe; and in the distinguished honour paid him by the fair Sunjogta, we have an incident worthy of the chivalrous ages of the west. || Heaven.

¶¶ The Hindu chieftains all practise this branch of gymnastics, and in battle wear an instrument, called *panja*, literally 'five,' applied to the hand, resembling a tiger's foot, consisting of five steel claws, concealed in the palm of the hand, to which it is attached by means of rings on all the fingers. It is cut out of one solid piece of steel. Public wrestlers still use it. It is difficult to describe; but the curious may be gratified by examining it in the Museum of the Royal Asiatic Society.

But two ghurries of day remained. Sooroh's* ford was filled with dead; five thousand heroes strewed the banks of the Ganges.

'Twas then the Lord of Kanouj had a glance of his daughter. He saw the face of Sunjogta. Affection warmed his breast. His heroes stretched around him! Despair in his soul, "Accursed be the sacrifice," he exclaimed: "human victims are its offerings, pride and ambition its shrine, to be quenched in the fire of the steel and the wave."

Sixty and four heroes of the Chohan gained immortality,† but who shall count the loss of Kanouj? The slain of each host were committed to the flames! The ashes of the brave to the waters of Ganges!

The Chohan, crowned with victory, had gained his own land.‡ Joy was mixed with grief, for their lord's return and the warriors slain.

To the care of the Bard the wounded chiefs were assigned. On litters were conveyed the Chalook§ B'heem and Bagree Deo, with Jait Pramrar, the Kheechie Pursunga, the Rao Jam, and Puhar, and the long-armed Lohana, and Goojur Rao, and the son of Nahur, Purihar. The Dya of Jungalee, the two-armed; the Bunkut Rao of Bednore, with the Jadoon Jage, and Koorma Bulbhadr, for the future service of his lord. Then Dewa the Deorah and Kunar Rao, Chatto, the Tunturie Tak, the conqueror of Deotee the Rahtore, Peepa Purihar, and Birsing. The Haoli Rao, and Jam the Chohan; Lukhun|| lord of D'har and Bhattie Achilés, with Chauch the Gohil and Bhagail Beejy Raj; Tejil the Dhor, the Goojur Chundersén, and Deer Pramrar; the Soda Chuttersal and Catti Sutroosai; Dekh Punbar, Tarun, and Bhulun the Sengar, with Mullun.

They crossed Jumna's stream. Here was heard the Sindoo¶ *râg*, there seen the Bundurwar.** Delhi once more rejoiced.

From the desolate Kanouj the high priest was the envoy to the victorious Chohan. "Fate," said Jychund, "has decreed him for her lord."

The richest gems, the fruits of victory of Beejy Pal, inestimable wealth, pearls, elephants, and dyes, were sent as the dower of Sunjogta.

With honours the Purohit†† was received: high his seat in Delhi's land. The women raised the song of joy: saffron‡‡ vestiments were displayed. Sunjogta appeared like the heavenly Apsara. The sacred book was opened on the Rohini§§ Nckitra, the Mekh Sakraut,¶¶ Indraman||| Jog. Sooraj¶¶ was in the eighth house, Chandra*† and Bood*‡ in the seventh, Brishput*§ in the third,

* Sooroh Ghat, or the Ford of Sooroh, on the Ganges, has been from time immemorial a celebrated place of pilgrimage (*Tourist*; Sanscrit *Tirtha*). This classical river has certainly shifted her bed. The Hindu legend asserts, that the bones of the saint, Bagrit'ha, lay in a fountain near Sooroh, whence the sanctity of this ford: and there is a prophecy, importing that when Gunga (the genius of the stream) shall go for the bones of Bagrit'ha, then will be the final doom! As this prophecy is very ancient, so we may conclude were the indications of the river quitting her old bed.

† *Imur* or *Amer*, from *mur* in the dialects (*mit*, Sanscrit), 'mortal'; which, with the negative prefix *a*, makes 'immortal.' Hence the food of the gods, obtained from the churning of the ocean, which rendered them immortal, is called *amrita*, the ambrosia of the Greeks.

‡ The Ganges here appears to have been the boundary between Delhi and Kanouj.

§ From this we must understand, that the Prince of Puttun served Pirthi Raj in person; unless it should be his wounded son rescued from the Ganges.

|| It is evident that the same Pramrar prince held both the principalities of D'har and Aboe.

¶¶ This is a piece of martial music (from *râg*, 'song').

** Festoons of the mango leaf suspended between the plainain tree, and placed in front of houses on occasions of rejoicing.

†† The domestic priest, whose duty, besides officiating in the family place of worship, is to instruct the children.

‡‡ The marriage garments are always dyed with saffron, called, from its similarity in colour to the mane of the lion, *carur*. Saffron is much used in oblations, especially to Mahadeo.

§§ Celestial signs, already explained.

|| An astrological sign.

¶¶ The sun.

*† The moon.

*‡ Mercury.

*§ Jupiter. *Brishput* (in Sanscrit *Vrishpati*), literally the 'lord of the bull,' and called the *goor* or preceptor of the gods, is the name of the planet above named. A title of Mahadeo or Iswara, whose steed is the bull (*nanda*), the Apis of the Egyptian Osiris; the calf of Baal.

Saneechar* and Rahoo† in the fourth, and Mungul‡ in the first, the place of progeny. This eclipse§ was ended by the gifts of the Rahtore. The stream of the sword was passed!

The fifth Bysak, the Chohan bathed,|| recovered from his wounds. Instruments resounded, gifts were made, joy was abroad. Where grief yet reigned for the loss of the brave, he made the mourning to cease.

The court once more assembled, his warriors gathered round him. Delhi's lord summoned the son of Nidder, and with his own hand made the *tuk* on the forehead of Beerchandra. He added twenty towns to his grant,¶ an elephant, five horses, and all the dignities of his father.

To the heir of Kahn, the youthful Eesur Doss,** fifteen towns in increase, with eight horses and elephants.

On the son of Poondeer, and the heirs of all who had fallen, was bestowed the trust of their sires, with increase of dignity and land.

* Saturn.

† Rahoo and Ketoo are the ascending and descending nodes, and are enumerated in the *na graha*, or 'nine planets,' of the astrological system of the Hindus, of which the first is mentioned by the poet as belonging to the horoscope of this event.

Rahoo, the winter solstitial point, is figured as a monster who devours the moon. Hence the figure of the poet on mentioning an eclipse; "as Rahoo devours Chandra." When

————— "dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations, and with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs."

the inhabitants, to alarm Rahoo and make him relinquish his prey, beat drums and cymbals, blow trumpets, fire cannon, and make every possible discordant noise, deemed influential on this occasion.

The Scandinavian Gutes had precisely the same notions: affording another link to the chain of affinities, which I shall quote at large from the sixth chapter of the *Edda*.

"But," interrupted Ganger, "the sun runs very swiftly, as if she were afraid some one should overtake her."—"No well she may," replied Har, "for there are very near her two wolves (the Rahoo and Ketoo of the Hindus) ready to devour her. One of them closely pursues the sun, who is afraid of him, because he shall one day swallow her up: the other as eagerly follows the moon, and will make him one day undergo the same fate. It is called Managarner, a monster that fattens himself with the substances of men who draw near their end. Sometimes he swallows up the moon, and stains the heaven and the air with blood."

These monsters are called the progeny of the giant Nor, the first who inhabited the country of Jotunheim; that is, the land of the Jotes or Jutland. The translator of the *Edda* remarks, in a note, that "there are great contests among the learned about this country of Jotunheim, or of the giants, which so constantly occurs in all the ancient chronicles of the north." It is to be regretted that he does not give a summary of these. The Gutes or Jits were termed Asi by the races whom they displaced in Scandinavia, and their first residence, Asi gard, the fortress or abode of the Asi. The superior intelligence of the Asiatic Gutes, under their celebrated leader Odin or Budha, caused the ancient and ignorant population to invest them with all the powers, mental and corporeal, of superior beings; and hence the terms giant and magician were applied, and their letters, or Runic characters, held the symbols of their incantations: characters which have an affinity (at least in form) to the most ancient which have been discovered in the cave temples, and other monuments of the Buddhist religion in India.

‡ Mars.

§ On the conclusion of eclipses, gifts are distributed by the kings and princes of the east to the priests, whose prayers are supposed to have been efficacious in shortening their duration.

|| Ablution is the first sign of convalescence with the Hindus. When inquiries after the health of a party are answered by "He has bathed," it is tantamount to saying, not only that all danger is past, but that he is ready to receive his friends.

¶ All these Hindu governments have been, and continue to be, strictly feudal. The chief incidents of the ancient European polity, both in France and England, will be found to obtain amongst the Rajpoots. Fiefs are obtained and renewed with all the same chivalrous usages, homage, relief, &c. &c. But I will not encroach in this place upon a subject on which I have drawn out a dissertation at length, introductory to the annals of these remains of ancient civilization, the germ of the more refined polity of Europe. For to the Jits, or Gothic races from Scandinavia, is the perfection of the system to be attributed in England, as well as in France; by the Norman from Jutland, who established his laws in Neustria; and by the scion of Raoul (qu. Raoul? the Scythic princely title yet used with the Rajpoots) in England.

** The descendants of this son of the heroic Kahn are to be found near the embouchure of the Loony (salt) river, at the great western Rin. Another branch is the Chief of Baidla, one of the sixteen great feudatories of Mewar, who has often sat by me, while the Bard has been reciting the exploits of his ancestor Pirthi Raj. I had the satisfaction of preventing the dismemberment of the grant of this brave descendant of Kahn, whose family has now occupied lands in Mewar during four centuries.

To Sawunt,* the son of Goind Gehlote, he added twelve towns to his fief. Of the sons of the slain, none had less than four in increase.

These duties performed, he repaired to the palace of his sister, Pirthi Baé.†

The day of the nuptials was fixed for the fifth; the hour, that of Godooluk ‡ The *torun*§ was raised on high: the gifts of Kanouj to his daughter appeared.

One hundred and eight elephants, in form like Airaput;|| five thousand steeds of the purest blood, with housings of gold and gems embossed. But how can the Bard describe their splendour?

All that was rare in the world was sent to Sunjogta. On the marriage morn, she repaired to Nidder's¶ abode.

On his head the Chohan placed the nuptial crown.** Instruments of joy resounded: the hymn of Hymen flowed from the mouths of the fair. The warriors with their prince. The marriage *muntris*†† were pronounced. The lord of men ascended his steed: like Indra he appeared. He broke‡‡ the *torun* from the portal of the palace of Sunjogta.

On a throne of gold were seated the Chohan and his bride, while the damsels raised the song of love. Round the neck of Delhi's lord was a garland of gems, the gift of Jychund: seven hundred damsels§§ as handmaids attended Sunjogta. As they returned to the palace, again was tuned the note of joy. Indra and Indranee were seated together. Love and harmony restored. A crore||| of wealth was the gift of the Chohan to the Goor of Kanouj.

* This name appears on the inscription before mentioned, found by me in the capital of the Gehlote race, the ancient Chectore.

† The sister of the Chohan emperor, married to the Prince of Chectore.

‡ This is the *gloamin* of Scotland; literally, the hour when the cows (*grao*) are driven home.

§ The *torun* is the symbol of marriage. It consists of three wooden bars, forming an equilateral triangle; mystic in shape and number, and having the apex crowned with the effigies of a peacock, it is placed over the portal of the bride's abode. At Oodipoor, when the princes of Jessmere, Bikanair, and Kishengurh simultaneously married the two daughters and grand-daughter of the Rana, the *toruns* were suspended from the battlements of the *tripolia*, or three-arched portal leading to the palace. The bridegroom on horseback, lance in hand, proceeds to break the *torun* (*torun toruna*), which is defended by the damsels of the bride, who, from the parapet, assail him with missiles of various kinds, especially with a crimson powder made from the flowers of the *palasa*, at the same time singing songs fitted to the occasion, and replete with double entendre. At length the *torun* is broken amidst the shouts of the retainers, when the fair defenders retire.

The similitude of these ceremonies in the north of Europe and in Asia, increases the list of common affinities, and indicates the violence of rude times to obtain the object of affection; and the lance, with which the Rajpoot chieftain breaks the *torun*, has the same emblematic import as the spear, which, at the marriage of the nobles in Sweden, was a necessary implement in the furniture of the marriage chamber. Vide *Northern Antiquities*. • The steed of Indra.

¶ It will be recollected that Nidder was the brother of the monarch of Kanouj, and consequently uncle to Sunjogta. In her being married from his house, we see the scrupulous attention to decorum among the Rajpoots.

** The nuptial coronet is worn both by bride and bridegroom on these occasions. It is termed in Sanscrit *mookta* or *mor*, the latter word being more frequently used, and having the same signification as the Gallic *mor* and Cimbric *mauer* (meaning 'crown, chief, great,' as in *Pen-maur*, 'chief of hills'). This ornament is costly in proportion to rank, and may be a simple garland of white flowers only of the mogra, or chanailee, forming the tiara.

In the north, says the author of the *Illustrations of Northern Antiquities*, in his remarks introductory to the ballad of *Child Arcturid*, "the maiden coronet or tire for the head, though of various forms and qualities, according to the taste or condition of the wearer, was uniformly open at the top, and no one covered her head till she had forfeited her right to wear the coronet, chaplet, garland or bandeau." Now, amongst the Rajpoot tribes, *sir d'hakna* (to cover the head) implies the forfeiture alluded to.

†† Incantations.

‡‡ See note §.

§§ A band of handmaids forms always part of the dower of the daughter of a Hindu chieftain. They are skilled in music, dancing, and a variety of accomplishments.

|| This appears immense, being no less a sum than one million sterling, granted to the priest of Jychund. "Crore *pusao*," or "gift of a crore," is still frequently bestowed on the Bard, although almost nominal; as the articles forming the gift, whether elephants, steeds, pearls, cloth, gold, &c. &c. have an arbitrary value attached, to keep up the recollection of old times, when

"The gorgeous East with richest hand,

Showered on her kings barbaric pearl and gold."

Alas! for the bards of the East, the "wealth of Ormus and of Ind" has all fled to the West.

But sorrow dwelt in the heart of the Chohan, when he recalled the price paid for his prize, of Kahn and the heroes ever present to his mind. Like the tiger excluded from the abode of his mates, Firthi Raj pined for the companions of his glory, even though blessed with the fair of Kanouj.

Thus has Chund, the Bard, finished, of this history, 'the Vow of Sunjogta,' with the defeat of Jychund and the deeds of the warriors, the Samunts of Delhi.

D R. M A R S H M A N.

WITH feelings of the deepest regret, we have to announce the decease of the Rev. Dr. Marshman, after a long missionary career of thirty-eight years. He had been gradually sinking during the year, under the weight of age and infirmities, and expired at Serampore, on the 5th December, at the advanced age of sixty-nine years, seven months, and fifteen days.

The Rev. Dr. Marshman was born of humble parentage, in the village of Westbury Leigh, in Wiltshire, on the 20th April 1768, where the cottage in which he first drew breath may yet be seen. Of his family little is known, except that they traced their descent from an officer in the army of Cromwell; one of that band who, at the Restoration, relinquished, for conscience-sake, all views of worldly aggrandizement, and retired into the country, to support themselves by their own industry.

His father, a man of strong mind, undaunted intrepidity, and inflexible integrity, passed the early part of his life at sea, and was engaged in the *Hind* sloop of war, commanded by Capt. Bond, at the capture of Quebec—the action in which the gallant Wolff fell; but shortly after, he returned to England, determining to settle among the humble and honest manufacturers of his native country, and taking up his residence in Westbury Leigh, he married, and turned his attention to the weaving trade. Hence he was subsequently unable to afford his son any education, beyond what his native village supplied, except in his own Christian principles; and he lived to see the principles he had instilled ripen into the most enlarged and active benevolence. Dr. Marshman, from a very early age, exhibited so extraordinary a thirst for knowledge, as to convince his family and friends that he was destined for something higher than the loom. At the age of eight, he first began a course of desultory reading, snatching every moment from labour and play to devote to his books. He has assured the writer of this memorial, that between the age of ten and eighteen, he had devoured the contents of more than five hundred volumes. Thus, at an early period, he was enabled to lay in a vast store of knowledge, which, improved by subsequent study, made his conversation so rich and instructive. After reading through all the volumes which so humble a village could furnish, he extended his researches to a greater distance, and often travelled a dozen miles out and home to borrow a book. Having no one to direct his pursuits, he read promiscuously whatever fell in his way, with the utmost avidity. But it was to biography, and more particularly to history, that the bent of his mind was directed. So much so, indeed, that when his parents, on the death of an elder brother, endeavoured to direct his thoughts to the joys of Heaven, he declared that he felt no disinclination to contemplate them, provided there was room to believe that the reading of history would not be incompatible

with the pursuits of that blessed region. Among the early incidents of his life, it was long remembered in his native village, that a neighbouring clergyman, passing with a friend through Westbury, while he was playing at marbles, put his reading and memory to the test, by a long series of questions upon the more ancient history of England, and declared his astonishment at the correct replies which he received to every inquiry. At the age of twelve, the clergyman of his own parish meeting him one day with a book in his pocket, too large for it to conceal, asked him several questions, and among the rest, the names of the kings of Israel from the beginning to the Babylonish captivity, and being struck with the accuracy of his replies, desired him to call at his house in future for any book he might wish to read.

On his reaching the house, the clergyman begged he would tell him whom he thought the best preacher, the dissenting minister of the town or himself. With the certainty on the one hand that the first named excelled, and the fear on the other of losing the promised treat, he hesitated for a moment; but determining not to purchase even *this* at the expense of truth, he begged to be allowed to refer him to the answer of Melville, who, when asked by Queen Elizabeth whether she or his royal mistress of Scotland excelled in beauty, replied, that each was handsomest in her own kingdom; and desired him to accept that as his answer. At the age of fifteen, his father sent him up to London, to Mr. Cator, the bookseller, in the Strand, in the hope that some path would open for his obtaining a livelihood in a sphere more congenial with his tastes than a weaver's cottage. Here he was employed on errands; but at every interval of leisure, availed himself of the new facilities he enjoyed for reading. When sent out with parcels, he too frequently spent half his time in perusing the books with which he was charged, instead of taking them to their destination. His master declared that he could make nothing of him, and that he would never succeed as a bookseller. His life in the shop was not of the most agreeable description; and it was embittered by the prospect of being condemned to a life of such unintellectual drudgery. On one occasion, having been sent to the Duke of Grafton with three folio volumes of Clarendon's History, and several other books, he was overcome with fatigue and despondency at the tasks to which he was subjected, and walking into Westminster Hall, laid down his load and began to weep. But the bitterness of his feelings soon passed off; the associations of the place with which his reading had made him familiar, crowded into his mind, and appeared to fill him with new energy; and he determined, as he has often told us, in however humble a situation he might be placed, to continue storing his mind with knowledge, till the fitting opportunity should come round for his emancipation. He returned to the country between the age of sixteen and seventeen, and resumed his manual occupations, still continuing to indulge his irrepressible thirst for reading. He now turned his attention to divinity, and made himself familiar with the works of all the most celebrated divines, without distinction of sect; and those who have enjoyed the advantage of conversing with him on religious topics, cannot have failed to appreciate the industry which had given him so vast a store of knowledge. To these pursuits he added the study of Latin. The strength of mind displayed in these intellectual pursuits by one who was obliged to look for his daily bread to the labour of his own hands, will appear, on reflection, to form, perhaps, the most remarkable trait in his character. At the age of twenty-three, he married the granddaughter of the Rev. Mr. Clarke, the Baptist minister at Froome; and this change in his circumstances rendered him doubly anxious for a different sphere of life.

At length, the long-expected opportunity turned up. The post of master in a school supported by the Church in Broadmead, in the city of Bristol, became vacant: his friends urged him to apply for it. He came up to Bristol, underwent an examination before the committee of management, and was unanimously accepted. The salary was small—£40 a year; but it brought him into a new circle, where his energies and talent might have play. He removed to that city at the age of twenty-five, and obtained permission to devote the time not occupied in this school to one of his own. This seminary was soon crowded with pupils; it rose rapidly in public estimation, and placed him at once in circumstances of independence. Among his scholars was the late lamented and amiable Mr. Rich, the Resident at Bagdad, whose work on Babylon has given him so just a celebrity. But the chief advantage of his position at Bristol, was the introduction it afforded him to Dr. Ryland, the president of the Baptist Academy. He entered as a student in that seminary, and devoted every moment which he could spare from his avocations to study under so able a master. He applied diligently to the Greek and Hebrew languages; and subsequently added to them Arabic and Syriac, in which his attainments, though not profound, were greatly above mediocrity. In this congenial course of improvement he passed six of the happiest years of his life. By the advice of Dr. Ryland, he prepared himself for the ministry, for which his great theological reading had well fitted him, and there was every prospect of his becoming an ornament to the denomination, in his native land, with which he was associated. But a nobler field of exertion was now opened before him; for which, in the economy of Providence, this previous training appears evidently to have been intended to prepare him.

Dr. Carey, who had been employed for six years in India in the new and untried field of missionary labours, while his future colleague was completing his studies at Bristol, had requested the Baptist Missionary Society, of which Dr. Ryland was one of the founders, to send more labourers into the vineyard. Dr. Ryland proposed the subject to his pupil, and found that it was not altogether new to his mind, as the perusal of the periodical accounts of the mission had begun to kindle in his mind an anxiety for India. He was accepted by the society, then in its infancy, as a missionary, and embarked with Mr. Grant, one of his own pupils, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Brunsdon, on the *Criterion*, an American vessel. They arrived in the river in October, and intending to proceed to Mudnabatty to join Dr. Carey, were advised to take up their abode temporarily at Serampore, where they landed on the 13th October, 1799. It was about this time that the fear of an invasion of India by the French predominated in the councils of India; several French emissaries, in the guise of priests, having been detected about the country. In announcing the arrival of Dr. Marshman and his associates, the printer of one of the Calcutta papers, who had never heard of the existence of a Baptist denomination, set forth that four *Papist* missionaries had arrived in a foreign ship, and proceeded up to a foreign settlement. The paragraph could not fail to catch Lord Wellesley's eye. The captain was instantly summoned to the police, and informed that his ship would be refused a port-clearance, unless he engaged to take back the *Papist* missionaries. He explained the mistake, and in one respect removed the fears of Government; but there was so strong a disposition manifested to obstruct missionary operations, upon the plea of their dangerous tendency, that the missionaries found they could not reside with any confidence in the British territories, and that it was wise to accept of the countenance and protection which was so generously offered them by the Danish authorities. Dr. Carey felt the

full force of their arguments, and soon after came down to join them: and thus commenced the Serampore mission.

Three congenial minds were thus brought together by the appointment of Providence, and they lost no time in laying a broad basis for their future operations. They threw their whole souls into the noble enterprize, which demanded all their courage and zeal, since from the British Government they had nothing but the sternest opposition to expect, the moment the extension and the success of their labours should bring them into public notice. The resources of the Society were totally inadequate to the support of all the missionary families now in the field. Indeed, Dr. Marshman and his associates had come out with the distinct understanding that they were to receive support only till they could support themselves. They immediately began to open independent sources of income. Dr. Carey obtained the post of professor in the College of Fort William, then recently established. Dr. and Mrs. Marshman opened a boarding-school, and Mr. Ward established a printing-office, and laboured with his own hands in setting the types of the first edition of the Bengalee New Testament, which Dr. Carey had brought with him. Dr. Carey's motto, "Expect great things; attempt great things," became the watchword of the three. They determined, by a noble sacrifice of individual interests and comforts, to live as one family, and to throw their united income into one joint stock, to be devoted to the common cause. Merging all minor differences of opinion in a sacred anxiety for the promotion of the great enterprize which absorbed their minds, they made a combined movement for the diffusion of truth and knowledge in India. To the hostility of Government, and to every discouragement which arose from the nature of the undertaking, they opposed a spirit of Christian meekness and calm perseverance. They stood in the front of the battle of Indian missions; and during the arduous struggle, which terminated with the charter of 1813, in granting missionaries free access to India, they never for a moment deserted their post, or despaired of success. When, at a subsequent period, Lord Hastings, who honoured them with his kind support, had occasion to revert in conversation to the severe conflict they had passed through, he assured them that, in his opinion, the freedom of resort to India, which missionaries then enjoyed, was owing, under God, to the prudence, the zeal, and the wisdom, which they had manifested, when the whole weight of Government in England and India was directed to the extinction of the missionary enterprize.

It would be impossible, within the limits to which we must confine ourselves, to enumerate the plans which they formed for the mission, for translations of the sacred Scriptures, and for education; or the obstacles which tried the strength of their principles. Neither is it possible to individualize Dr. Marshman's efforts in every case; for, so complete was the unity of their designs, that it seemed as if three great souls had been united in one, so as to have but one object, and to be imbued with one impulse. But with this unity of design, there was necessarily a division of labour; and we may briefly state, therefore, the particular objects which engaged Dr. Marshman's time and attention. In 1806, he applied himself diligently to the study of the Chinese language, and was enabled to publish a translation of the entire Scriptures, and a grammar in that tongue. The Loll Bazar Chapel, erected at a time when the means of religious instruction in Calcutta were small, and when religious feeling was at so low an ebb, that even Martyn could not command on an evening a congregation of more than twenty, was mainly indebted for its existence to Dr. Marshman's personal efforts. When the erection of it was suspended for lack of

funds, he went about from house to house, raising subscriptions for it; and for his pains, was exhibited in masquerade, at an entertainment given to Lord Minto, as a "pious missionary, begging subscriptions."* To him the Benevolent Institution in Calcutta was indebted for its birth and subsequent vigour. The idea of it was struck out when Dr. Leyden, Dr. Marshman, and Dr. Hare were dining together; and the prospectus, drawn up by Dr. Marshman, was carefully revised by Dr. Leyden. He continued to act as secretary to the institution to the last moment in which his health permitted him to act. He was also associated with Dr. Carey in the translation of the *Ramayun* into English, of which three volumes were published. To the plan of native schools, he gave up much time and labour; and the valuable "Hints," which he published in the form of a pamphlet, just at the time when the first efforts were made for education in India, twenty-one years ago, was deemed worthy of being incorporated with one of the leading publications in England.

In 1826 he revisited England, after an absence of twenty-seven years, and travelled through the United Kingdom, endeavouring, by his public addresses, and in private conversation, to urge on the cause of missions; and there are many now in India to whom this notice will recal, with a melancholy pleasure, the warmth and animation which he was the means of communicating to their minds on that subject. He visited Denmark, and was graciously received by his Majesty Frederick the Sixth, to whose steady and uninterrupted protection the mission may be said to have been indebted for its existence, when assailed by the British Government. His Majesty was pleased to grant a Charter of Incorporation to Serampore College, upon Dr. Marshman's petition. He returned to Serampore in May 1829, and joined Dr. Carey and his associates in superintending the mission under the new form of an independent association, which it had acquired. In June 1834, he was deprived of this venerable friend and colleague, with whom he had been permitted to act for thirty-five years. He bore the separation with more firmness than was expected; but the dissolution, cemented by the nobility of all undertakings, and sanctified by time, made a deep and visible impression on his mind. All the veneration and affection of his younger associates could not fill up the void created by the loss of Dr. Carey. He appeared among us as the solitary relic of a past age of great men. The activity of his mind, however, though with occasional interruptions, continued till the mind itself appeared to be worn out. The calamity which befel his daughter, Mrs. Havelock, at Landour, in October last year, produced a severe shock to his feelings, which, added to increasing infirmities, brought him gradually lower and lower. About six weeks before his death, he was taken out on the river by the advice of Dr. Nicholson and Dr. Voigt, but his constitution was exhausted. Yet when the excitement of this short excursion, which was extended to Fort Gloster, had given him a small return of strength, both bodily and mental, the energy of former days seemed again to come over him, and he passed several days in arranging plans of usefulness, the accomplishment of which would have required years. At length, on Tuesday, the 5th of December, he gently sunk to rest, without pain or sorrow, in the lively enjoyment of that hope which is full of immortality.

His form was tall and athletic. His constitution appeared to be constructed of iron. He exposed himself to all the severities of an Indian climate, with perfect impunity. He enjoyed, till within the last year of his life, such unin-

* His friend, Dr. Leyden, was present at the masqued ball, and as it was said that the subscription list was very full, Dr. M. endeavoured to discover his representative, that he might ask for the funds; but Leyden would never disclose the name, which led Dr. Marshman to tell him, that there was more humour than honesty in the transaction.

interrupted health, as falls to the lot of few in India. During thirty-seven years, he had not taken medicine to the value of ten rupees. The strength of his body seemed to be admirably adapted, with the structure of his mind, to fit him for the long career of usefulness he was permitted to run. He was peculiarly remarkable for ceaseless industry. He usually rose at four, and despatched half the business of the day before breakfast. When extraordinary exertions appeared necessary, he seemed to have a perfect command over sleep, and has been known, for days together, to take less than half his usual quantity of rest. His memory was great, beyond that of most men. He recalled facts, with all their minute associations, with the utmost facility. This faculty he enjoyed to the last day of his existence. During the last month of his life, when unable even to turn on his couch without assistance, he dictated to his daughter, Mrs. Voigt, his recollections of the early establishment of the mission at Serampore, with a clearness and minuteness perfectly astonishing. The vast stores of knowledge which he had laid up in early life, and to which he was making constant addition, rendered his personal intercourse in society a great enjoyment. His manners and deportment, particularly towards his inferiors, were remarkable for amenity and humility. To his family he was devoted almost to a fault, so that his enemies found in this subject a fertile field for crimination—with what generosity of feeling let every parent judge. During a union of more than forty-six years, he was the most devoted of husbands, and as the father of a family of twelve children, of whom only six lived to an age to appreciate his worth, and only five survived to deplore his loss, he was the most affectionate of parents.

The leading trait of his character, more especially in the earlier part of his career, was energy and firmness: this, combined with a spirit of strong perseverance, enabled him to assist in carrying out into effect those large views which he and his colleagues delighted to indulge in. His piety was deep and genuine. His religious sentiments were without bigotry. But the most distinguishing feature in his life was his ardent zeal for the cause of missions. This zeal never for a moment suffered any abatement, but seemed to gather strength from every new difficulty. The precious cause, as he latterly denominated it, occupied his dying thoughts, as it had occupied his living exertions; and the last question which he asked of those around him was, "Can you think of any thing I can yet do for it?" This zeal was united with a degree of pecuniary disinterestedness which has seldom been surpassed. He considered it his greatest privilege, that God had enabled him to lay on the altar of his cause so large a contribution from his own labours. With the means of amassing an ample fortune, he did not leave behind him, of all his own earnings in India for thirty-eight years, more than the amount of a single year's income of his seminary in its palmy days.

We owe some apology for the length to which this notice has been extended; but the subject scarcely admitted of our saying less. To some, even this lengthened memorial of the last survivor of the three men, who were, under God, the means of giving a spiritual and intellectual impulse to India, which will be felt during the present century, will not be displeasing; while others may possibly find some excuse for the length to which filial veneration has extended a tribute of affection, for one to whom the writer is indebted for whatever can be deemed valuable in life.*

* From the *Friend of India*, Dec. 14.

THE ANGELS OF LIFE

APRIL ! on the sylvan green,
Faint gleaming from thy cloudy cave,
Thy steps of dewy light are seen,
Gilding the blades of grass that wave
With gladness at the jocund sight ;
And Flora, from her wintry grave,
Looks out with purple eyes of light.

APRIL ! to that meek poet dear,†
For whom at eve the dashing oar
Hangs on its shadow, by the shore
Of his beloved haunts, the tear
Of tenderest Pity musing o'er !
Upon the wanderer, tempest-tost,
Along the foaming, flashing sea,
Amid the black gulfs almost lost,
Breaks the green freshness of the tree,
As light leaves rustling through the dawn
That glimmers daily on the lawn :
And echo soft of woodnote wild,
Or joyous laughter of a child,
Wake in his bosom, while he cheers
With thought of thee his watch of tears.

How pleasant in the emerald shine
Of waving grass and fragrant thyme.
To weave the texture of the line
Into the sweet and flowery rhyme :
While Fancy, to the silver chime
Of gleeful thoughts, at purple dawn,
Comes dancing from the haunted clime
Of green arcade and sunny lawn :
The light veil from her face withdrawn !
Not through the darkness of a cloud
She pours her voice serene and mild ;
Far from the tumult of the crowd,
Breathing her love upon her child !
O, happy day ! delicious hour !
Which only life's green spring-time knows ;
When Gladness builds our verdant bower,
And strews our pillow of repose
With dreams more od'rous than the rose :
Then youth is like the wanton boy‡
Whom Spenser's glitt'ring pencil drew,
All radiant with the bloom of joy ;
His cheek flush'd with ambrosial hue ;
Array'd with flowers and purple vest,
The cittern sounding in his track ;
Of gardens green the joyous guest,
With rainbow feathers at his back.

* Under this aspect, the writer has ventured to describe Poetry, Learning, the Domestic Affections, and Religion.

† See Thomson's Lines on Collins.

‡ Alluding to Spenser's picture of Cupid.

Before thy burning shrine, in vain
 Never thy gentle suppliants wait,
 Mild Angel of the melting Strain :—
 A ray breaks thro' the Golden Gate,
 The Bright, the Beautiful ; awhile
 Despair its darkness hath forsook ;
 And Misery wears a beaming smile,
 Reflected from thy look.*

Spirit of pleasant thoughts ! may I
 A garland to thy altar bring ?
 Thou, who on the stormy sky
 Dost pour the odour of the spring,
 Waking from Nature's sweetest string
 Music for thy votary's ear ;
 So soft—the blackbird seems to sing
 E'en in the winter of the year !

Sweet Spenser's eyes, on thy meek breast
 The soft repose of gladness slept ;
 There Milton found his hour of rest ;
 There Evening's dearest minstrel wept :
 And he,† around whose head the flame
 Of hallow'd Muses seem'd to play ;
 And he, whose tomb the lamp of Fame
 Illumines with undying ray.‡

Thy face is lovely to our sight—
 Thrice happy ! to whom thou hast given
 To climb to Wisdom's starry height,
 And walk the Intellectual Heaven !
 He crushes ev'ry viper-care,
 And smiles at Fortune's poison'd dart :
 His sky looks ever mild and fair,
 Glowing with sunshine from the heart.

Beauty in dreams around him floats,
 Waking and sleeping ; all the day
 Still rains the dewy shower of notes,
 And divers-colour'd pinions play
 About his feet, by bowers and streams
 That sparkle with poetic gleams ;
 And summer visions wave before him,
 Flinging golden shadows o'er him
 Proud temples' snowy columns rise,
 And gates of diamond charm his sight,
 And gardens slumber in delight.
 And all the desert, like the rose,
 Blossoms with verdure ; and the springs
 Of Intellectual Beauty in his ear
 Pour richest music all the year ;
 And Hope from her pavilion sings,
 In sun and moonlight ; while the wings
 Of the white halcyon Peace, with Truth serene,
 Brood with calm shadow on the verdant scene !

* See Cowley's Hymn to Light.

† Tasso.

‡ Dante.

The Angels of Life.

Angel of Human Life ! in thee
 A shelter from the storm we find ;
 A voice of soothing melody ;
 A hand the wounded soul to bind :
 Thy finger, when in loneliest part
 The stricken deer lies down to die,
 Can draw the arrow from his heart,
 And close up grief's rebellious eye.*

Oft when, with fainting steps and slow,
 We walk'd in sorrow's thorny road,
 We breath'd serener air, the glow
 Of Eden on the darkness flow'd ;
 Kindling the shadows, like the light
 Of angels' radiant wings unfurl'd,
 Upon the desert, in the night,
 Round some gray Father of the world !

Yea, though a stone our pillow be,
 Our couch the cold and dewy earth ;
 Yet Beauty, from the troubled sea
 Of woes, may glimmer into birth :
 And beaming footsteps from above,
 Unto that dreary spot descend,
 Keeping the gentle watch of love,
 A heavenly, round an earthly, friend !

O never, never, all alone
 We wander thro' the wintry hour ;
 Though Pleasure's wanton voice be flown,
 And Silence dwell within her bower.
 Still Fancy, from her ruby towers,
 Upon the fair Elysian shore,
 Sheds on our hearts the breath of flowers,
 Soothing our sorrows o'er and o'er.

Another beauteous form, behold !
 Upon my musing spirit shines ;
 Thron'd on the curule seat of gold ;
 Her garments breathing of the shrines,
 With richest, costliest incense stor'd,
 In ev'ry clime, in ev'ry age ;
 Where starry Galileo soar'd,
 Or Petrarch lighted up the page.

Angel of Learning ! like a fount
 Show'ring its water in the rays
 Of summer sun, thy pinions mount,
 Firing the orient with the blaze
 Of thy unclouded morn ; afar
 Thy radiant coming we espy ;
 And hear the thunder of thy car,
 And see thy flashing arrows fly !

Thy gorgeous pageant sweeps along ;
 Princes glittering in the train :
 Fame shines resplendent in the throng,
 From her varying wings, like rain,

* This beautiful epithet belongs to Crashaw.

Scattering on the dazzled crowds
Colours of Paradise : she rears
Her burning forehead to the clouds—
The red flame of a thousand spears

Before her burning eyes grows faint ;
Faith only through the misty air,
Blazing around the dying Saint,
With that bright vision may compare.
And now the glimm'ring triumph fades,
And weaker sounds the victor-strain ;
The glow scarce colours evening's shades !
But, look ! through yonder lattice-pane

A watch-light twinkles to and fro,
And shadows o'er the curtain glide,
Of forms which seem to come and go :
There ever loving to abide,
Dear Angel of our homes, thine eye
Its quiet, dreamless vigil keeps ;
Wherever sighs the plaintive cry ;
Wherever suffering anguish weeps !

Angel-Companions of our life !
Whose smiles of tend'rest lustre play
Brightly on ev'ry worldly strife —
The homage of the heart we pay !
But milder, holier beams than they,
Thou scatterest round our burning head,
In the sad twilight of decay—
Star of the living and the dead !

Far through the solemn cedar trees,
Beneath the feathery palm ;
And over the tumultuous seas,
Breathing a summer calm,
RELIGION'S hallow'd feet we trace ;
Her still small whispers hear :
Before the beauty of her face,
The evening shadows disappear.

Angel of Life ! though passing fair
The features of the Attic Muse ;
The garland on her shining hair ;
Her red lips glist'ning with the dews
Of Arcady's empurpled bower ;
Cythera's girdle in her breast ;
Her soft cheek blushing with the flower,
Which Love's own poet loveth best :—

Angel of Life ! though passing fair
Attic or Tuscan Muse may be ;
More lovely through the balmy air
Thy beauty dawns on me :
By Christian Graces drest, I see
Thy modest stole, thy meek attire ;
Thy wreath, from Eden's greenest tree ;
Thy bloom, the seraph's fire.

* The rose, so frequently mentioned by Anacreon.

The Angels of Life.

When Joy's enraptur'd note is o'er,
 And Hope's sweet face is sad and pale;
 Love in his golden boat no more
 Fanning the purple sail :
 No longer on the silent shore,
 With eye and voice the Syrens call
 Our lingering footsteps, as of yore,
 Into their Magic Hall :—

When Poesy has lost her charm,
 And Learning's clouded eyes are dim,
 We languish for a stronger arm ;
 We listen for a sweeter hymn.
 Then Faith thy precious lamp doth trim ;
 Thy Sister-Angels, each forgot,
 We turn to thee, belov'd of Him,
 Without whom light or joy is not.

In Thalaba, the wond'rous tale,
 Before the Arabian's weary eye
 A heavenly bird was seen to sail,
 In tranquil beauty, through the sky :
 Over the trackless moonlit snows,
 The Green Bird is the wand'rer's guide ;
 Delicious perfume round him flows ;
 The fruitful bough is at his side : *

So, through this wilderness of pain,
 We have our blessed guide ; our eyes,
 Drawn upward by the enchanting strain,
 Behold the Bird of Paradise,
 Floating in glorious light on high ;
 Fainting, she brings us sweetest flowers ;
 Hungry and thirsty, she is nigh,
 With fruit from Amaranthine bowers !

* Lo ! she returns and scatters from her pinions
 Odours diviner than the gales of morning
 Waft from Sabea.
 Hovering before the youth she hung,
 Till from her rosy feet, that at his touch
 Uncurl'd their grasp, he took
 The fruitful bough they bore !
 He took and tasted : a new life
 Flow'd through his renovated frame.

Thalaba, Book xi.

**MR. WILKINSON'S "MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE
ANCIENT EGYPTIANS."**

NO. II.

IN the last paper, we reviewed that portion of Mr. Wilkinson's curious work, which illustrated the ancient history of the Egyptians; we now proceed to notice that portion, the largest, which exhibits, in a vivid light, their arts, manners, and mould of civilization. And it is well to premise that we are considering the social character of a people not merely ancient—a term that is applicable to the Romans under the emperors or the republic, and to the Greeks in the time of Alexander, or Pisistratus—but of a nation immediately postdiluvian—one of the earliest empires established on the earth, which seems to have rapidly attained a power and splendour not reached at subsequent periods but through long progressive stages. The Old Testament establishes the fact of the grandeur of Egypt at the date of the Exodus, and St. Paul refers to its "riches and treasures"* at that time.

We shall follow the course pursued by Mr. Wilkinson. The population of ancient Egypt seems to have varied much at different epochs, supposing that we have accurate data, which is not, however, to be assumed: the 3,000,000 of inhabitants, mentioned by Diodorus, and even the 7,000,000 of earlier writers, could have made but a sorry show in the 20,000 cities, which have the epithet "populous" in the pages of Herodotus. There is little doubt that, in so large a space of time, great changes must have taken place in the physical condition and extent of the country; the oases may have been islands in the tracts now covered with sand.

The power and wealth of ancient Egypt were not derived solely from its internal resources; its ancient rulers, at least, saw the advantages to be extracted from external commerce, and the sculptures of Thebes exhibit foreign races bringing articles of luxury to the kings of the country, which may have been either taxes and tribute from conquered people, or the returns of foreign trade. We know that, in very early times, they had commercial relations with the rich countries of India and Arabia; the Red Sea was, in the time of Solomon, the scene of an active traffic, and ports, of which the positions are now scarcely known, were the depôts of the rich merchandize exchanged between the nations of Asia and Africa, when Europe was covered with forests, and, like the islands of the Pacific at the present day, inhabited by tribes of savages.

Mr. Wilkinson thinks it may be assumed that Egypt was happy under the Pharaohs; but this is a fact of which we should be wary of deducing evidence from the sculptures. That the lower orders were contented with their condition, can only be inferred from their comparative tranquillity and subordination. They appear to have been kept in a state of degradation; their deference to superiors is shown in forms which imply despotic sway in the latter, and "the degrading custom of prostration before those in authority, argues that they were subject to severe discipline and punishment." Ano-

* Heb. xi. 26.

ther decisive evidence of the debasement of the lower orders is found in the institution of castes, which seems characteristic of the early nations of the East, and was probably one of the primitive political expedients to preserve subordination, and facilitate government upon arbitrary principles. The number of castes in ancient Egypt is differently reported by authors: Herodotus reckons seven—the sacerdotal, military, shepherds, swineherds, shopkeepers, interpreters, and boatmen; Diodorus mentions three in one place and five in another, and Plato divides the people into six classes: all authorities place the priesthood at the head. Mr. Wilkinson has instituted a comparison between the caste-system of ancient Egypt and that of India; but it is a profitless labour. The only strict analogy is in the superiority of the sacerdotal caste over the others; ancient Egypt, like ancient India, was eminently a priest-ridden country.

The Egyptian nobles were either of the sacerdotal or the military order, and the king might be chosen from either of these two; but if from the military, it was peremptorily required by the law that he should be previously admitted into the first, and instructed in all the "secret learning" of the priests, as our judges must assume the coil before they can be qualified for the bench. His connexion with the priesthood thus made him head of the religion, as well as of the state, as Melchizedec, in Scripture, was "king, priest, and prophet;" and like the "Son of Heaven," the celestial monarch of China, he regulated the sacrifices, and offered them to the gods.

The succession to the throne, when it was gained by an individual, became hereditary in his family, descending from father to son. Synesius and Diodorus seem to imply that the crown of Egypt was elective; but they meant, probably, when the throne was vacant, by failure of heirs, or expulsion, as Plutarch, indeed, expressly says.

The forms of ceremony and etiquette used by and towards the king, and the rules prescribed for his public conduct, and even for his private life, evince a design to impress upon the prince a due sense of the important functions entrusted to him. "The hours for washing, walking, and all the arrangements and occupations of the day, were settled with precision, and the quantity as well as the quality of his food was regulated by law: simplicity was required both in eating and drinking."

The priests held the rank next to the king, and supplied his confidential advisers, judges, and principal officers of state. Besides being the expounders of the laws, they were also prophets and the augurs of future events, and from their high station and important functions, they enjoyed, no doubt, great political power. Women of rank were admissible into the priesthood, and they figure in the sacerdotal character on the monuments. The priests were the only persons who were taught the sacred writing, and were probably the depositaries of the learning of the age, which it was not deemed discreet to divulge to the vulgar, upon a principle which, even in modern times, is scarcely relinquished. It has been said that one of the secrets of the Egyptian priesthood, thus scrupulously withheld from all but themselves, was the doctrine of the unity of God. Mr. Wilkinson makes out a sort of

defence on behalf of the policy of the Egyptian priesthood in keeping the people in ignorance, drawing, however, largely on the charity of his readers. He doubts whether it was not prudent to keep a nation, "peculiarly addicted to speculative theory," from dabbling in "the abstruse study" of theology; though, he thinks, "a little insight into the foundation of their theological system would have been more beneficial to the people than the blind creed of an imaginary polytheism;" and we think so too.

We pass over the subject of the priests' dresses, which are exhibited on the monuments, and of which Mr. Wilkinson has furnished some elegant specimens; and we pass on to the warrior caste, to whom one of the three portions of the land was assigned by Sesostris; the other two landed proprietors being the king and the priests. The office of soldier was hereditary: the son of a soldier could follow no profession but that of arms. Every soldier was expected to be ready for marching, either to repel a foreign invader, or to repress an insurrection. The whole military force of ancient Egypt is stated by Herodotus to have amounted to 410,000 men, who, when not employed in war, cultivated their lands; so that the soldier was not always discriminated from the citizen. The regular force was augmented by auxiliaries, and the sculptures represent, with some taste, and with apparent precision, the various dresses, arms, and aspect of many of these allies. The bulk of the army consisted of archers, who fought on foot or in chariots. Pictorial representations are given on the monuments of the different arms, and the manner in which the troops acted, either in the phalanx of heavy infantry, armed with spear and shield, or in their advance on the foe. Specimens of these are given by Mr. Wilkinson, as well as of the military standards, of the offensive and defensive weapons, and of the mode in which they were used; some of which display a very spirited style of drawing. The war-chariots of ancient Egypt appear to have been far more elegant vehicles than those even of classical Greece and Rome. The several branches of the military art, strategy, and assaults of fortified places, are likewise depicted with more or less skill; and a military reader, after inspecting this part of the work, cannot fail to have very distinct ideas respecting the state of the science of war in ancient Egypt.

Mr. Wilkinson then proceeds (in his second volume) to describe the other pursuits and occupations of the people. The agricultural class must have consisted of those who are denominated ryots in India; that is, persons who have a qualified right to the land they cultivate so long as they pay the dues to the state or the proprietor, but which right, as the produce only suffices to pay the tax, furnish subsistence to the cultivator, and seed for the future crop, has no real appreciable value. The implement of irrigation, represented on the monuments, is exactly the same as is used in the present day—the long pole and bucket, often seen in England. The huntsmen appear to have been a distinct class, and the boatmen another.

The artificers and tradesmen included the skilful workers in leather (of whose exquisite productions specimens still exist), workers in linen, masons,

carpenters, coach-builders, &c., all of whom are shown on the monuments, engaged in the various branches of their respective occupations.

The pastors were considered as a degraded class; and, as Mr. Wilkinson remarks, "it is not surprising that Pharaoh should have treated the Jews with that contempt which it was customary for every Egyptian to feel towards shepherds." It is a curious fact, that among the degraded classes described in the code of Menu, shepherds are included—an analogy between the laws of the two people which has escaped Mr. Wilkinson. Menu declares that shepherds, are to be shunned; and the Egyptians, according to Moses, held "every shepherd an abomination." Mr. Wilkinson traces this hatred to shepherds borne, by the ancient Egyptians, to "the occupation of their country by a pastor race, who had committed great cruelties;" and he infers from this, that the invasion of the shepherds must have preceded the arrival of the Hebrews. But the existence of the same antipathy amongst the Hindus, proves that there must have been some other more general cause.

We shall pass over the other classes of field labourers, and follow Mr. Wilkinson in his remarks on the laws of the ancient Egyptians, which emanated from the king, or, probably, from the priests through the king. The chief judge, when a case came for trial, put a golden chain round his neck, to which was suspended a small figure of Truth; in fact, a representation of the goddess worshipped under the double character of Truth and Justice, "and whose name, *Thmeti*, appears to have been the origin of the Hebrew *Thummim*, a word, according to the Septuagint translation, implying 'truth,' and bearing a further analogy in its plural termination." Hence, perhaps, the *Themis* of the Greeks.

The laws, which, Diodorus says, were in eight volumes, were attributed to *Thoth*, or Mercury. The cardinal virtue amongst the Egyptians was truth, or justice: falsehood was punished when it calumniated, not merely the living, but the dead. The people were required periodically to be registered by official scribes, and this form was gone through by personal attendance at the place of registration, and sculptures exist representing masses of the people appearing respectfully before the registering clerks. Upon these occasions, if any excesses had been committed by an individual, he was subjected forthwith to the *bastinado* (the mode of which is exactly portrayed on the monuments); but perjury and other capital crimes were immediately expiated by death. Thus, an accurate adjustment of moral accounts was kept between government and people. The punishments amongst the ancient Egyptians, like those of the Hindus, and other early nations, were often applied to the offending member; persons guilty of forgery, for example, lost their hands. Contracts, to be binding, were required to be in writing; and the number of witnesses found on ancient Egyptian contracts, still extant, shows how strictly this law was adhered to, and implies, perhaps, a distrust of the veracity of witnesses, notwithstanding the severe law against perjury. On the other hand, an individual could, by his oath, exonerate himself from a supposed debt. Several contracts, deeds;

and conveyances amongst the ancient Egyptians have been preserved and translated. An enchorial papyrus, containing an original deed, is given in a translation by Mr. Wilkinson; it purports to sell a moiety of the sums collected on account of a few tombs, for services performed to the dead, the total value of which was only four hundred pieces of brass; and this important document is attested by sixteen witnesses!

Of the marriage-contracts among the Egyptians, the ceremony does not appear to be represented amongst the paintings or sculptures. The employments of the women are, however, shown; they are exhibited spinning and weaving; they appear as priestesses, and at private parties; and from some of the paintings, the manners of the Egyptian ladies appear by no means remarkable for their strict delicacy: they would seem to have been addicted to excess of drinking.

Mr. Wilkinson has devoted considerable space to the subject of their buildings, for which copious materials exist. Like the people of Idumæa, the Egyptians paid less attention to the splendour of their houses, than to the decoration of their tombs; yet the plans and elevations of their private buildings, represented on the monuments, show that they were not destitute of comfort, and even elegance. The principal material for building was crude brick, and the makers were foreigners and captives condemned to this labour by government. A cut is given in Mr. Wilkinson's work, which shows the whole process of brick-making; and in the explanatory hieroglyphics, the word implying bricks (*tobi*) is the same as in modern Arabic. It is worthy of remark, that more bricks are found bearing the name of Thothmes III. (supposed to have been king of Egypt at the time of the Exodus) than of any other period. A scene of brick-making, represented at Thebes, is supposed by Mr. Wilkinson to exhibit Hebrew captives employed in this occupation.

From the plans of the houses, it appears that the rooms were usually arranged round an open area, or on either side of a long passage, to which an entrance-court led from the street. A porch before the door usually had the name of the person who lived there written upon it. A line of trees sometimes ran parallel with the front of the house. A plan of an ancient city, which Mr. Wilkinson conjectures to be Alabastron, shows the arrangement of the houses, which appears to have been regular. Small houses consisted merely of a court, and three or four store-rooms on the ground floor, with a single chamber above, to which a flight of steps led from the court: a model of such a house, in the possession of the late Mr. Salt, is now in the British Museum. Of the interior decorations, Mr. Wilkinson has given full and interesting descriptions; the specimens of the painted ceilings are beautiful, and remind us of the ornaments on Greek and Etruscan vases. Their gardens, orchards, and vineyards, appear to have been laid out with great regularity; the vines were sometimes allowed to grow as standing bushes, at others were trained in bowers; and in one picture, a boy is seen frightening away the birds with a sling. The wine-press was a simple one: its form is shown in a sculpture at Beni Hassan.

A bag is supported in a frame, having two upright sides connected by beams at their summit: the bag is retained in a horizontal position, one end fixed, the other passing through a hole in the opposite side, and is twisted by means of a rod turned with the hand; the juice being received into a vase beneath. Another large foot-press is represented at Thebes, in which several men are treading the fruit with their naked feet, supporting themselves by ropes suspended from the roof. The jars into which the wine was poured, resemble the *cadi*, or *amphoræ*, of the Romans, without handles. Wine seems to have been largely consumed in ancient Egypt; and even the ladies were in the habit of indulging in it, as before noticed, to excess. In a sculpture at Thebes, a lady is exhibited suffering under the effects of inordinate drinking; and in another, at Beni Hassan, two gentlemen are being carried home by their servants from a drinking party, in a senseless state.

Of the furniture of the houses, many specimens exist; some of which are of the most elegant form. The chairs were made of ebony, and other rare woods, inlaid with ivory, and covered with silk stuffs. Some of their chairs are to be seen in the British Museum, and in other collections; but they are of a more ordinary character than the rich fauteuils represented in the tombs of the kings. Some of the stools (samples of which are in Mr. Salt's collection) were on the principle of our camp-stools. Most of the chairs and stools were about the ordinary height of those now used in Europe, the seat nearly in a line with the bend of the knee; but some were very low, and others offered that variety of position which we seek in the kangaroo chairs of our own drawing-room. Sometimes the seat was formed of interlaced work of string, covered with a leather cushion. Couches, sofas, ottomans, and footstools, display the same taste as their fauteuils. The Egyptian tables were round, square, or oblong; the former were supported by a shaft in the centre, in the figure of a man; the others had three or four legs; they were generally of wood, but many were of metal or stone. It may be remarked, that the ancient Egyptians sat either cross-legged or crouched on the ground, as the peasants of Egypt do at this day.

Amongst their recreations, music appears to have formed a conspicuous part. Their instruments were harps, the double pipe, the guitar, the lyre, the sistrum, drum, and tambourine, the trumpet and cymbals, which were used singly, or in bands, and as accompaniments to the voice. The musicians were of both sexes; and a sculpture at Alabastron represents a harper and a group of blind choristers. Of the proficiency of the Egyptians in the science of music, we are, of course, unable to speak; but, from the testimony of authors, and from the partiality which they appear to have had for it, we may infer that it was systematically studied. The notions of the Greeks on this art appear to have been borrowed from the Egyptians.

Dancing was another of their amusements; but it would appear that the dancers were professional artists, and their movements, as represented in the sculptures, do not exhibit much grace. One of these representations

shows a dancer performing the pirouette, which thus appears to have been a movement invented at least 3,500 years ago.

Their vases, which were of bronze, alabaster, glass, porcelain, and even of ordinary pottery, present, as Mr. Wilkinson observes, "the most elegant forms, which would do honour to the skill of a Greek artist." Some of the most beautiful are assigned to the early age of the third Thothmes, assumed to be the Pharaoh of the Jewish Exodus. The resemblance of many of them in shape to the Greek and Roman vessels, is worthy of remark. Some, however, are of a form quite *sui generis*. Vases, surmounted with a human head, appear to have been frequently used for keeping precious objects. Some of their boxes were long cylinders, beautifully carved in relief, covered with a lid, turning on a pin. A specimen of one of these is in the Berlin Museum: a female figure playing on the guitar is represented on it, the execution of which is extremely elegant. Other boxes are in the form of fishes, birds, and various objects.

Mr. Wilkinson has been able to reveal the secrets of the ancient Egyptian cuisine; the sculptures represent the mode of slaughtering the animal, and cutting up the joints; and in the tomb of Remeses III., at Thebes, the interior of an Egyptian kitchen is shown, with the cooks busily employed in their culinary processes. Similar exhibitions are extant on other monuments; and we should infer that the ancient Egyptians, notwithstanding the restrictions nominally imposed upon their kings, were gourmands.

The guests at meals appear to have sat on the ground, or on stools and chairs; and to have eaten with the fingers of their right-hand, having neither knives nor forks, nor any substitute for them. Spoons, indeed, they had, but they were not used at the table. A singular custom of the Egyptians is mentioned by Herodotus, who states that after their repasts they introduced a small wooden image of Osiris, which was shown to each of the guests, to warn him of the transitory nature of human pleasures.

The games exhibited on the monuments are, different kinds of tumbling (usually performed by women), feats of agility, the game of odd and even (which is shown in a painting of the date of the 1st Osirtasen), draughts, and chess, at which Remeses III. is represented as playing, on the walls of his palace at Thebes. Dice have been discovered at Thebes, of bone or ivory; the spots of which are marked by small circles, with a dot in the centre. The children's toys, including balls, dolls, &c., are represented, as well as various kinds of juvenile amusements; and it is curious to observe, that conjuring by cups and balls, and the mystery of the "thimble-rig," appear to have been known amongst the ancient Egyptians. Bull-fights, wrestling, single-stick, and other similar pursuits, are represented on the monuments.

The third volume of Mr. Wilkinson's work treats of the arts of the ancient Egyptians more at length; of their buildings, their pottery, their linen and cotton manufactures, their metals, and the mode of working them, their paintings, sculptures, &c. Their knowledge of the art of glass-blowing may be traced to the early date of the 1st Osirtasen, upwards of 3,500 years

ago; the process is represented in the paintings of Beni Hassan, executed during the reign of that monarch; and glass bottles, and other objects, of very remote antiquity, have been met with in the tombs of Upper and Lower Egypt. The Egyptians possessed considerable knowledge of chemistry, and of the use of metallic oxides, as is evident from the nature of the colouring applied to their glass and porcelain. From a remote era, they were celebrated for their manufactures of linen—the experiments made on their mummy-cloths have shown that they are of linen; but cotton dresses were worn by all classes.

Of the painting and sculpture of the ancient Egyptians, Mr. Wilkinson has treated at some length: he praises the skill of their artists in drawing bold and clear outlines, but they had no notion of perspective, either in figures or in the representation of inanimate objects; so that those on the same plane, instead of being shown one behind the other, were placed one above the other, on the perpendicular wall. Still, there is a spirit and boldness in their figures, and a beauty in their colours, which go far to compensate their deficiency in the higher properties of the art.

Of their knowledge of the principles of mathematics, the pyramids may be taken as evidence; and the arch is observed in their architecture as far back as the reign of Amunoph I., 1,540 years before our era. The mode of transporting large stones from the quarries is represented in a sculpture: the stone is placed on a sledge, drawn by oxen towards an inclined plane; in another place, 172 men, in four rows, pull the ropes attached to the front of the sledge, while a person is employed in pouring a liquid, probably grease, on the plane on which the sledge runs.

We could protract this paper to a much greater length, without a sensible diminution of the materials in Mr. Wilkinson's work, which is one of the most curious yet published on the subject of Egyptian archaeology. It shows that the ancient inhabitants of Egypt had attained, at a very remote period, a high pitch of civilization; and it is interesting to remark the parallel it discovers with that of eastern people in general, on the one hand, and on the other, the many sources which it has supplied of the arts and customs of more modern nations.

ADVENTURES OF FRANK HARTLEY.

PART II.

AFTER all my sufferings, my enjoyment of the quietude of Reading, under the roof of my kind friends, seemed of an almost heavenly description. Lucy had been very fortunate in her marriage with a steady young man, who applied himself diligently to his profession, and had gained the confidence and esteem of all his associates. I found my new friend Fleetwood's knowledge of the law exceedingly serviceable to me; and with his assistance I made numerous endeavours to trace out the connexions of my young *protégée*, but without success. By Mrs. Fleetwood's advice, I placed Beebee—for so she continued to be called—at the best boarding-school the town afforded; and as, after a very happy interval, it became necessary to consider how I should dispose of myself, since, though prospering beyond my expectations, I was of two ambitious a temper to sit down upon the competence, ample as though it might be, which I had gained in the affair of the *Gossamer*.

My inclination led me to mercantile pursuits, for my education had been of too desultory a nature to admit of my studying for any profession with advantage. An opportunity occurred of entering a respectable office at Liverpool, which place I preferred to London, as it enabled me to steer clear of acquaintance with the house of Allerby, Goldstone, and Skrine, without giving any offence to the parties. Six years passed away very quietly, without bringing any intelligence of interest, either respecting my former companions in the *Mayflower*, or of the relatives of Beebee, who grew up to be a very fine girl, and whose attachment to me fully repaid all the care I had bestowed upon her. About this time, I met with a person formerly engaged in the West-India trade, who told some odd stories concerning the owners of the *Mayflower*. He said that, to his certain knowledge, they were connected with a man, who, though he contrived to escape the eye of the law, was notorious for dealing in slaves, and was, at this very moment, actively engaged in this illegal and infamous traffic. Unfortunately, I betrayed my eagerness to know more too soon, and my informant, an old man, evidently afraid of being called upon to prove his assertions, would not admit Moorhouse to be the party in question.

It chanced that the affairs of the house to which I belonged demanded that a confidential person should be sent out to Calcutta, and I had many motives for volunteering to execute the commission. I considered it to be my duty to leave no means untried which might tend to the restoration of Beebee to her relatives, in case she possessed any. I looked forward with great pleasure to a meeting with Charles Gannett, and moreover thought that my own mercantile prospects might be considerably advanced by the establishment of a friendly intercourse with the merchants of Bengal. There being no ship sailing from Liverpool at the period fixed for my departure, I took my passage in one bound to Calcutta from London, and arrived in the metropolis only just in time to get my baggage put on board. She was to take some despatches from the India House, which would not be ready until twelve o'clock on the night of the day in which she went down the river. It was, therefore, agreed by the officer who had charge of these papers, that he and myself should start together, and proceed to Deal in a chaise and four; an arrangement which gave me a few hours longer in London, and enabled me to go to the theatre. Being fond of dramatic amusements, for the first hour or two I attended to nothing but the play; at the close, however, of the second performance, being rather

tired of sitting cramped by the crowd in a full pit, I stood up, and my eyes were attracted to one of the boxes by the flash of a very splendid jewel. It was a pink diamond gleaming on the finger of a gentleman. From his hand, I cast my eyes upon his face, and instantly recognized the countenance of the person whom I had seen so many years before coming out of the Gannetts' house at Deptford, and who, in my own mind, I had identified with the villain Moorhouse. Next him sat a lady; a young, handsome, and rather bold-looking woman, who, happening to raise her arm, displayed a magnificent bracelet, the exact counterpart of that which I had found on Beebee, and which she still retained. While gazing with astonishment at the possessors of ornaments which I had so much reason to believe had been most nefariously acquired, I met the eyes of the man, and he started. My countenance, perhaps, was too expressive of my feelings, and conscious guilt rendered him easily alarmed. I now made the best of my way out of the pit, and engaging the assistance of an officer, went immediately to the box. The persons, however, of whom I was in search, were not to be found; they had left the theatre, their movements having, in all probability, been regulated by mine. After some consultation with the officer, an intelligent fellow enough, I found that at present I could pursue the matter no farther; since, being obliged to leave London in the course of another hour, it would be impossible for me to ascertain whether the person whom I had seen at the theatre was in reality Moorhouse; and even if this point could be established, my duty to my employers rendered it so necessary for me to proceed upon my voyage, that perhaps I ought not to remain behind, even for the purpose of investigating a circumstance which might lead to the conviction of the pirates. I put the officer in possession of all the facts of the case, and received his promise to leave nothing undone for the attainment of farther information. He said that he would place Moorhouse immediately under strict surveillance, and doubted not that, with the clue I had given, he and his colleagues would be able to collect a strong body of evidence for the substantiation of the charge which I had determined to bring against him upon my return, should there be any possibility of supporting it. This incident perplexed me not a little; I had no sooner fairly commenced my voyage, than I began to doubt the propriety of having quitted England with an affair of such great importance upon my hands. If, as I had so much reason to suspect, Moorhouse was in reality connected with the pirates, it seemed incumbent upon me to pursue the most direct means to bring both him and them to justice; but, at the same time, I might stand excused, the proof being of so conjectural a nature, while my engagement to my employers many would consider to be paramount to every thing else. Interests of a very peculiar description, and involving the welfare of several persons, had been entrusted to me; delay would not only be embarrassing, but probably ruinous; and in the minds of mercantile men of any integrity, there is always so strong a sense of the sacredness of their engagements, that I could scarcely have brought myself to abandon an undertaking which it was confidently expected that I should fulfil. My mind became calmed by these reflections; I had acted upon an honourable impulse, and I felt persuaded that the issue would be fortunate. I had been taught by Mrs. Gannett, that there is an especial Providence in the government of the world; without exactly being superstitious, she was of a fanciful temperament, and the peculiar circumstances of my early life, the sort of mystery which hung over my birth and parentage, and the subsequent association with sailors, who, though they may be destitute of any thing akin to religious knowledge, put great faith in

numerous signs and tokens, which they regard as encouragements or warnings, rendered me singularly liable to receive impressions which others would have disregarded. Why, or upon what grounds, it would be difficult to say, but I felt persuaded in my own mind, that in my voyage to India, I was fulfilling a part of my destiny; and that, in fact, I had little or no option in the case, for though inclination had, in the first instance, led me to undertake it, I had been so strongly tempted to relinquish the project, that nothing save a mighty and overpowering fatality seemed to have carried me through.

We were fortunate in our weather; the party on board proved agreeable to each other, and there was every prospect of our making the passage within the usual period. We were particularly favoured in having strong and fair winds, for the vessel was not very well manned, and sickness had appeared amongst the crew before we left the Channel. One poor fellow had never been able to do a single day's work, having met with an accident on coming on board: during the progress of his recovery from a broken bone, he was seized with a bilious attack, which had ended in a confirmed jaundice. Although the passengers on board an Indiaman come into actual contact with few individuals belonging to the crew, every circumstance connected with the people on board excites interest amongst so small a community. We were pleased to see the convalescents follow each other upon deck, for the enjoyment of the fresh air and the light of heaven, and frequently inquired after the health of the sufferer, who was still confined to his hammock. At length, I observed an emaciated figure sitting on a coil of ropes in the bows; but he appeared very seldom, and seemed, when he did venture upon deck, to be so weak and feeble, that, although I felt unaccountably interested in his favour, I did not like to approach him, fearing that even the expression of sympathy from a stranger might agitate him while in such a debilitated condition. Our voyage was unusually short; the vessel anchored at Kedgerie, in ninety-four days from the period of weighing anchor at Deal; and in going up the river, I observed that the sick sailor occupied a place in the boat. A slight movement which he made reminded me strongly of some person whom I had seen before; I gazed at him attentively, and much to my astonishment, and I may say delight, recognized, amid the ravages made by time and sickness, my old acquaintance Parker. I did not immediately make myself known, as I fancied that the shock might prove too great for him; and feeling also that I owed him too many obligations for former kindness, to denounce him to my companions as one of the crew of the *Mayflower*, I remained for the present quiescent. Upon landing at Calcutta, he was taken to the hospital; and I determined upon paying him a visit without delay.

I was soon settled, being accommodated with an apartment in the house of a gentleman to whom I had letters from the firm in Liverpool; and the first moments of leisure found me on my way to my old comrade. Parker, though rather alarmed when I addressed him by name, was nevertheless rejoiced to see me. I soothed him by the assurance, that whatever part he might have taken in uniting with the slavers, he would be pardoned on giving his evidence against the greater delinquents. "You know, Mr. Hartley," he replied, "that I never embued my hands in blood, and that I strove all I could to prevent the excesses of that wretch Robinson. Heaven knows, I never had a happy moment after the inhuman murder of poor Gannett; but Robinson's imprudence had rendered his death necessary. Imagining that he knew more of a circumstance that happened many years ago than he was really acquainted with, he spoke of things in their previous interview, which he should have

kept to himself; this I was told by a man who was within hearing when Robinson endeavoured to persuade the captain to alter the ship's course, and go after slaves." Parker here paused, and then added, "It's a long story, but you know too much not to know all. I was a friend of your father's, Mr. Hartley, a brother townsman, indeed; and when he was a very young man, and went out to the West-Indies with Moorhouse, I sailed in the same ship. They both procured situations as clerks in a mercantile house in Jamaica; your father proved the more prosperous of the two, for he obtained the affections of his master's daughter, who had a very good fortune of her own, and who married him in spite of her relations. Shortly after your birth, he lost her; and then he determined to turn his property into money, and return to England, promising to do something for Moorhouse, who had got into a scrape with the authorities of the island, and who accompanied him in the voyage home. The ship you all sailed in was commanded by Robinson, between whom and Moorhouse a violent friendship was struck up, for they suited each other, both being daring unprincipled fellows, who would stick at nothing to gain their own ends. It seemed that your father's good luck, in gaining the heiress, had created a great deal of envy and jealousy on the part of Moorhouse, who was now coming home no better off than when he went out, and who, from something that had lately occurred, had reason to believe that he was mistrusted by the only person from whom he could now entertain any hope of assistance. Well, to make short of a long story, Robinson managed to run the ship aground on the coast of Wales, as they were making for the port of Bristol. He, Moorhouse, and your father, went on shore; and as they proceeded in search of some assistance, in crossing a sort of gully, which was flooded when the tide was in, they contrived between them to throw their companion down, and to hold him under water until he was drowned. It seems that an inhabitant of a house hard-by came to the spot just as the murder had been perpetrated; this proved to be no other than Gannett, who assisted in taking the body out of the water, and conveying it to his own residence, Robinson going back to the ship in a pretended fright at the accident. The vessel was soon got off, for the villains knew well what he was about, and had only made a show of danger just to suit his own purpose. Well, Sir, you were given in charge to Gannett; and Robinson, who wanted to go halves in the booty, was told that he, Gannett, knew more of the circumstances than was convenient, and must be bribed by a third of the spoil. Robinson believed the story, and was glad enough to get off so cheaply, while Moorhouse, representing to his new acquaintance that the unfortunate gentleman who met his death was a bankrupt flying from his creditors, declared that the child would be wholly dependent upon him for support. Moorhouse was so well acquainted with every circumstance connected with your father, that it was easy for him to possess himself of the property. He knew that Mr. Hartley had none except very distant relations in England, and that, being at variance with his late wife's family in Jamaica, there would be no danger of inquiry upon their part. Whether a coroner's inquest sate upon the body I do not know, but the corpse was buried apparently without exciting suspicion. There was a man on board, however, who felt quite certain that there had been foul play; and Moorhouse and his colleague, fearing that he might get them into trouble, were obliged to keep him silent by presents of money, and the promise of more; this person became afterwards one of the crew of the *Mayflower*, whom you may remember, a desperate fellow, Harris by name, and the very man who overheard the conversation between Robinson and Gannett, on the day the latter lost his

life, and from whom I had all the particulars which I now relate to you. I had lost sight of both Moorhouse and your father after they had settled in the West-Indies; my old friend, of course, I never saw again; but, returning in some distress from the Cape of Good Hope, where I had been shipwrecked, I met Moorhouse in London, who told his own story when I inquired the fate of poor Hartley. I had been unfortunate through life, and misfortune had not tended to make me a better man; and now, being almost dependent upon Moorhouse, I engaged in a smuggling vessel, which he had fitted out; and soon in the reckless sort of life I led lost the remains of those good feelings which had formerly guided my conduct. In short, I was thought, and found to be, a proper subject to engage in a more nefarious species of trade; and when I entered the *Mayflower*, knew that, although seemingly despatched by Allerby, Goldstone, and Skrine, the reputed owners, she in reality belonged to Moorhouse, who, without any apparent connexion, was in league with that firm. I now sailed with Gannett for the first time. I had seen him once or twice before, and learned his history; he had been a seafaring man in his youth, but had quitted the nautical profession on his marriage, and tenanted a small farm in Wales. His affairs were falling into disorder at the time that he met with Moorhouse and Robinson, and in about a year or two afterwards, he was obliged to give up his farm, and go to sea again. The family removed to Deptford; and I remember, the only time that I ever was in his house, that Mrs. Gannett put some very searching questions to me about your father. I could only tell her what I knew of him as a young man, an orphan, of a respectable family, going out to the West-Indies to seek his fortune; but I perceived that she entertained many suspicions that he had not died in the destitute condition asserted by Moorhouse; and since that time, I have fancied that she doubted whether he had come to his end by fair means. She was confined to her bed, after the birth of one of her children, at the time that your father's corpse was brought to her house; and it appears to me, that if she could have bestirred herself at that period, Moorhouse would not have been able to manage the affair quite so well. At this time I knew nothing of Harris, and had only received the account which Moorhouse chose to give, while Mrs. Gannett's hints did not make the same impression upon me at the time which they produced upon the recollection, when other circumstances were brought to my notice. We sailed in the *Mayflower*, and I saw directly that you were an object of persecution to Robinson; your likeness to your father occasioned a contrary effect with me, for my heart yearned instantly towards you. After the scene of violence with Gannett, Harris told me of his suspicions concerning the former murder, and their confirmation in the conversation which he had overheard between Robinson and that unfortunate person. It seems that, upon Gannett's steady refusal to engage in the trade in slaves, Robinson taunted him with his connivance in the murder of Mr. Hartley, a charge which he received with a burst of indignation, and a threat that he would bring the perpetrators to justice. Little thinking how deeply the whole of the crew were implicated in the scheme, he rushed upon deck, found himself unsupported, and fell a victim to the fear and apprehensions of a villain, who well knew that he could get the people about him to abet him in any crime. Then, for the first time, I felt that I had committed a fatal error, as well as a great sin, in listening to the proposals of Moorhouse. I learned afterwards, that he had not intended that Gannett and Robinson should sail in the same vessel, the latter having been sent on board in his absence by Allerby and Co. Harris was the person whom he had delegated to

persuade Gannett into the scheme, never doubting, from the known easiness of his disposition, and the poverty-stricken state to which he had been reduced, that he might be readily gained over to engage in a trade which promised to make his fortune. Robinson was now so deeply committed, that it became his object to make us all as bad as himself; consequently, he took the first opportunity to turn pirate. You know what ensued. When I was informed of the dreadful deed that had been perpetrated, and the manner in which you had been disposed of, my disorder took a very unfavourable turn, and I lingered for a long time between life and death. I wonder some of my companions did not knock me on the head; but probably my desperate condition saved my life, for I was too weak to express my opinion of their conduct. All my thoughts were now directed to schemes of getting away; and as soon as my strength was restored, I went overboard at the first port the ship entered, and swam on shore. After a great many difficulties and hardships, I found myself again in London, where I was afraid to appear openly, not knowing how far my life might be endangered by my connexion with pirates. Whilst hiding about, I fell in again with Harris, who gave me the welcome intelligence of your escape; and also of another piece of good fortune, which you little dreamed of. There was a scheme on foot to kidnap you, when you were dining at Goldstone's villa in Kent, which was not far from the river Thames; this was defeated by your getting away from the party, and you never gave them an opportunity of repeating the attempt. Harris told me, likewise, that the *Mayflower* had been sold in South America, and the crew dispersed; a precaution rendered necessary by the information they obtained of your return to England. Having spent all the money which had fallen to his share, he had been obliged to venture home again, where he knew that he should be supported by Moorhouse and his confederates. I felt very much puzzled how to act. I determined to starve rather than be indebted to any of these wretches for the means of subsistence; and yet I did not like to appear against them, as I should then have been forced to betray Harris, who had trusted me, and from whom I had received many acts of kindness. I thought that, if I could get out to Calcutta, I might engage in the country trade, without much danger of being recognized as one of the crew of the *Mayflower*; and so I procured a berth in a vessel bound to Bengal, and scarcely expect to get out of this hospital alive."

I repress my own feelings during this narrative; a prophetic spirit had taught me to regard Moorhouse with the deepest horror. It is true, that in ignorance of my father's history, I could not accuse him of being accessory to his death; but I had ever felt a secret conviction that he had been the enemy of one whose protection I had lost, and that I owed the obscurity of my condition to some piece of successful villainy upon his part. I did not alarm Parker by telling him that he would be called upon to give his testimony upon oath before a magistrate; though not in any immediate danger, the apprehension might have been fatal, and as I knew that he was safe in the hospital for some time, I thought it advisable to allow him to recover a portion of his former strength, before I urged the necessity of his turning king's evidence. My next business was to find out young Gannett; and our meeting, as it might be supposed, was a very affecting one on both sides. My correspondence with him by letters had put him into possession of all the circumstances relative to the case of Beebee, and he had been active in his endeavours to trace out her family. Nothing conclusive, however, had rewarded his exertions; but he thought that he had obtained some clue. A

boat engaged by a Mr. and Mrs. Cawthorne had been wrecked in its passage from Rajmhal to Calcutta, and all on board were supposed to have perished. Mr. Cawthorne was an indigo-planter, living in a very remote place in the neighbourhood of the Rajmhal hills; and in consequence of his decease, his brother had taken possession of the factory, together with other property. This brother did not bear a very good character, and there seemed to be some doubt whether a child, a daughter, who, by the description, must have been of the same age as Beebee, accompanied her parents on their voyage to Calcutta, as one of the people belonging to the establishment at Nawabgunge had stated that she had been previously sent under the care of an ayah, by dāk, to the presidency, for the purpose of embarking for England with a lady and gentleman, who had been hospitably received at the factory. This man could give very little information concerning the matter; he had forgotten, or perhaps never had known, the names of the parties whom he described as the friends of his master, designating them only as the saib, or the beebee saib. But as it was the interest of the younger Cawthorne to conceal the fact of the little girl's embarkation on board the *Gossamer*, and nothing save some personal motive could have induced the silence of the relatives of this poor child, after the repeated inquiries, both by advertisement and otherwise, which had been made concerning her, he was of opinion that she had accompanied some of the passengers of that ill-fated vessel. With the account of the slaughter of the people on board came the intelligence that a child had been saved, whose name and parentage were unknown; and the wreck of the Cawthornes' boat happening at the same time, the brother was emboldened to seize upon their property as the rightful heir. It would be necessary to proceed to the factory at Nawabgunge, in order to make inquiries among the people employed in it respecting the little girl, whom he had reason to believe had quitted Calcutta under the protection of some friends of her parents.

Many indigo-planters in India live in such isolated places, that their family concerns are only known to the natives in their service, and this was the case with the Cawthornes, who had no connexions and few acquaintance in the country in which they had fixed their abode; circumstances which enabled the younger brother to consult his own personal interest alone in the disposition of the property. Some friends of Charles Gannett's were upon a shooting expedition, in the neighbourhood of the Rajmhal hills, and as it was necessary to have some ostensible object for our visit, we agreed to join the party; my name having been connected with the inquiries after the relatives of the child found on board the *Gossamer*, we deemed it advisable that, on the present occasion, I should only be known as Mr. Francis. We made the best of our way to Keergottee, which was the head-quarters of our friends, and found them with a rather extensive moving camp, busily employed in looking after rhinoceroses, which seemed to be the fashionable game of the season. At any other time, I should have delighted in the spirit and adventure of the scene, but my mind was too thoroughly engrossed by one subject to be diverted from it by any pursuit, however exciting. We learned that there were two factories at Nawabgunge, and that a person named Stevens was the occupier of the smaller establishment. Charles Gannett and myself, therefore, determined to throw ourselves upon the hospitality of this person, which we could easily do in the character of sportsmen, separated from our party. Our visit being an inquisitorial one, and of no very friendly nature, we were unwilling to eat Cawthorne's salt while we were endeavouring to obtain evidence which might dispossess him of his (perchance) ill-gotten wealth; and we were, therefore,

glad of an opportunity of acting the spy without incurring any imputation of ingratitude for favours conferred. There was no difficulty whatever in finding a pretext to shape our course towards Nawabgunge; we heard of a wild buffalo in that direction, which it would confer immortal honour to slay, and while the rest of our party were wholly intent upon rhinoceroses, we pretended a violent desire to possess ourselves of the head and horns of the monster.

With a small attendance, therefore, we made for Nawabgunge, and arrived at the factory at about nine o'clock in the morning. Stevens was absent at the time, but his servants made us welcome. I was rather startled by the appearance of the mansion; it looked as if it had been prepared to endure a siege; strong barricadoes fortified the interior, and I observed, lounging about the compound, parties of burkandazes, or matchlock-men, of a very fierce and warlike aspect. Gannett observed, that these signs and symptoms were not much in favour of the character of our host, who, in all probability, had embroiled himself with the natives, and was obliged to keep up this force for his protection. Whilst breakfast was preparing, the master of the mansion came in from his morning ride. I happened to be standing at the opposite door at the moment of his entrance, and what was my horror and amazement, to find that we were under the roof of Robinson himself! Gannett, offering his card, advanced a few steps to meet his host, who, on perceiving a name coupled in his guilty mind with detection and death, started and fell back; raising his eyes he encountered mine, fixed upon him with an expression that it was impossible to mistake. All idea of personal danger was, at this unexpected rencontre, merged in the indignation which the sight of my father's murderer raised in my breast. Though somewhat altered by time, which had changed the boy into the man, the resemblance to my deceased parent, which had startled Moorhouse at the theatre, aided the recognition of my enemy, who knew me immediately, and before I could spring upon him, for the table was between us, turned and fled. I explained to Gannett, who, being unacquainted with Robinson's person, surveyed the scene with amazement. In the predicament in which we now stood, little time was allowed for consultation; for it was speedily made evident that Robinson had determined upon cutting off our retreat. The apartment opened at either end upon what are in India called closed verandahs, and in these, parties of the burkandazes, whom we had observed without, made their appearance. We saw that we were prisoners, and that there would be no possibility of holding communication with the servants who had accompanied us to the bungalow. We were at first unwilling to believe that Robinson, villain as he was, and endangered by my discovery, would dare to offer any personal violence; and as we saw nothing more of him, concluded that he would only retain us in confinement until he could secure his own escape. The possibility of his getting away proved at first the greatest source of our annoyance, but we had subsequently reason to suspect that he aimed at nothing less than the destruction of enemies whom he had so much reason to fear and hate. We could not hold any very satisfactory communication with the people about us; I being nearly ignorant of Hindoostanee, while Gannett could comprehend little of the jargon spoken by our armed attendants, who were a most uncouth and uncivilized set of fellows. At length, one more intelligent than the rest, put us into possession of the state of the case. He told us that the saib, meaning Stevens, as he was called, in his new employment of indigo-planter, was apprehensive of a tumult in the neighbouring village, the people having been informed that we had killed a particularly sacred monkey, and that, therefore, for our security, he was

obliged to surround us with a guard ; and that, in all probability, at nightfall, should he not succeed in appeasing the multitude, an attack would be made upon the bungalow. We saw the drift of the villain in a moment, and it must be confessed that the device was an ingenious one. The outrage with which he had charged us, for doubtless the accusation originated in himself, was quite sufficient to account for a popular commotion, and we should be murdered under pretext of avenging a religious insult offered to a set of fanatical Hindoos, while he would appear in the light of our guardian angel, anxious, though unable, to save. Our situation, therefore, became critical. While determined, when the struggle should take place, to sell our lives dearly, we cast about for some means of making our escape. Notwithstanding the agitation of our minds, we had conversed so calmly with each other, that our janitors did not suspect us of meditating any attempt to resist, and after watching for a few hours, the greater portion lay down. On the side of the room in which I was seated, there were only three men in the closed verandah before-mentioned ; these had all fallen asleep, and a fourth had quitted the house, leaving a large dark blanket, such as the poorer order of natives wear in the cold weather, on the ground behind him. I saw that the door opened upon a sort of labyrinth of sheds belonging to the factory, which seemed deserted ; and I thought that if I could possess myself of this blanket, I might contrive to get out of the premises unperceived. The bungalow was meanly furnished, the place of sofas being supplied by two charpoy, or native bedsteads ; these were placed close together, and I had thrown myself down upon the one which was only a couple of yards from the door leading to the verandah. I had a large blue cloak, which I disposed over a bolster belonging to the charpoy, and placing my hat upon it, gave the whole the appearance of a human form. Gannett promised to amuse our guards by pretending to keep up a conversation with me, or by telling them that I was asleep ; and slipping down upon the floor, I stole along the ground, and insinuated myself under the spare blanket. After lying a moment or two, I arose, and enveloping myself in the native fashion with this friendly covering, threaded my way deliberately through the sheds, which, as I expected, brought me out into the jungle.

If I had had my own safety only to consider, I should have felt perfectly secure when once fairly beyond the gate of the factory ; but although Gannett's danger was lessened by my evasion, since my being at large to appear against our enemy would render his murder unavailing, still, lest it should be perpetrated from mere revenge or brutality, it would be necessary for me to procure immediate assistance, in order to release my friend from his perilous situation. I was in perfect ignorance of my locality, and while desirous to distance pursuit, felt anxious to proceed in a direction with persons possessing some authority. It was not unlikely that Robinson had impressed the people in the neighbourhood with a notion that we had in reality slaughtered a sacred monkey, and therefore the greatest caution would be necessary in making my appeal. At all hazards, however, I followed a beaten path, the risk I ran of discovery being trifling, as my boots were the only portion of European costume which appeared beneath the blanket, and from experience I knew that the native labourers, the class of persons I was likely to meet, were not very accurate observers. The sun had set before I got into the public road ; and, striding hastily, yet cautiously, along towards a rather considerable village, cheered by the lights which appeared in the distance, I perceived a small party in advance. As I approached nearer, the voices seemed familiar, and, to my great delight, on coming up, I found that the group consisted of mine

and Gannett's servants, who had been sent away from the factory under a false pretence to borrow elephants from our sporting friends. A letter had been given to them, written, it was alleged, by Gannett to one of the party; but this communication, which, if brought in evidence, would have proved a forgery, had been dexterously abstracted, and was no where to be found. The servants had heard nothing concerning the expected tumult on account of the monkey; and I therefore hoped that the attack, or the pretended attack, would be delayed until a late hour, in order that these men, who had been directed to push forward to the camp, might be out of the way at the time. My servants conducted me at once to the village thanna, or police office, where, to complete my good fortune, I found a Portuguese, who spoke very tolerable English, and could interpret for me with the daroga, an intelligent person, who instantly comprehended the state of the case. A chuprassee was immediately despatched to the nearest European magistrate, and in the mean time, the affair being urgent, the village forces, hurkarus, peons, and burkandazes, were collected. Putting ourselves at their head, we marched to Nawabgunge, prepared for a sharp encounter, in case we should meet with resistance. I was rather in hopes, however, that we should take Robinson by surprise; it appeared by his conduct during the morning, that he felt no desire to face the men he had so deeply injured; consequently, Gannett would in all probability be spared the favour of a visit if, as I expected, he should contrive to keep my evasion secret from the sentinels around, who, so long as they saw something like a human form lying on the charpoy, would be satisfied that all was right.

Our approach to the factory did not excite any alarm; the daroga, acquainted with the tactics of the enemy, had taken his measures accordingly, and had introduced his people into various parts of the compound so unostentatiously, that we were in possession of the citadel before any alarm could be given. As we came up, we saw Robinson and another European standing together in a small lighted verandah; this person proved to be Cawthorne. They shook hands and parted, and I marked the stranger particularly, deeming his interview with Robinson, at such a period, to afford sufficient grounds for a strict inquiry concerning his participation in the scheme afoot, an investigation which might lead to the development of family secrets. It was evident, from the appearance of the factory, that my escape had not yet been discovered; the people were all at their evening meals, Robinson smoking his hookah, and apparently hugging himself in the successful promise of a plan which, but for my timely retreat, would have been very easily executed. We went up at once to the verandah, and just as Robinson had turned to enter the house, I threw off my disguise, seized him by the collar, and calling him by name, told him that his time was come. In another instant he was bound and a prisoner, without power to molest others, or to lay violent hands upon himself. The voice of the daroga prevented any mischief from the burkandazes inside, who, unprepared to resist such authority, surrendered immediately. Gannett, who had been left for several hours in a state of the most cruel suspense, wound up to the highest pitch of excitement, rushed into my arms; and now we both felt the full force of the mental conflict which we had endured, and seated ourselves on one of the charpoys, from sheer inability to stand. Hunger had its share in this exhaustion; our breakfast had been interrupted by the unexpected rencontre with Robinson, and we had tasted nothing since. We now gave orders for the best repast that the bungalow could afford, and after a very tolerable supper, lay down to rest, if not to sleep. Robinson

uttered not a word from the moment of his seizure, and apparently well aware that his career of guilt was drawing to its close, had made up his mind to the consequences. We underwent no disturbance from the villagers, who, however incensed by the representations made to them, were deterred by the presence of the daroga from attempting any outrage. We were given to understand that the plan had been well organized, Robinson keeping up the farce by sending to his neighbours for assistance, who was prepared to give evidence concerning the care taken for our safety, and the state of native feeling.

An early hour on the following morning found us all astir, and our breakfast had scarcely been despatched before we received a visit from a European magistrate, who had instantly, upon the receipt of my letter and the report of the daroga, hastened over to the factory to make inquiry in person. By his direction, Robinson was sent down under proper custody to Calcutta, to take his trial before the Supreme Court, upon a charge of piracy and murder, measures being adopted at the same time to secure Parker's evidence. Gamett and myself followed with all convenient speed, rejoicing at the thought that, although at considerable hazard, we had been the means of bringing one of the greatest villains on the face of the earth to justice. The trial excited extraordinary interest in Calcutta, in consequence of the passengers of the *Gossamer* having embarked from that presidency, and being known to many of the residents. My evidence, supported by that of Parker, who was admitted as an approver, was conclusive; and the man who, in the mere desperation of my wrongs, I had apparently so fruitlessly threatened to bring to the gillows, was, through my instrumentality, convicted and condemned upon the clearest testimony, and in due time suffered the penalty of his crimes. It was impossible to feel any compassion for a wretch who had, during so many years, pursued an uninterrupted course of wickedness, reckless of all human suffering, and ready to shed blood like water whenever his interest demanded the sacrifice. Whether his hatred of me, of which I had already received so many proofs, or any better motive, sealed his lips, I cannot tell, but he confessed nothing, refusing to implicate Moorhouse, and preserving a sullen silence when questioned upon the subject of the murder of my father in Wales. It appeared, however, that the bitterness of his dislike to me originated in my resemblance to the unfortunate parent who had met an untimely death by his hand, and that in all probability he would have got so disagreeable a remembrance out of his way, had it not been for the protection afforded by Parker, who became attached to me from the same cause which irritated my adversary against me. Satisfied with having performed my duty in ridding society of a most hardened villain, I did not witness his execution. He died as he had lived, impenitent, and regretting nothing but the failure of his last scheme. Cawthorne had been subpoena'd to attend this trial, and was in consequence compelled to make his appearance in Calcutta. Some very unpleasing interrogatories were put to him respecting his acquaintance with the names of the passengers of the *Gossamer*. Though pretending ignorance of the numerous advertisements which had appeared in all the Indian newspapers, yet alarmed by the situation in which he was placed, and unable to suppress the evidence of the people belonging to his factory, he acknowledged his niece to be the child who escaped from the massacre on board the *Gossamer*, and relinquished the property of which he had deprived her. I took Parker under my protection, and brought him with me to England, where I found Moorhouse in custody, who had attempted to make his escape the instant that intelligence arrived in London of the apprehension of Robinson in Calcutta. My friend the officer had

performed his promise, and having ferreted out sufficient information to justify a warrant, Moorhouse, after repeated examinations, had been committed for trial. I saw him for the third time in my life, at the Old Bailey; it was, indeed, the same man who had excited so many feelings in my bosom while driving off in all the pride of his prosperity from Gannett's humble abode at Deptford, the same who had decked out a female favourite with the spoils of piracy and murder at a theatre, the murderer of my father, and the oppressor of my youth. If the power of punishing this miscreant had been delegated to my hands, I must have doomed him to the death he merited; but I was not sorry that the course of law did not admit of a capital conviction. We had no means of proving the crimes which there was a moral certainty he had committed; but his participation with the acts of the crew of the *Mayflower*, as far as the receipt of the stolen property was concerned, being fully established, he was sentenced to transportation for life. Though the testimony of Harris, with respect to the murder of my father, only amounted to suspicion, it obliged Moorhouse to one act of justice; he was compelled to identify me as the son of his old and injured friend, Hartley, and to restore a part at least of the property which he had embezzled, some papers fortunately preserved showing my claims. It likewise enabled me to inherit an estate in the West-Indies, as the representative of my deceased mother, which, together with my mercantile prospects as a partner in the house at Liverpool, justified my seeking the hand of my beautiful *protégé*, Elizabeth Cawthorne, in marriage, without any imputation of being guided by mercenary motives, and to afford her all the enjoyments which the most liberal means and the fondest affection could supply.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SALMOND.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir:—However gratifying it was to me, as an old friend and cotemporary of General Salmond's, to see in your Journal for January a short sketch of his public career, I was yet much disappointed to find so few of his services noticed in it, and that, for those few, your correspondent had thought it necessary to travel back upwards of thirty years.

By those who knew the late General Salmond, and appreciated, as they deserved, his firm integrity, his laborious habits, his superior talents, and his enlightened and unwearied zeal in all he undertook for the honour and welfare of the East-India Company and their army, it never can be believed that half a century of the life of such a man, devoted as it was to the public service, should not have produced fruits infinitely exceeding those you have adduced, important as *they*, too, undoubtedly are, as forming links in the great chain of military improvement.

During the last three years, for instance, more has been done for the real efficiency of the Indian army, and for the comfort and advantage of the individuals composing it, both officers and men, than had been done for the thirty years preceding. And will it be said that General Salmond had no share in bringing about those important changes, which have so materially benefitted the situation of his brother-officers, and produced a moral influence throughout the three presidencies, the value of which will every day become more apparent? Did he not, in fact, originate, mature, and ultimately bring forward, almost every one of those measures, as soon as he had the support of a chairman im-

bued with feelings and opinions like his own, and possessed of sufficient weight in and out of Court to carry them through successfully †

Sir James Carnac has, indeed, nobly effected this great service for the Indian army, a service that ought never to be forgotten ; but still more nobly does he, as I understand, on every occasion, ascribe the measures themselves to the zeal, ability, and perseverance of his deceased friend, General Salmond.

Why, then, should the army in India remain ignorant of General Salmond's undoubted claims to their gratitude and regard ; and why should his sorrowing friends be referred back to so remote a period for instances of his usefulness, when his *whole life* has been one continued scene of honourable exertion, and a wreath, more than sufficient to gratify their warmest wishes, might be culled, as it were, from the very precincts of his grave ?

The Court of Directors highly appreciated, and liberally rewarded, General Salmond's services while he lived, and on his retirement, recorded as high an eulogium on his public character and merits as could well be penned ; it cannot, therefore, be their desire, as a body, to deny that justice to his memory, which their chairman, as an individual, takes every opportunity to uphold.

AN OLD BENGAL OFFICER.

*Oriental Club Room,
20th March, 1838.*

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—Among the many improvements which we daily see and hear of, it has often surprised me that no attempt has ever been made to effect an expeditious mode of travelling and conveyance across the isthmus of Suez, either by canal or railroad for steam-carriages *en route* to India, for there is little doubt that the steamers from Bombay to Suez will entirely supersede the old sailing system round the Cape.

The arguments against it, of course, are many : that it will never pay—that the climate is against the employment of Europeans—that a prejudice exists against the investment of capital in so remote an undertaking ; and many other reasons, which it is needless to mention.

To all this, I answer, where is the objection to employing convicts to effect this grand desideratum ?

Men are now transported from England for crimes that, a few years ago, would have been punished with death ; and after a probation of severity and discipline in Australia, are again admitted into the pale of society in that settlement, until they again transgress, when they must undergo a still more severe ordeal.

Would not these men be much better employed in promoting an undertaking which, for ages to come, would be a lasting memento of the glory and enterprize of old England ? Would it not be a salutary check upon crime, to know that *some* punishment would follow ? for *now*, transportation is little more than commencing the career of life again in another country.

From all accounts, this undertaking would be strenuously seconded by Mahommed Ali, who has always shown himself ready and anxious to promote any thing that conduces to the advancement of commerce and trade.

If the employment of convicts from England is thought impossible, I then say, why not send the native convicts from our Indian possessions for this

purpose, with a sufficient guard of native troops from the presidency of Bombay.

From a residence of many years in India, I well know what vast undertakings are sometimes accomplished by these slow but sure means; and as the convicts must be guarded and fed somewhere, why not let it be in this part of the world as any other?

I do not enter into particulars as to the best places for depôts, &c. : I leave all this to wiser heads than mine. A few days since, reading an article "On the Route to India by the Red Sea," these ideas struck me, which I have noted down, and hope they may attract the attention of some one who is better able to point out the advantages, or otherwise, of what I have proposed.

Another consideration would be, as to the construction of a canal or a railroad; but the latter, I should think, next to impossible, unless Government lent great assistance.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

INDIANA.

Bristol, 11th March 1838.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—An ordinary meeting of the members of this Institution took place on the 3d of March; Professor Horace Hayman Wilson, Esq., the Director, in the chair.

Among the presents laid upon the table, were the following works: Eleven livraisons of Jacquemont's *Voyage dans l'Inde*, now printing under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction of France; a description of the Chinese Empire, and two translations from the Chinese, in French, by Mons. Pauthier; Wellsted's *Travels in Arabia*: the third volume of the *Mahābhārata*, now printing by the Asiatic Society of Bengal; the Marquess Wellesley's Despatches, presented by the Marquess. David Urquhart, Esq., presented a series of fifteen works in the Servian language, printed at Belgrade and Kragojevatz, during 1833 to 1836, forming the greater part, if not the whole, of the literature of the Servians and Montenagrins; also, in the name of Anna E. Obrenovitch, Princess of Servia, a book of Moral Tales, written by herself, for the use of the elementary schools which she had established in Servia. In laying these works before the Society, Mr. Urquhart entered into some luminous details respecting Servia; and remarked that the population of Servia was about a million; that education and literature were progressing rapidly amongst them; that they published a weekly newspaper, and that a code, founded on the Napoleon code, was now being printed for their use. The language of Servia was common to about six millions of subjects of the Porte in Austria and Turkey. He observed that the Servians were the only people of Slavonic race who inhabited a mountainous country; and that they had never had serfage amongst them, as the Poles, and other bodies of the same race, who lived in the plains, had. During the revolution, the Servians made great and unassisted struggles for liberty, and at the end of that epoch they were a free people, with half a million sterling in their treasury.

Dr. Royle read to the meeting a paper on some astringent substances, found

abundantly in India, which he considered very desirable to be introduced into this country as articles of commerce. One of these substances was called *Dhak* or *Palasa* (*Butea frondosa*). He remarked that Dr. Roxburgh had informed us, that from wounds and natural fissures in this tree, the natives procured a red juice, which hardened into a resinous and astringent gum. Specimens of this had recently been brought into England by Mr. Bechell, with a view of its being turned to a useful account. Dr. Royle observed that, limited as was the knowledge of Indian products, he had good reasons for believing that the gum in question was not a new importation into this country; and that his friend, Mr. Pereira, had recognized it as the *Gummi rubrum astringens* of the old druggists. Dr. Royle here produced specimens of the two substances, and they were immediately seen to be identical. He said, M. Guibourt, of Paris, went a step further, and had considered it to be the original *kino*, now unknown in commerce, and which was once so highly valued as to fetch a guinea a pound. Of this, however, there must exist some doubt, as no original and genuine specimen of the *kino*, introduced into medicine by Dr. Fothergill, was now known to exist. However that might be, it was extremely probable that various Indian productions were formerly better known here than at present; which would not have been the case had a Museum of Indian useful products been established when our connexion with India commenced.

Some curious Batta MS., from the Library of the East-India House, were exhibited to the meeting; also one which formerly belonged to one of the governors of Fort Marlborough, and which had been submitted to the inspection of the Society by the daughter of that gentleman. Mr. Norris, the Assistant Secretary, read some notes which he had made on the subject of Batta literature; and also the following extract of a letter from the lady above-mentioned, and which accompanied the MS. "About the year 1777, my father was governor of Fort Marlborough, in the island of Sumatra. An Indian, supposed to belong to the Batta country, was picked up in an exhausted state by a vessel, and brought to Bencoolen. He was taken great care of, but it was never discovered whence he came. He was sullen and suspicious; when there was an opportunity of sending near where it was thought he came from, my father ordered the Indian to be placed in a canoe, with provisions, and set at liberty. Nearly a twelve-month passed, when a Captain of a vessel brought the enclosed MS. (or book) to my father, saying he was made to understand by some Indians from the coast of Batta (the Batta country) that it was sent by their chief, as the most valuable thing he possessed, to the chief of Sumatra, because he had not eaten him when his prisoner; upon which my father always called it the *Batta Bible*."

Mr. Norris observed that this book was precisely like one described in the *Transactions* of the Batavian Society, published in 1781. The leaves were composed of the inner bark of a tree, scraped smooth, and washed with rice water; then cut into slips, and folded backwards and forwards into small squares. The length of the one produced was eleven feet when stretched, and had forty-nine folds, of which forty-seven were written upon on one side, and twenty-five on the other, making seventy-two pages of MS. altogether. The language of the Battas is so little known in Europe, that we are unable to determine on what subject the book was composed, though it was conjectured to be a treatise on grammar. There has been some controversy respecting the way in which the Battas write. The writer of the paper in the *Batavian Transactions*, before quoted, states that they write like Europeans, from left to right. He is followed by Marsden, in his history of Sumatra.

But Dr. Leyden, in his treatise on the language and literature of the Indo-Chinese nations, says the Battas write from bottom to top : his words are express on the subject. It may be observed, however, that whether a writing be made from bottom to top, or from left to right, the result is precisely the same to the reader ; for he has only to turn the paper, one way or the other, to make it either way he pleases. A page of English, for example, may be read in horizontal lines, one under the other ; or in perpendicular lines, beginning at the bottom of the page on the left hand ; and a person ignorant of our mode of writing would be unable to determine from looking at a book in which way it had been written. Mr. Marsden had been informed by a gentleman in Sumatra, who had learnt it from a native, that the Battas wrote from left to right, but began at the bottom of the page ; but, from the inspection of a Batta book, this statement was evidently incorrect ; for if the book be held with the first line at the bottom of a page, it will be seen that the direction of the lines is from right to left, and not from left to right.

The literature of the Battas is copious, though stated to be principally made up of absurd fables, omens, predictions, charms, &c. One of the books on the table contained a treatise on midwifery ; and another on antidotes against poisons. Another book contained two treatises ; one on charms against the machinations of evil spirits, and another on antidotes. The Battas are of Malay origin, as is proved by the similarity of their dialects : they are said also to have a considerable personal resemblance to the Hindus, and many Sanscrit words are found mixed with their language. They claim to be the original inhabitants of Sumatra, and say that their mother country was far to the east beyond the sea. The religion of the Battas is of Hindu origin, as appears from the Sanscrit names of their divinities : all that is known respecting it has been stated by Marsden, in his history of Sumatra, and by Messrs. Burton and Ward, in the *Society's Transactions*. The name given to the evil spirit (*setan*) is evidently from the Malays, who pronounce the Arabic *Shaitan* in that manner. The term given by the Battas to the good spirit is *Bogu*, a word which corresponds exactly with the name of the Deity in all the Slavonic languages ; and this is a new fact which may give rise to future speculations.

That a people sufficiently refined to possess a literature should be addicted to cannibalism, appears so unaccountable, that it is not surprising that it should be sometimes disbelieved, though the fact is too well attested to admit dispute ; but there can be little doubt that no insuperable difficulty would be found by any influential European nation, who should endeavour to remove so grievous a stain from a people otherwise of mild character.

Meerza Salih, editor of the *Teheran Gazette* ; Colonel Shiel, Secretary of Legation at the court of Persia ; and Sir Charles Edward Grey, late Chief Justice of Bengal, were elected into the Society.

17th of March ; the Right Honourable the President of the Society in the Chair.

Amongst the donations to the Society was the ancient Persian painting, from the collection of Lord Western, exhibited to the meeting of the 17th of February, and which his lordship, in consequence of the interest it then excited, had most liberally presented to the Society. Col. Briggs, the Secretary, again called the attention of the meeting to the details of this picture, and contrasted its execution with several more modern productions of Persian artists, and the inferiority of the latter was manifest. Col. Briggs stated that, on a more careful examination of the picture, he was of opinion that

the painting represented the dressing-room of a *haman*, or hot bath, and not the bath itself, as had been at first conjectured.

Professor Wilson, the Director of the Society, read the first part of a paper which he had prepared from the French translation of the *Foe-kue-ki* (Füh-kwō-ke) a Chinese work, giving an account of the travels in India of a Buddhist priest of China at the close of the fourth century of our era. The translation had been originally commenced by the late M. Remusat; but he having died before its completion, the task fell into the hands of M. Klaproth; and on his death, it devolved on M. Landresse, under whose superintendence it has at last been finished and published. Professor Wilson illustrated his notice of the work by reference to a skeleton map which was suspended in the Society's meeting room; and stated that the details of the journey of *Shi-fa-hian*, (She-fā-hiēn) though often meagre and unsatisfactory, afforded some curious and acceptable accounts of the state of India at a period of which no other historical records had been found; particularly as regarded the religious institutions of the people, and the geography of the country. The tour of the Chinese traveller occupied about fifteen years, during which he traversed a great part of the north of India; visiting the principal seats of the Buddhist religion, and the birth-place of Sakhya himself. There was a good deal of uncertainty in identifying the names of the places visited by the traveller, owing probably to errors in the text, and to the alteration which the Indian words would undergo in writing them in Chinese; and from these causes, Professor Wilson considered it very probable the French translators had made the tourist take a much wider range in the countries east of the Indus than was in reality the case.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—At the meeting of the 2d August, Mr. J. T. Pearson, adverting to the edition of the miscellaneous essays of the late Mr. H. T. Colebrooke, announced among the presentations to the library this evening, called to the attention of the meeting, that although it was impossible now to return thanks to the illustrious author for what might be called his dying bequest to literature, the Society might justly place on record some appropriate acknowledgment of its great obligations to this eminent orientalist, and some expression of its regret at the termination of his honourable and useful career. He thought it would be an excellent plan to follow the example of the institute at Paris, in its eulogistic memoirs on the death of eminent members; such as those pronounced by the Baron Cuvier on so many occasions.

The meeting concurring in Dr. Pearson's proposition, which was seconded by Mr. Hare, and the Vice-President, Dr. Mill, having acceded to the request of the meeting to embody in their present resolution an abstract of the services rendered by Mr. Colebrooke to the Society, and to Asiatic literature in general; it was accordingly,

Resolved unanimously, "That the Asiatic Society cannot place on its shelves this last donation from Henry Thomas Colebrooke, so long one of its most distinguished members, without recording a tribute of affection for his memory, of admiration for his great talents, and regret for the loss sustained by oriental literature through his lamented death.

"Mr. Colebrooke was proposed as a member of this Society in the year 1792, and his first essay, 'on the Duties of a faithful Hindu Widow,' was read in the last season of Sir William Jones's occupation of the chair, in April 1794. Though on an insulated subject only, which various circumstances,

however, render deeply interesting, this short essay well exemplifies the manner in which he exhausts every subject of that nature which he undertakes; and is a happy prelude to that series of splendid contributions to the Society, which, in profundity of acquaintance with all subjects of Indian literature and science, in the union of the most extensive erudition with the most chastened judgment, and an accurate scientific acquaintance with the several subjects which his essays collaterally embrace, are unsurpassed by those of any other contributor to our *Researches*; or by any who, either before or since, have pursued the same unbeaten paths of literature. His next essay was the 'Enumeration of Indian Classes,' or (as we commonly term them) castes, in the fifth volume of the *Researches*; an able and excellent elucidation of a subject of no common interest. And this, after some less important contributions, was followed by the essays on the Religious ceremonies of the Hindus, and on the Sanskrit and Prakrit languages, which appear in that volume and in the seventh—essays, which would be of themselves sufficient to place the author in the highest rank of oriental scholars, and which must long continue to form the best text-books of those who wish to investigate the depths of Indian literature and religion. The translation of one of the more recent inscriptions on the Delhi lāt, which appears also in the seventh volume of the *Researches*, is chiefly interesting as being the commencement of the author's more extensive researches into monuments of the same kind in our later volumes: he was among the first to point out the great importance to the knowledge of ancient India of a pursuit, the enlargement of which is daily increasing our stock of historical information. The 'Account of certain Muhammadan Sects,' in the same volume, contains some valuable particulars respecting the origin of the curious race so well known in the west of India under the name of Bohras; and proves that, in the midst of his accurate study of the more secluded literature and monuments of the Hindus, the author was versed also in the learned records of Western Asia. The dissertation which bears, perhaps most of all, the stamp of the profound Sanskrit learning of the author, is that on the *Vedas*, in our eighth volume; a work which, though necessarily leaving much undone that is yet required towards furnishing a complete analytical index to those records of the ruder language and oldest worship of the Hindus, has found none to second, much less to compete or to supersede, the masterly outline of their contents, which is here presented to the inquiring student. In this, as in the other essays of Mr. Colebrooke, the reader feels that it is not a mere philologist or collector of ancient records that he is consulting, but one whose critical sagacity weighs well the value, the age, and the import of every authority that he alleges; and whose statements, in consequence, may be received with the most entire respect and confidence. The later volumes of the *Researches* are adorned not only by the elaborate 'Observations on the Jains,' in which very respectable classical erudition is brought to aid profound Indian research; and the learned and interesting essay on Sanskrit and Prakrit poetry, but by the author's articles on Hindu astronomy. To this deeply interesting subject of inquiry none has so completely brought the qualification desiderated by Ideler, the union of Sanskrit learning with competent astronomical science. The account of the Indian and Arabian divisions of the Zodiac, in the ninth volume, and the essay in the twelfth, on the notions of the Hindu mathematicians respecting the precession of the equinoxes and the motions of the planets, are most valuable contributions to our knowledge on this subject. They are the best corrections to the extravagant notions of Indian antiquity which the

preceding speculations of Bailly and others had deduced from imperfect notices of the Hindu observations; and also to the crude and fanciful speculations with which a writer on the opposite side, the late Mr. J. Bentley, had unhappily adulterated some very valuable and interesting calculations.

“ Such, with some articles of less moment, but all deserving perusal, are the contributions of Mr. Colebrooke to the *Researches* of the Society, of which he was elected vice-president on the 5th of October 1803, and president on the 2d of April 1806; an office which he continued to fill until his departure to England in 1815. But it would be unpardonable to omit all mention of the works separately published by him while resident here; particularly the Sanskrit grammar, with its very able critical preface—the edition of the ancient Sanskrit vocabulary, the *Amera Cosha*, to the interpretation of which much botanical knowledge is made to contribute; the very erudite and ingenious work on the Algebra of the Hindus, and the Digest of Hindu Law; a standing monument of the professional value of the writer, and of his skill at the same time as a jurist and an oriental scholar.

“ Neither would it be pardonable to omit all mention of what has been contributed by Mr. Colebrooke to the same cause since his return to England, where he acted zealously as the Society’s agent, until age and infirmities compelled him, in 1830, to relinquish the duties of the office to which they elected him. This period is signalized by the erection of the Royal Asiatic Society, to which, as their first president, Mr. Colebrooke delivered his inaugural discourse in March 1823, and of whose *Transactions* his articles may be regarded as the principal ornament. Of these, the essays on the Philosophy of the Hindus, in its five principal divisions, is unquestionably the most important, relating as they do to a subject which none who studies the history of the human mind can regard otherwise than with the greatest interest, and written with an ability, a mingled profundity and clearness, which challenges comparison with the best of his preceding works. A perusal of the five essays, as they were successively published in the two first volumes of the R. A. S. *Transactions*, or as they are now republished with the best of his earlier essays in the selection now presented to our library, will at once convince every discerning reader of their immeasurable superiority to any thing that had been before published on the same subject.”

At the meeting of this Society on the 4th October, the president (Sir Edward Ryan) reminded the Society of a resolution passed at the last meeting, to present a farewell address to their distinguished associate and vice-president, Principal Mill, and, unfolding a parchment roll (the members all standing), read the following address, prepared by Mr. Macnaghten :

“ The Asiatic Society to the Reverend W. H. Mill, D.D., Principal of Bishop’s College, their Vice-president.

“ The intelligence of your intention to return immediately to Europe has been received by us with feelings of deep regret, impressed as we are with the conviction that India is about to sustain, by your departure, a loss which cannot easily be repaired. It will rest with higher authority than the Asiatic Society, to bear witness to the unwearied zeal and fervent piety by which you have been uniformly distinguished in the discharge of the sacred duties committed to your care; but it is peculiarly our privilege to testify, in the most public manner, our sense of the benefit we have derived from your abilities and learning, as well as to convey some parting token of our esteem and res-

pect to a scholar whose presence among us we have always regarded with feelings of pride and satisfaction.

"It is now sixteen years since you arrived in this country. While yet a young man, you had established for yourself a literary reputation of no common order, having excelled on an arena where excellence could have been won only by the united efforts of genius and industry. We hailed your arrival, therefore, with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction, indulging in the hope that the classical languages and literature of the East would receive from you a share of that attention which had already been so successfully devoted to the learning and science of the West. This hope has since been amply realized. The Journals of our Society contain abundant evidence of your patient research, of your correct judgment, and of your profound erudition. Your translation from the Sanscrit of the first part of Calidasa's *Uma* affords indisputable proof of your skill as a poet and commentator; while your qualifications as a historian and a philologist have been clearly established by your restoration, with valuable critical and historical notices, of the Allahabad inscription, and by your full and accurate translation of the Shekhawatee inscription, found in the temple of Hursha, at Ooncha-pahar, and of that discovered at Bhittri, near Ghazee-pore. In your comments on the Macan manuscript of the *Alif Leila*, we trace at once the minute accuracy of an experienced critic and the refined taste of an accomplished scholar. In your Arabic Treatise on Algebra, and in your Hebrew collection of the Psalms into the same language, we have a durable monument of your learning and piety. But the most valuable of your literary undertakings is your Sanscrit poem, the *Christa Sangita*. In that beautiful work, the praises of our Redeemer have been, for the first time, sung in the sacred language of the *Vedas*. It is your peculiar boast, that you have caused the purest doctrines to flow in the stream of this noble language. To the whole body of the learned Hindoos you have thus rendered accessible the sublimest truths, by conveying them in a channel to which, as to their own venerated river, they ascribe the power of purifying all it touches. To a mind like yours, this must be an inexhaustible source of gratifying reflection.

"But, Sir, we feel that we should be doing you an injustice, were we to describe at greater length the fruits of your studies already before the public. We feel that no conception can be formed of the stores of your capacious mind from the comparatively small samples of your labours which have been given to the world. We feel, that to the unobtrusive nature of your character is owing the infrequency of your appearance as an author; and we know that you have assiduously improved your great faculties—that your scientific attainments are on the most extended scale—that as a Hebrew scholar you were early distinguished—that your knowledge as a modern linguist may be said to be universal—that you are equally familiar with the astronomy of the *Siddhantas*, the mythology of the *Puranas*, and the mystical doctrines of the *Vedas*—while there is no department of the literature and science of Arabia that has escaped your scrutinizing researches.

"We trust that, in the leisure of dignified retirement, you will be enabled to put forth the maturer fruits of your rich and highly cultivated mind. We are confident that your well-earned reputation will be sustained by whatever you perform, and we are sanguine enough to hope, that our country may now boast of possessing an Englishman, the depth and variety of whose oriental studies are not surpassed by any (numerous and distinguished as they are) of the scholars of the continent.

"We cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without assuring you of the

deep sense of obligation we feel towards you for your unremitting attention to the duties of your station as vice-president of our Society, and for the alacrity with which, on all occasions, you have afforded us the benefit of your opinion and advice, and the aid of your learning and judgment, on the difficult and continually recurring references that have been submitted to our consideration.

"We are in some degree consoled for your loss to ourselves, by reflecting that, here you have no more to learn; and that though your acquirements are beyond the standard which is ordinarily reached in the longest and most laborious life, you are yet in the vigour of manhood, and that you are about to return to a land where you will meet with the distinction which is due to abilities so eminent and to attainments so various.

"It is our earnest desire that you will gratify us by sitting for your portrait, as soon after your arrival in England as may be convenient to yourself. For the members of our Society who have the happiness to know you, no token of reminiscence is requisite; but the wish is reasonable, that our hall should be decorated with the resemblance of one who, while among us, was so useful and so distinguished a member of our Society."

(Signed) "EDWARD RYAN, President."

Dr. Mill's Reply.

"Mr. President: The address which you, in the name of this Society, have done me the high honour of presenting to me, is one which I cannot rise to answer without some feelings of doubt and embarrassment; for I fear to incur the imputation of affected modesty on the one hand, or on the other, what I could equally wish to avoid, the appearance of slighting in any degree the deliberate judgment of an assembly like this, were I to give expression to my actual sentiments on hearing the terms of strong and noble eulogy with which you have dignified my scanty contributions to your learned stores, and the comparatively humble attainments from which those contributions have proceeded. But whatever may be the real value of these labours and attainments, I feel, and must ever continue to feel, the great obligation which your praise imposes on me, of aiming to resemble, as far as I may, that standard of excellence which your too favourable judgment has inferred from the specimens of me already before you. I must ever consider it among the strongest additional incentives to the assiduous cultivation of that knowledge, in promoting which the Asiatic Society has long held so distinguished a place; a cause which I cannot but consider as intimately connected with that of mental improvement and true religion.

"I have long been impressed with the conviction, that as an accurate knowledge of the intellectual state of any people must precede and accompany all enlightened efforts for their amelioration, so to attempt that amelioration by appealing entirely to the lower principles of our nature, the love of comforts and luxuries, and the like—while we disregard and despise the forms, however imperfect they may be, in which their own ideas of mental and moral elevation are embodied—is to overlook a most essential element in the problem of human improvement—to slight equally the spiritual and high nature of man, and the history of our own gradual progress to the eminence we have reached. This would be true, even if the language and literature in which these ideas were incorporated by the natives of this country were far inferior to what they are known and acknowledged to be by the most accomplished spirits of civilized Europe—the one nearly unrivalled for its powers of combination and expression, the other distinguished by a peculiar grace and tenderness of sentiment, and in the higher flights of speculation into regions where man requires

better guidance than his own reason can impart—characterized, even when most tarnished by error, by a singular acuteness and profundity, as well as grandeur of thought. Now, if it be a mistake in matters of religion particularly to avail ourselves of what is good and just in heathen theology, with a view to its rectification by revealed truth, it is a mistake certainly in which the Apostle of the Gentiles has led the way, as any one may see who observes his appeal not only to the ethical but the theological poetry of heathenism, even when most nearly treading on the verge of that same Pantheistic sentiment which characterizes the theology of heathen India : and if any precedent could be wanted after this inspired authority, we might find it in the course taken by all the great lights of the Church—the Basils, the Chrysostoms, the Augustines—when the expansive power of Christianity, with much of its primitive fervour, was seen in close and more equal juxtaposition with the faded yet still conspicuous splendours of Western Gentilism. These considerations (if authority were needed where the reason of the case speaks with sufficient distinctness) had weight with me in the conception of that work which the Society has honoured with such distinguished approbation. I am sensible that to conceive and to execute are very different things, and I cannot venture to take to myself all which your kind judgment has been led, perhaps too readily, to transfer from one to the other : yet I cannot see the manner in which learned natives have received many portions of this work—I cannot see the unhesitating manner in which their sentiments has been adopted in this assembly, including some whom only the increased complexity of public affairs prevents from marching in equal steps with the Colebrookes and the Wilsons of former days—without satisfaction at the result of the experiment, and hope for the future.

“ I would not, however, be thought to limit my interest in the researches of the Society to matters of this high bearing—for no speculation into either the works of nature, or the monuments of man, are without their proper claim to attention—and just and reasonable as it is to inquire into the solid utility of any pursuit we undertake, it never appeared to me either wise or worthy to ask at every turn what special usefulness or bearing on present concerns may appear in each part or section of the study before us. In science we know that things, which were once thought to be mere food of learned and abstract mathematical speculation, have turned out in the progress of knowledge to subserve the most practical purposes ; and with respect to those literary and antiquarian researches, which form the more proper object of this Society—while nothing that gives us clear knowledge of the history of man and the progress of mind ought to be deemed unimportant by us—we must remember also, that we cannot exactly determine beforehand how far any fragment or morsel of history may conduce to that clear knowledge in the end. In investigating the former history of India, where, from the almost total absence of written documents, we must needs proceed by such fragments and morsels, it is very necessary to bear this in mind. With respect to my own occasional share in these researches—of which you have made such kind and flattering mention—I fear that what I have succeeded in deciphering has scarcely adequately repaid the labour bestowed : my own judgment could never admit the idea, which some even of considerable eminence in these pursuits would have led me to entertain as probable, that the classical period of Indian history had been attained. I adopted at length firmly, however reluctantly, the conviction which both internal and external evidence forced upon me, that the monuments in question belonged to a much darker as well as more recent age. A better fortune, as well as a higher merit, has characterized the efforts in the

same kind of another member of the Society, now present, whose happy researches in other monuments, conducted under much greater disadvantages in every way than mine, has finally led to a conclusion, which I think all but certainly established, that they belong to and illustrate a most classical and important part of the history of this country. I beg my friend the secretary's pardon for talking thus of disadvantages; for it appears almost ungracious to notice what, however enhancing, as it does, the eminent inductive sagacity that he had displayed in his discovery, might seem also to derogate from the universality of his varied and extensive knowledge; I would not have mentioned them, had I not been convinced that he needs but the will, if he could find the leisure, to rid himself entirely of them. I know, at least, that if he could bend his thoughts that way, he needs far less time than most men to add a critical knowledge of the learned languages of the country, so auxiliary to his successful researches in the coins and monuments of India, to the many other distinguished merits which have made his journal of our Society, even in his sole portion of it, the object of attention to literary Europe. Of his merits as a secretary, I cannot possibly say more than that he has caused even the loss of the transcendent merits of Wilson to cease to be thought irreparable.

"My business, however, as I must not forget, is not to express my sense of the merits of other officers of this Society (however incidentally forced on my notice in this instance), but to acknowledge your kind opinion of myself, and to accede thankfully to the proof of it contained in your parting request to me. To be associated in this manner in the remembrance of this Society with its illustrious founder, and the many others whose contributions have conferred ornament and dignity on its proceedings, is what I cannot suffer even my sense of comparative unworthiness to prevent esteeming a great source of gratification. To you, Mr. President, who have so long added to the duties of your high station in this settlement a zealous and able administration of the affairs of this Society, as well as to your colleague, in both these respects, of whom, being now absent (as I regret to perceive) from illness, I may speak with more freedom, as one whose distinguished scientific and literary attainments add lustre to his other excellent qualities, I am well pleased to leave this token of recollection of myself, whose friendship with both was begun in the academic associations of a far different clime from this, in which again I hope we may yet meet. To the other very learned and able vice-president now present, and to all, whether countrymen or natives of India, who may be led to take interest in the works you have mentioned with such marked approbation, I am glad to present, when absent, some memento of my endeavours, such as they are, to instruct or to benefit them. Once more, gentlemen, I thank you for your kind sentiments towards me, and bid you most heartily farewell."

— (Signed) "W. H. MILL."

The secretary mentioned an important historical discovery, made by Mr. Turnour, in Ceylon. He (the secretary) had lately hazarded an opinion, that the various inscriptions, found to be identical in words, upon the Allahabad and other ancient monuments were, from the name found in them, to be ascribed to a king Piādasi of Ceylon, who reigned about two centuries before the Christian era. Mr Turnour had found the same name of Piādasi given in a Buddhist book, as a second name to a king of India, described as reigning 208 years after Budh—king Ashoka, the great-grandson of the famous Chundra Gopta, the date of whose reign is known by the embassy of Seleucus. So that the age of these curious monuments is now ascertained within half a century, being between 2,000 and 2,100 years old.

College-Examination.**COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.**

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir:—1st. I have the honour, by desire of the College Board, to report, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that, at the second private quarterly examination, held under section xvii., title 1, of the College Rules, on the 15th and 20th instant, the gentlemen whose names are entered in the margin,* attended for examination.

Teloogoo.

2d. Mr. Daniell has passed a very creditable examination in this language. His translations, both from and into Teloogoo, are very nearly correct; and the language in which the latter exercise is expressed is, with the exception of a single phrase, strictly idiomatic. He translated off-hand an easy arzee without the slightest assistance. In conversation, he understood all that was said to him; and, although he does not express himself fluently, he was able to make himself perfectly understood by the native with whom he conversed.

Hindoostanee.

3d. Mr. Daniell's translation of an English paper into Hindoostanee is intelligible throughout, and in some passages exhibits a good knowledge of idiom. In others, however, the meaning of the original has not been entirely conveyed, and the structure of the sentences is not idiomatic. His translation from the language is close and accurate, and, with the exception of one word, the meaning of which has been misapprehended, this exercise is entirely free from error.

4th. Mr. Daniell read off, and translated (*viva voce*), the arzee given to him, with fair readiness and success; requiring, however, occasional, but inconsiderable, assistance, both in deciphering and translating this paper. In conversation, he readily understood what was addressed to him, and succeeded in making himself intelligible to the Moonshiee, with whom he conversed in reply. He requires further practice, however, to express himself with readiness and fluency.

Tamil.

5th. Mr. Pringle has made very satisfactory progress in Tamil since the last quarterly examination. Both of his written exercises are well executed, and these papers, as well as the manner in which he conversed, and read a business paper, show him to be fully qualified to enter on the duties of the public service; though he has not yet acquired that knowledge of Hindoostanee which would justify our recommendation of the highest allowances in his favour.

6th. The examination passed by Mr. R. R. Cotton, who was admitted into the

* Mr. L. D. Daniell; Mr. J. R. Pringle; Mr. R. Cotton.

college only on the 20th of July last, is highly creditable to him. He is well grounded in the rudiments of the Tamil language, and there is reason to hope that perseverance in the same course of study will enable him, at an early period, to show that he has overcome its chief difficulties.

7th. In conclusion, the Board beg leave to recommend that the highest rate of college allowances may be awarded to Mr. L. D. Daniell, and that this gentleman may be employed in the public service; but, as the period of his two years' residence in college has not yet expired, his wish to be permitted to remain at the presidency until the second half-yearly examination, to be held in December next, may be complied with.

8th. Mr. Pringle having been reported fully qualified to transact public business in one language, and having expressed a wish to be appointed to do duty as an assistant under the collector of Chingleput till the second half-yearly examination, to be held in December next, the Board, under the provision of section x. title 2. of the College Rules, beg to recommend his appointment accordingly.

9th. Mr. R. R. Cotton, they consider, has satisfactorily established his claim to the first increased rate of college allowances, and which they accordingly recommend may be granted to him.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. J. ROWLANDSON, Sec.

College, 30th September, 1837.

To the President and Members of the College Board.

Gentlemen:—Para. 1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your secretary's letter of the 30th ultimo, reporting the result of the second private quarterly examination of the year 1837, of junior civil servants attached to the college.

2. The Governor in Council is pleased, agreeably to your recommendation, to grant to Mr. L. D. Daniell the highest, and to Mr. R. R. Cotton the first increased rate of college allowances, and to permit the former to prosecute his studies at the presidency, for the purpose of attending the second half-yearly examination.

3. The Governor in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr. Pringle to do duty as an assistant under the collector of Chingleput, until the second half-yearly examination, to be held in December next.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) R. CLERK, Sec. to Govt.
Fort St. George, 10th Oct. 1837.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 12.

Rex v. Tongul and eight others (for Piracy)—These prisoners, who had been convicted in August, were brought up this day to receive sentence, when Mr. Justice Grant, before whom they had been tried, after begging the attention of the Advocate-general, who had conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Clarke and Osborne, who had kindly conducted the defence, and observing that if these latter gentlemen would consider themselves as still the prisoners' counsel (to which they readily assented), it would be unnecessary to interpret all he had to say into their language—spoke nearly as follows:—

It now devolves on me to pronounce the sentence of the court. In so doing, it is my duty to explain why the sentence has been so long delayed, and the reasons which weigh with the court for now passing a mitigated sentence. At the trial, I left it to the jury as a clear case of piracy upon the law, if they were satisfied of the truth of the facts which had been sworn to. I recapitulated to them the evidence on the material points, and expressed my opinion that there was no reason to doubt it. The jury returned a verdict, finding all the prisoners guilty upon the second and subsequent counts. I informed the counsel for the prisoners that I should defer passing sentence, in order to allow them to be heard upon the points of law, if they so desired, which I according did; and I directed the prisoners to be brought up to receive judgment on the last day of the sessions. The counsel for the prisoners thought it necessary afterwards to abandon their intention to move in arrest of judgment. I was further influenced in deferring the sentence by a consideration which had weighed with the other judges, as well as myself, before the trial, as likely to arise, and which did arise at the trial, namely, that a doubt might be left upon the evidence, through the ignorance of the prisoners and the distance of the place of trial from their country, upon questions essential to the foundation of the jurisdiction of the court; and to the ascertaining whether that which the prisoners had done was an act of piracy or not. I had no doubt that upon the evidence, it was a case of piracy, nor that the first ground of defence, viz. that the Cochin Chinese, the countrymen of the persons plundered, and the country to which the prisoners belonged, were at war, was disproved.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 25. No. 97.

But upon the remaining questions, equally material and branching into several parts, I found no evidence, upon which, but for the circumstances I have mentioned, I thought satisfactory evidence might have been had, viz. Whether the prisoners committed the act of spoliation proved, as a private and unnational confederacy of robbers, or as persons commissioned or authorised, whether avowedly and expressly, or secretly and tacitly, by a government of what has been acknowledged by surrounding nations, and particularly by the English nation, as a sovereign state,—as one of those, in the words of Hubertus, "*qui tametsi latrones sint nihilominus civitates sunt.*" There was this further consideration to which the prisoners were entitled: it is evidently essential to justice, that by a court administering justice *secundum jus gentium*, regard must be had to the principles of natural justice, as received among those with whom it has to deal, and that an established custom and approved usage, although barbarous, forming part of the *jus gentium*, or natural law received amongst a barbarous people, is to be treated by such a court, in deciding upon acts done by the subjects of such barbarous state, with the same respect as the more refined and less objectionable rules of the *jus gentium*, which are received by polished nations, and which are more suitable to their condition, and to the general tranquillity and improvement of mankind; for it is, as I apprehend, a rule in administering the law of nations, that the adjudication must be conformable to a law admitted to be binding as part of the law of nature by the nation to which the person whose rights are adjudicated upon belongs; and therefore it is laid down by Grotius, and has never been controverted that I know of, "*Habere tamen locum poterit vetus illud jus gentium (which he calls reliquie saculi nomadum) si res sit cum gente tam barbarum ut sine indicatione aut causa omnes externos et res eorum hostiliter tractare pro jure habeat.*" L. 2. c. 9. I laid those considerations before the other judges, and we agreed that justice to the prisoners required that the state of the facts in relation to these barbarous principalities, whose situation is little known, and could not be explained by the prisoners, or examined into by those who, so much to their credit, had charged themselves with the defence, should be thoroughly inquired into and ascertained. An application was therefore made to the Governor-general in Council, that an inquiry should be made by them, and this was readily and promptly acceded to.

(B)

Extensive inquiry was made accordingly, the final result of which was only laid before the judges in the course of this term. The communication we have received entirely satisfies us on all the facts necessary to our decision. The prisoners have thus had the benefit of a most complete investigation of all matters they could have urged for the consideration of their case, and the result of the whole information now before the judges appears to us to be this :

With regard to the question, whether the prisoners committed the act of spoliation proved, as a private confederation of robbers, or as persons commissioned or authorised by their Government, that Government constituting what is denominated a *civitas*, or state, there is no reason to believe that any one of the little states in the neighbourhood of those straits is engaged as a state in the practice of what being committed by private persons is piracy. What secret or consequential advantage their *rajahs* may derive from it, or what encouragement they may therefore give it, or what abstinence from attempts to punish or repress it they may therefore exercise, or whether they derive any such advantage, or give such encouragement, or abstain from attempting to repress it beyond what is the natural or necessary result of the weakness and irregularity of their Government, may be matter of conjecture, but rests upon no evidence.

If this act of spoliation be not a private act of robbery, to be visited upon those engaged in it as a piracy by the law of nations, it must, unless it rests upon that different consideration, which I am next to mention, be established to be an act of the state they belong to, and afford just ground of complaint on the part of the English nation, to one of whose ports these peaceful traders were proceeding, and if not redressed, a just ground of war. There is nothing to be gathered from the information before us to give to the act of spoliation in question this character, to whatever nation the spoliators belonged, or to make the government in particular to whom Pulo Tinghey belongs, responsible for it, not even as matter of reasonable conjecture. The piratical boats came from Pulo Tinghey, and carried their spoil and their captives into Pulo Tinghey, where they moored their boats, divided their spoil, and confined their prisoners. The pirates, therefore, unless it otherwise appears, must be taken to belong to that island, which is said in the letter of the Governor-general in Council to be a dependency of Johore. With the Government of Johore there is a treaty, by which both the contracting parties, the government of Johore and the Government of Great Britain, engage to use

every means within their power respectively for the suppression of robbery and piracy within those seas.

With regard to that other and larger question to which I have referred, stated by Grotius to arise in dealing with some very barbarous nations, whether it is part of the law of nature and nations, as understood and received by such nations, that there is *belli inter privatos moribus indicti licentia*, that in such perpetually recurring wars *omnes externos et res eorum hostiliter tractare pro jure habeant*, and consequently that the *jura captivitatis* ought to be admitted in such wars as in the more regular warfare of civilized nations, we do not see any ground in the information we are furnished with for concluding that this doctrine prevails either in the practice or the avowed opinions of any of the states in question ; while on the other hand there is sufficient evidence that it is distinctly disclaimed by all of them between whom and the English or Dutch Governments any question upon this matter has arisen, and in one of these states an edict has been published, ordaining acts of piracy to be punished with death. These states have one and all of them given that encouragement to piracy committed by their subjects which results from impunity. For the consequences to which their unhappy subjects are thereby induced to expose themselves, those rude governments are responsible, with different degrees of culpability, as it may have arisen from their imbecility, or from the operation of more guilty motives. But there is no doctrine or opinion recognized by the laws, or received and avowed customs of any of those nations, which places an act of robbery upon the sea on any different footing than it stands on by the general law of nature and nations. It is, therefore, the duty of every civilized nation, that apprehends any persons belonging to those nations in the commission of those acts of robbery and piracy, to execute upon them that justice which is due by the law of nature and nations, for the protection of commerce and of the lives of those engaged in it.

The judges have also duly considered the petition put in for the prisoners, in which all that can be urged in their behalf is extremely well stated. To what is stated as addressed to our commiseration, we can give no further ear than as weighing to reduce the punishment as far as we can, legally, and with reference to the public safety. But there is a mistake runs through the petition, that the prisoners have been tried by the laws of this nation, or by the civil law, which, the petition says, they have been told, is part of that general family compact existing among the great communities of the civilized world, termed the law of nations. And

the petitioners say, that if they have violated these conventions, termed the law of nations, they have been strictly following the precepts of the only law known to them—the law of nature.

Now, the law of nations is nothing else than the law of nature—the law common to all mankind, '*quod vero naturalis ratio inter omnes homines constituit id apud omnes peræque custoditur vocaturque jus gentium*', of which robbery is a manifest violation. If, indeed, their case could have been brought within the operation of a particular law, which has prevailed among some rude nations, that a robbery of strangers and foreigners was not a robbery, but an act of legitimate hostility by the law of nature and nations, as received by their nation, their situation would have been different; but it is proved that the prisoners are not within this exception. If they have separated themselves from every nation, and are associated only for plunder, they have no title to be considered as a nation, or *civitas*, but as robbers and pirates. If they owe any subjection or allegiance to any of the governments, of what are nations and *civitates* in those parts, it is proved, on investigation, that they are considered as robbers and pirates by the law of those nations.

It now remains to state, very shortly, the reasons which have weighed with us to commute the punishment as we are by law authorized to do. Considering the length of time that has elapsed since the conviction of the prisoners—the suspense they have been kept in, and the confinement they have undergone, amounting to a very considerable portion of punishment—the small effect their execution could have, if carried into effect here, in acting upon the fears of those likely to commit the same crime—the greatly diminished effect of it, at this distance of time, if ordered to be carried into execution in the straits, especially considering that the trial was not had there—thus missing, therefore, the great object of punishment, '*ut paena ad paucos, metus ad omnes, perveniat*':—considering, further, that there is now, under an act of Parliament, a commission issued to the judicature there, to try such Admiralty cases as may arise in those parts—that none of these considerations will in future apply to limit the justice or the discretion of the court that will have to try such cases hereafter—and that from the steps adopted by this government, and the explanations demanded from those states, their entire disavowal of piratical practices, and recognition of the general law of civilized nations, have been more perfectly made known, and will, therefore, distinguish morally, though not legally, the case of future pirates belonging to those

nations, from that of these unhappy men; we think it sufficient to remove these persons for life to a place where they cannot renew their piratical practices, and where their existence may be compatible with the safety of others.

Sentence of transportation for the term of natural life was then pronounced.

August 24.

Gunan, Luyhee, Sooboo, Saloo, and Teebee, five Malays, the first of whom was of gigantic stature, were tried for having committed piracy on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court of Calcutta, by having, on the 14th of April 1837, off the Island of Tinghee, lying between Singapore and Anam, robbed and plundered a Cochin Chinese bark, the property of a person named Than, and killed two of the crew.

The jury retired for about one hour, and returned a verdict of guilty on the first count against the prisoners Teebee and Sooboo, and acquitted the other three prisoners. The two convicted pirates were ordered to be taken to Singapore, or some port near it, and to be hanged to death by their necks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INUNDATION SLAVES.

The existence of slavery in Calcutta to a very great extent, strange as it appears, has been of late frequently brought to our notice. It will be recollected, that some years ago an inundation destroyed many villages to the southward of Calcutta, and that at that time many men, women, and children, driven from their homes, came here in a state of absolute starvation. So great was the distress of these people that they willingly gave away their children to the inhabitants of this city, and were thankful for any little return which was made to them either in money, food, or clothing. Thus children were sold for two or three rupees, and resold from one owner to another, as it suited their convenience. This was slave-trade, in every sense of the word, except that the law did not recognize in the purchaser the right of detaining the body of the person sold, and the staunchest friends of liberty were obliged, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, to consider this sort of traffic a work of mercy. Many of these poor children were also taken charge of by the police authorities, and afterwards made over to such families as wished to receive them. The number of these poor forlorn creatures was very great, so that even in the families of menials several of them were taken.

It is certainly a source of great pleasure to the philanthropist to observe such a humane and charitable disposition evinced

by the people of Calcutta towards these objects of compassion; but this feeling of pleasure has since been greatly diminished at the contemplation of the hardships and miseries to which several have subjected these friendless and helpless orphans. We have heard of many cruelties being practised upon them. These cruelties may be traced chiefly to the desire of their employers to obtain from them more work than they are able to perform. Incapable of refusing to work, a privilege which the hired servant enjoys, they have been exposed to the most cruel and inhuman treatment. The rattan, the chain, confinement, starvation, reproaches of the most shocking kind, have all been employed upon these orphans by very many of their masters and mistresses, so that many, we are told, have sunk under these cruelties; others escaped, and thus saved themselves from further injuries; others again complained at the police, and were protected by the arm of the law. But how many who, ignorant of the laws under whose protection they are, and of the institutions established to put those laws into operation, believe themselves to be slaves, by which epithet they are generally called, and thus under the erroneous impression, that there is no means of relief from their cruel bondage, continue even to this day, suffering all the hardships and tyranny which their inhuman employers can practise upon them! That such is really the case in many families, is fully proved by these people presenting themselves before the police magistrates, to solicit permission for leaving their employers; a circumstance which shows that they believe themselves in a state of bondage, from which they do not expect to be relieved without the interference of men in authority. Persons holding such a belief are apt to suffer many cruelties without complaining, a circumstance which accounts for the existence of the inhuman treatment of which we have frequently heard, but which has not always been brought to the notice of the officers of the peace or of the public.

But what has above all surprized and shocked us, is the conduct of some of those whose sex, education, and situation in society seem to indicate that they were born to dispense happiness to all about them. Notwithstanding such *prima facie* evidence in their favour of all that is good and amiable, we have been credibly informed, that some of them have not scrupled to take advantage of the helpless situation of these poor, ignorant orphans, and to treat them in a manner totally derogatory to their character. Once a friend of ours had occasion to witness a scene of this kind. A female acquaintance of his had been displeased with "an inundation girl," as they are generally called.

She ordered her to be tied up to the bed-post and flogged with a rattan most severely, whilst she stood using towards the sufferer the most opprobrious terms possible, all of which referred to her being a slave, and to the power which her mistress possessed over her life.—*Hurk., July 14.*

A coroner's jury assembled at the office of Mr. C. B. Greenlow on the 12th July, and continued for three days, to investigate the circumstances that led to the death of Rohiemon, a young girl, about eight years old.

Khanum Jee, a very old woman, sworn. "I am a widow, residing in Colingah; the girl lying now in the hospital is named Rohiemon; she came from the country that was inundated. The lady of Mirza Mehedie Messchee (an opulent Mogul merchant) purchased her from her mother for Rs. 18, about three years ago; her name is Abassee Khanum. I have been in her service for the last twelve years. I can speak of the transaction, as I was present when the amount was paid to the woman who called herself the mother. They were in a half-starved condition. I am aware of the circumstance from being out and in during the transaction. The money was not paid in my presence. The little girl was pleased at the change. I left my mistress's house about a month ago, in consequence of the death of my grandchild. I obtained leave for forty days, the time allowed for mourning. I have not seen my lady since I was arrested by the police yesterday. The name of Rohiemon was given at the time of purchase by the beebee. Deceased was formerly a Hindoo. There are four servants in the house beside myself; one of them is a wet-nurse, two ayahs, and a cook-woman. There are also two eunuchs of the Hupsee caste, and a Mussulman boy. Deceased was never allowed to go out of the zenanah; she was purchased as a play-mate for the children; not a slave-girl. The deceased was quite well when I left the house, she was brought to me at Colingah by two Hupsee boys (Dooleme and Syed) in a palankin. They told me that the girl was sick, and to cure her the beebee had sent her, and that the Mirza Saib knew nothing of the transaction. They left the child and went away. I examined the girl and found her hands much swollen, with sores in the back part, also on the head and shoulders. She had a violent purging. I rubbed her body with turpentine oil, and the sores with lamp oil. The same boys came the following morning and took away the girl, stating that the beebee had sent for her; I did not see the girl alive again."

Here the coroner admonished the witness not to state any thing but such as was

asked of her, and to be cautious how she gave evidence. He, the coroner, thought that he was not warranted in asking any thing further till he had evidence to proceed on.

Dr. Bain, the police surgeon, was then examined, and, after enumerating the process of dissection, &c., gave it as his opinion, that deceased died from the sloughing of the sores on the hip, shoulders, and head, and that of the integuments of the wrists. They may be produced by burning, or other causes, such as bruises, &c.

Belizul, a boy belonging to the house of Mirza Mehedi Messchee, sworn. "The deceased was beaten with a pestle. She had sores on the back of her hands, head, one of her shoulders, and the hip. These were produced in consequence of the beating. I saw the beating. The deceased was beaten by the mistress, whose name is Abassee Khanum. The sores on the body of the deceased I have mentioned were produced by beatings on three several days. On the first day that the deceased was beat, it was for having stolen and drank a portion of some shecunjubbeen that was prepared for the master. I detected her in the act, in a room where there was nobody else present; I abused her for her conduct. As I was going to wash the cup out, of which she had drunk, the mistress noticed it in my hand, and on questioning me about it, I told her what I had seen. The mistress kicked her on the belly: she had shoes on. The blow was such, that the girl fell in consequence. The mistress then called for a rattan, but finding no one brought, she took up the pestle of a mortar, and struck her two blows on the hand. Afterwards, on the same day, the mistress kicked her, and struck her with a knife so as to draw blood. The next day, she struck her with a rattan, and the deceased grew weak. The mistress paid every attention to the deceased during her illness, but finding she did not recover, sent her to Khanumjee's."

Dr. Bain gave his opinion, on oath, that he did not think the beating described would have occasioned the girl's death, without mismanagement.

Mr. O'Brien, who opened the body, stated that the deceased had an enlargement of the spleen.

Dr. Raleigh, from hearing the evidence, inferred that the injury inflicted on the body was not the immediate cause of death.

The jury retired, and after the lapse of two hours, returned a verdict of "murder, not wilful."

Abassee Khanum, the defendant, is the wife of Mirza Mahomed Mehedi, one of the most respectable and opulent Mogul merchants in Calcutta. She is the mother

of five children, and is at present *enccinte*: she is a purdah lady, and in the custody of Mr. McCann, deputy superintendent of police.

Abassee Khanum was tried on a charge of murder, on the verdict of the coroner's inquest, held on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 17th day of July 1837, in having caused the death of one of her slave girls, named Rohiemon, between the 30th day of June and the 3d of July 1837, by having beaten her with a pestle on her hands, on her back with a cane, and other maltreatment, from the effects of which the said Rohiemon died on the 12th day of July 1837, a few days after the injury she had received from the prisoner's hands. The jury were satisfied with the evidence taken, and instantly returned a verdict of not "guilty."

—*Bengal Herald*, Aug. 12.

The lady was tried in a *taunjaun*, a sedan chair, without being seen by any person in court!

ORR.

The following is a letter from a Company's officer, dated Lucknow, 12th inst.: "It is already known that Nusseerooddeen Hyder, King of Oude, died on the 7th inst., in the night; that his illegitimate and only son, Moonahjan Fureedoon, after having been crowned, and in possession of the palace for several hours, was violently driven from the throne by the British troops, under the orders of the resident; and that Nusseerooddowlah, an uncle of the late king, has been proclaimed in his stead. We have now to communicate, that the Padshah Begum, the guardian of the boy, and the assertor of his rights, and the boy himself, both of whom had been kept close prisoners at the residency for four days, were marched off to Cawnpore on the 12th inst., under a strong escort of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Their immediate removal beyond the frontiers became politic, because of the small British force, in Oude, and the exceeding popularity of the boy's cause, which rendered it probable that there would be a general rising in his favour. This measure was determined upon at a council, held at the residency on the night of the 11th inst., which was attended by all the new king's ministers and adherents. Public tranquillity is now restored; but men naturally ask each other, why the dynasty has been thus violently changed, by the military interference of the resident, in direct opposition to the loudly expressed and well understood wishes of the people? It is also a just subject of lamentation, that the matter has been brought about in a way that redounds very little to the credit of the authorities. The resident was taken completely by surprise; and though the pre-

tensions of the Padsha Begum, in favour of the young prince, and her determined character, were well-known, no preparations were made to prevent her seizing the palace with 1,500 men, from which it was subsequently necessary to expel her, with the loss of many lives. Even if the measure could be proved to be justifiable, it has been very clumsily executed; but the general impression is, that this business will not bear looking into. The feelings of the people are deeply outraged; and if the Begum, instead of seizing upon the palace, and so shutting herself up, had retired into the country (which would have been good policy, knowing, as she did, the resident's personal dislike of her), she would at this time have had, at least, forty thousand men in arms for her, and amongst them all the government troops; and she might there have made an appeal to the British Government with security and advantage. However, she suffered herself to be caught in a trap; she was surrounded in the palace, and seized.

The resident's conduct and policy towards her and the boy, have been very harsh. He was marched from the throne to prison on foot, with his hands tied behind his back, and she was not allowed even a female attendant, except a matrone from the residency. Doubtless this was done with a view to make people believe that he was a convicted impostor, an obscure base creature, put forward to serve the Begum's ambitious projects; but he is certainly the late king's son; and though illegitimate, he claims the throne in default of legitimate heirs, according to the custom of the country in which he was born: for many years he was acknowledged, and brought up at court, as the king's son and heir; he was taken with the king to meet the Governor-general, Lord Combermere, and taken as one of the royal family. It was only after the king's quarrel with the Begum, that the king thought of disowning him; the people, therefore, do not believe that he was supposititious, or the son of any other than the late king. It is pretended that the king's public disavowal of the boy is decisive against his legal claim: but so far is this from being the case, that the late king himself was at one time publicly disowned by his father, and yet eventually ascended the throne. Upon the whole, some stronger justification of the present proceeding seems necessary than the resident's *ipse dixit*, or the late king's, either. The whole population of this city is very much cast down and disheartened. They suspect that the dynasty has been changed, and an old decrepit man put upon the throne for some secret political British object. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the result of this *coup d'état* will be to give our allies another example,

not very creditable to ourselves, of what they have to expect from British protection. The opportunity will doubtless be used to exact new concessions from the new dynasty, as the price of their elevation. It will also operate to render the personal influence of the resident predominant and secure, by removing for ever from power his personal enemies, and by placing upon the throne a family who will owe their unexpected rise entirely to his interference: so far, the public interests of the British Government are provided for, at the expense of their honesty; and the private interests of the resident are secured in the most effectual manner. It remains to be seen, whether the old abuses will be continued; whether the British Government will any longer suffer the revenues of this miserable country to be wasted in paying immense salaries to English officers and others, who literally do nothing at all. They are called engineers, physicians, astronomers, painters, musicians, cooks, barbers, fiddlers, and, where too respectable for these latter titles, and no proper names can be struck out for them, they go under the conveniently generic term of aides-de-camp: but there is not any one of them that does any one thing, or who might not just as well draw his salary in Calcutta or London. These persons add nothing to the dignity or splendour of the court—nothing to the influence of the British Government—and perhaps a more barefaced abuse of patronage never existed, than that which is exercised in inducing the Supreme Government to continue these gentlemen in their sinecures. The discontent of the natives at these foreign appointments is openly expressed, and only smothered in the presence of persons supposed to be connected with the residency. Observant persons, however, see little likelihood of a stop being put to this crying evil, by which a few individuals are allowed to amass immense fortunes, at the risk of alienating from the British Government the good-will of an entire people. At all events, if the Governor-general in Council is pleased to plunder his most faithful allies, under the veil of friendship, would it not be fair to allow the army at large a share in the benefit, and with this view to limit the period during which any officer may be absent in Oude upon private affairs, that is, on a plundering excursion under the license of government?"—*Englishman*, July 20.

HOLIDAYS.

The following is a list of the holidays allowed at the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, Mofussil Courts, Treasury, and Bank of Bengal:—

Christian.

New Year's Day, Good Friday, Christmas, Sundays.

Hindoo.

Maukersunkrantse, Sree Punchuuny, Seeboo Rattree, Dole Jattrah, Baronee, Sreeram Nubomy, Churruck Poojah, Dhussohurrah, Seemah Jattrah, Ruth Jattrah, Ooliah Ruth Jattrah, Rakhee Poor-nemah, Junnoo Ostomee, Onontobrotho, Mohaloyah 1, Doorgah Poojah 31, Kallee Poojah 2, Bhratas Dottea 1, Rass Jattrah, Katick Poojah, Juggudhatrapoojah, Daothan, Omabushia.

Mahomedan.

Shubrath, Feel, Buckryed, Moharum, Akharree Chursumba, Bawray Buffa.

MORTALITY IN BEHAR.

The following is an extract of a letter of the 9th inst., received from a correspondent in Behar:—"The prisoners have been dying by one, two, and three each day; and the surgeon writes, that as the poor creatures in the jail are suffering much more, I had better keep them out, changing their encamping ground. The mortality which exists in Behar is quite dreadful, and nothing appears to promise relief, for we have not had one good fall of rain yet. Three slight showers that we have had since the 25th ult. have not sunk an inch deep, and the ploughing has not commenced. Heavy clouds, thunder and lightning, we get quite enough of, but no rain follows." The prisoners mentioned belong to a gang of convicts, about 250 strong, labouring on the district roads of Tirhoot, and the mortality which prevails among them would appear to arise from causes operating with equal or greater force on the prisoners in the jail, and on the general population of the district.—*Englishman, July 17.*

BURNING OF BODIES.

At the Fouzdar, zillah 21-Pergunnahs, Alipore, June 26th, Mr. John Grey appeared against a nuisance. Mr. John Grey's tenants, whose sense of smelling had been much affected for some time past, at his estate at or below Balanaghur, by the smell proceeding from roasted Coolins, Caestes, Chatterjees and Soonar Bunnias, tried, through the assistance of the magistrate, to prevent natives from performing their funeral rites at a ghat at that place; not only for the sake of the nuisance, but that every effort of the cook of Mr. Grey's tenants was defeated, and sauces failed altogether in making Mr. Grey's tenants swallow their dinner; as, every time they prepared themselves for the process of mastication, a puff of wind from the aforesaid ghat brought the bile uppermost, and fearing lest this wind, so unpropitious to Mr. Grey's tenants, would some day prove fatal to his estate, he made the effort to put a stop to it. The case went through two or three inquiries and as many *tudarrucks*, but all unfavourable to Mr. Grey, whose indefatigability continuing unexhausted, he made a fresh attempt, and Serjeant Hornby was desired to examine

and report upon the antiquity of the right of Grey, and of the existence of the ghat. Hornby reported that the late Mr. Alexander Colvin had added to this ghat by building two houses for the reception of pilgrims at it, and Hornby also handed up several affidavits of the most antiquated inhabitants, who all swore that for the last fifty, seventy and eighty years, bodies had been burnt at the ghat, and also that within the last three or four months Mr. Grey had attempted to put himself in the way of the right by custom. The magistrate, on the ground of the antiquity of the ghat, upheld the right of the natives to burn bodies at it, and that Mr. Grey being but a recent proprietor of land in the neighbourhood, had no right to prevent the natives from exercising their rites. Mr. Grey, as a *dernier ressort*, appealed to the judge (Mr. Craeroff), quoting one or two precedents, but which would not bear upon the present case, admitting, at the same time, the antiquity of the ghat. The judge confirmed the magistrate's decision in spite of a most animated speech from the mookhar of Mr. Grey; but with a proviso, that if Mr. Grey could satisfy the owners of the ghat, or the natives generally, he was at liberty to make a private arrangement with them.

NATIVE FEMALE SOCIETY.

The report of the Native Female Society states, that the institution everywhere lacks adequate means; and though most of the schools are being carried on by the strenuous and unexhausted efforts of the benevolent superintendents, yet the school at Alipore had been closed entirely from the want of support. A few instances are mentioned, showing that the general antipathy to allow freedom and the benefits of education and religion to native females, is gradually sinking. Though the grand object of the institution has met with partial discouragement from the early marriages of females, yet the females have in many instances flown from the ignorance of their parents and friends, and sought refuge at the institution. One case is mentioned, in which a girl taken into some Portuguese family, after the inundation of 1833, left her mistress for ill-treatment; and another, of a grown-up girl having been sold by her parents, after being a pupil of the institution for some time, and of her having rescued herself from misery and shame by the protection afforded to her by the Institution. At the meeting, not one of the respectable natives of India was seen; perhaps half a dozen sircars or people, who did no more than cry *uah! uah!* at a pretty doll, or *Hairi hae!* at some of the many curious specimens exhibited at the conclusion.

SALE OF TALOOKS FOR ARREARS OF RENT.

Allipore, 6th July.—The hon. Mr. Erskine, collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, held an auction this-day, at which natives to the number of a thousand attended, from the first to the last grade of respectability. Some of the talooks were put up for balances of five and six rupees, and others for a rupee or two. Several of the arrears were paid up during the sale; and in one case, a native owing a balance of six and a-half, applied for time to liquidate it, but the collector peremptorily refused the application, and the talook was put up. Several zemindars standing by, called to the fellow, saying "*De na, battah de.*" and the fellow, unrolling his waistband, produced a bag of rupees and several bank notes, from which he very unwillingly drew out the six and a-half rupees. Several estates were allotted for large balances, some cleared during sale, but others sold at comparatively low prices. Several talooks belonging to Callinauth Rai, better known as Callinauth Moonshee, were also allotted, and all, save one mehal, was cleared with apparent difficulty. The mehal sold realized something above 400 rupees. Bycantnauth Rai was seen at the sale.

THE REVENUE.

The following is a comparative view of the collections and charges in 1832-33, 1833-4, and 1834-5—and showing that, notwithstanding the large arrears on the balances of 1833-4 and 1834-5, amounting to about seventy-three lakhs net each, which, however, had been reduced by the 30th April 1836 to about eleven lakhs, and less than sixteen lakhs respectively, the collections were in a satisfactory state. We have not room for the voluminous figured statements contained in this report, and shall therefore merely mention the general results. The gross amount of the land and Sayer Revenue in the provinces of Bengal was in

1832-3	Rs. 3,27,40,151
1833-4	do. 3,15,54,960
1834-5	do. 3,24,24,647

The collections of the two years last named were at the end of each year respectively $6\frac{2}{3}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in arrear, but the statements given exhibit an extraordinary inequality in the several districts; in 1833-4, while at Calcutta it was $71\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the jumma, at Hidgelee $62\frac{3}{4}$, and in the 24-Pergunnahs $54\frac{1}{2}$ —13,829 per cent., there was no arrear in Dinapore, Brigoorah, Burdwan Deputy Collectorate, Bogree, Dhurumpore and Beerbhoom; and in 1834-5, while Calcutta showed an arrear of $63\frac{5}{8}$, Hidgelee $61\frac{1}{2}$, Midnapore $33\frac{3}{4}$, and the 24-Pergunnahs $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. the districts of Purneah, Rajmahul, North-east Rungpore, Cooch

Behar, Dhurumpore, and the Deputy Collectorate of Burdwan, had paid up the whole of their jumma.

The report concludes with the following remark: "The Board have now nothing further to observe, with reference to these accounts, than to bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor of Bengal, the proportion that the cost of collection bears to the amount collected, which was in 1833-34, $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in the following year (1834-35) the more favourable rate of $10\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; and it may be worthy of remark, and this in both instances falls short of the average rate whereat the revenue of the United Kingdom is computed to be collected, and which is estimated at $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent."

Upon this we will take leave to observe, that however satisfactory it must be to know that the tax imposed upon the people of Bengal, in the shape of charges for collecting the revenue, is less than the per-centage paid by the people of England, such a comparison is no criterion of economy, the mode of collection being so different in the two countries—in the one almost entirely by a land-tax, in the other by an infinite variety of taxes. Besides, the customs are omitted in this estimate for Bengal, whereas they are included in that for Great Britain, of which, with the excise, they form the most important item.—*Courier, June 7.*

HINDU MANNERS.

The Hindu astrologers publish annually an almanac, containing a mass of mysterious calculations, illustrative of the auspiciousness and inauspiciousness of the different periods of the year, as also the influence of the seven planets on every individual in each month. The bigotted natives strictly act up to the dictates of this almanac, and any deviations from them are supposed to be attended with dangerous consequences. Whenever a baboo wishes to go to a distant place, either on a business of pilgrimage, or visit a saheb of a high rank and title, accosting his haughtiness with the magic of folded hands, low salams, fawning gesticulations, and contemptuous expressions of adulation, from the motive of making his *hoozoor* instrumental in the promotion of his own interest, he is sure to have recourse to some astrological calculation or the deep thought vaticinations of a gipsy. The Bramins are said to divine into futurity, and the rules which they have established relative to omens and prognostications for the guidance of mankind have been followed by the Hindoos for a considerable time without the least degree of doubt, and are looked upon as indubitable truth, based upon inductive principles. The rules themselves are so very absurd and ludicrous,

that a programme of them is necessary for the information of European readers, and we will, therefore, make no apology for parading them in their natural attire.

We find that the movement of our eyes is sometimes more rapid than usual. Why such is the case, is a question which is beyond our comprehension to answer. The bramins explain this visual phenomenon by saying, that whenever a man is to give something, his right eye dances; but if he is to suffer any losses, he perceives a similar optical change in his left eye. The accidental fall of a drop of ink on white clothes is also a sure sign of gain. The twinkling of a glow-worm near a lamp, surrounded by five or six persons, is a portentous circumstance; for should this little glimmering insect happen to fall on the fire and be burnt, some one of the group present during this tragical event must pay the debt of nature within a year. The sight and cooing of a *ghoogoo* (dove) are always unwelcome, and held in great detestation. The homely adage of the natives *Tore vitatay ghoogoo chorooq* (may the *ghoogoo* feed at your house!) has originated from this superstitious notion, and is used by the bramins as a curse upon such as fail to satisfy their greediness or give them any cause of offence.

When a rich baboo prepares to go to a *darbar*, he watches with deep attention what passes around. The men of the house are at once prevented from exciting any titillation in their olfactory nerves, or repeating his name after he has left the *boyrukhana*. The noise of a lizard, the sight of empty jars or *kolsees* at the gate, and a single sneeze from behind, are always considered mischievous prognostications at this time, while the baboo, colouring, looks aghast towards his courtiers, and tremblingly mutters the name of a god and of his spiritual tutor, as he steps into his vehicle.

The appearance of a corpse and one or two *kolsees* full of water, added to the absence of the foregoing omens, are certainly the most auspicious and exhilarating circumstances. It is then that the face of the baboo reddens with a glow of rapture. It is then that he humbly puts on his head the dust of bramins' feet. It is then that he freely convulses his belly with a fit of giggling, and appears bold and cheerful both in aspect and conversation.

The hooting of owls, yells of dogs, and cawing of crows, are supposed to be pregnant with dreadful consequences, and the moment any of these noises is heard, the Hindu females especially, apprehensive of calamitous occurrences, cry out "*Dhoor! Dhoor.*"

* *Dhoor* means 'away!' or 'avaunt!'

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 25, No. 97.

The falling of a lizard on a person, from a high place, is rather a serious affair. If the lizard fall on the right side of a man, it is a good omen; if otherwise, bad. With regard to women, the converse of this rule is true. Shaking legs constantly is productive of great evil. Tamerlane is said to have been afflicted with hardship and privations and poverty until he lost this habit; but God knows what will befall me, as I am regularly shaking my legs while writing this!

Thursday evenings are an awful period of the week, and are the parent of strange and disastrous accidents. Deeply convinced of this truth, the Hindus take every precaution not to place themselves at that time in any such circumstances as might conduce to painful consequences. Many of them also make no payments on that day, it being designated *Luckibar*, or the day of *Lucke* (goddess of fortune), when money should always be hoarded in chests to please her gracious self with its jingling music, but never to be brought out or disturbed from the bags. Perhaps this custom is very judicious and salutary, and especially by those that are stingy, and wish to evade payment of their debts.

If an individual with one eye shut, on beholding only one star, happen to see the face of another individual, a dispute is sure to arise between them some time or other; and the only remedy which persons in the latter predicament have got to avoid it, is, to utter the names of seven bramins, seven different species of flowers, and seven tanks, the moment they get themselves into this scrape.

A Hindu lady would never be at ease if those that bow down to her take the dust off one of her legs; for if both legs be not touched at the same time, they are liable to be swelled to a tremendous magnitude, and be affected with a disease called *gode* (elephantiasis.)

A person going on a business and meeting with any physical impediment, such as falling on a *chow kaur*, or finding his *chaddur* obstructed in some way or other, is instantly deterred from his purpose. He must come back, and sit again where he sat before, and then take courage to rise and move.

These fantastical and superstitious laws have been enacted for the welfare of human species by the bramins—that noble class of Hindus, who pretend to be gifted with supernatural powers—to possess stupendous learning, and a genius that can wander unconfined in the regions of futurity, and for the glorious exploits that they have achieved in the field of moral and intellectual truth, they are sure to be taken with their beads, *pooties* and *poitahs*.

—*Sketches by a Hindu—Englishman.*

(C)

ANECDOTE OF LORD HASTINGS.

The following instance of the justice of Lord Hastings, when Governor-general of India, will be read with interest. A bramin, an inhabitant of Baroda, occupying a house in the vicinity of the rajah's residence, was told that the rajah required his house, and that he would be provided elsewhere. He represented that he could not think of parting with it. No attention was paid to his objections, and he was told that he must move. Of his complaint of injustice no notice was taken. He repaired to the Resident, stating his case, and observing that the treatment exercised towards him, a bramin, by a Mahratta chief, was owing to the confidence given him by his connection with the British Government, else he would not have dared to molest him. He was informed in reply, that "the Resident could not interfere between the raja and his subjects." The bramin said, he had heard a great deal of British justice, but if this was an example of it, he was sorry he should be obliged to dissent; for we had created an evil by our presence, and refused to apply a remedy. He would now go to Bombay, and petition the Government. He did so, and addressed Mr. Elphinstone, who gave him the same reply he had received from the Resident. Nothing daunted, he resolved to go to Calcutta, and present his petition to the head of the Indian Government, saying he would try if the British Government really merited the name it had got. He purchased a tattoo and started, having only a Mahratta coolie with him, to make his fire-place for cooking his meals, and take care of his beast. He reached Calcutta, and made his appearance at the door of the Government House, when Lord Hastings, as usual, in the morning, was about to mount his horse. His petition, amongst several others, was received by a gentleman who attended for the purpose, and who desired him to return after ten days for his reply. Meanwhile, however, his lordship had been made acquainted with the purport of the petition, and was struck with the circumstance of the man's having rode from Baroda to Calcutta for justice, as he termed it, having been denied by the Resident and the Bombay Government inquiry even into his case. His lordship desired, on his return, that the bramin should be introduced to him, who repeated nearly the same remarks he had made to the Resident, stating that "if our presence was the cause of evil, we ought to apply a remedy." His lordship, seeing him a very respectable-looking man, desired a chobdar to show him every thing worth seeing in Calcutta. Two days after, he received a letter addressed to the Bom-

bay Government, which directed that authority to instruct the Resident at Baroda to inquire into the case, and if it was as stated by the petitioner, to signify to the Guicowar that his lordship regretted that he, who ought to prevent acts of injustice from being committed, should have shown an example of oppression; that his lordship had been informed of this bramin's case, and trusted, when he (the raja) considered the injury which had been inflicted by him, the man's property would immediately be restored, which was done.

"Now," said the bramin, "had there not been a man of good understanding at the head of the British Government, I might have got the same reply which was given me at Baroda and at Bombay. Your Government, therefore, is like our own: 'a just man acts justly—an indifferent man gives you no reply, or will do nothing—an ill-disposed man will bring you into trouble;' and such is yours."—*Sumachar Durpani*.

HINDOO CONVERTS TO CHRISTIANITY.

The following statement appears in the native paper, the *Chundrika*:

"In the village of Sulkea, opposite Calcutta, there lived a most respectable man of the *Teclee* cast, of the name of Jugumohun Shreemancee, who had four sons. The youngest, Ramkrishna Shreemancee, has learned *is, mis, tis*, and other jargon of the English language; his age may be about twenty years. He was married about four years ago to the daughter of Rammarayun Shreemancee, of Sham-bazar, in Calcutta, since which time he has been living with his wife in her father's house. When his *to, ta, te, tee* (nonsensical) English education was finished, he began to look with veneration towards the Christian religion, which brought down upon him his father's indignation; and as this was a source of continual misery to him, in the month of Agirun last, he took a letter of acquittance from his wife, and at once entered into the missionary circle, and being baptized in the month of Maugh last, proceeded to eat and drink just as he chose. But a little while after, that is, in the month of Joistha, by the advice of the wicked, villainous, abandoned, infamous, hypocritical Christians, he became desirous of obtaining his wife, and presented a petition to the magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnas, stating that she was now detained in the house of her father by her own two brothers. On the strength of this petition, an order was issued to arrest the two individuals, and as they were under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta police, a precept was sent to the magistrate, and Hurrishunder was seized and transferred

to the magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnas, who, on seeing him, ordered him to produce his sister, on pain of being placed in the hands of the Nazir. Nine days passed in this way, when he was again brought up and questioned. He replied that his sister, unwilling to return to her husband, and to embrace the religion which he professed, had left the house of her father-in-law and taken refuge in his, and was sent about four months ago to Benares. The magistrate, not believing this story, ordered Hurrishunder to be kept in confinement for two months. Soon after this, his eldest brother, Eeshurchunder Shreemance, presented a petition to Mr. Cracroft, the Session Judge, who called for the magistrate's file, and released Hurrishunder. But the poor fellow had already suffered a month's confinement before the order was issued, and before he obtained justice; and his griefs are not yet at an end, for the Christian, Ramkrishna, has petitioned the judge that his wife may be taken from her brother and delivered to him. The judge is possessed of excellent judgment, and shows no partiality to the request of the missionaries; he has, therefore, requested the opinion of the pundits of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut upon this point: 'If a husband profess Christianity, and the wife does not, is the magistrate to oblige her by force to live with him?' Thus far we have heard."

The *Friend of India* publishes the following letter from a native bramin (Christian):—

"The renunciation of Hinduism, by the youths of the Hindu college, is now day by day getting new force, according to the progress and improvements of the students. If this grand institution continue successfully in its progress in this manner in Calcutta a few years more, and if the managers, the visitors, and the professors take the same care as they are taking at present, then the students will no longer remain in the state of ignorance and superstition like their ancestors, who were considered no more than the savage beasts of the deserts. Moreover, this will enable them to make a grand figure in the world, and show the example to their own country and other nations. Now many well-educated and enlightened students of the senior classes of the college eat and drink privately those things which their religion forbids them, and they neither adore their gods and goddesses, nor do they bow to those pretended bramins who are the plague of truth. Further, many students of the first class have their full heart to embrace Christianity, but they are only prevented by the regulations of the college, for converted students are not allowed to read there. Fortunately, the parents of some

students are now become liberal like their sons, for most of them are well acquainted with their sons' character, yet they did not check nor prevent them in any way, rather they indulge them in their favourite inclinations, which is to eat beef and other forbidden things, and some of them advise their children to do privately whatever they like to do. How happy it would be for Calcutta when all the parents become liberal like these, and give the same privileges to their promising sons!"

Two young men, natives of Calcutta, were publicly baptized at Loodianm, lately by the Rev. J. Newton, of the American Mission at that station. A respectable young man was recently baptized in the Union Chapel by Rev. A. F. Lacroix. The rite was administered after six years' inquiry. Since his profession he has been carried off by his connexions, and his fate is at present involved in some degree of mystery. We have heard, also, of an instance of violence to a native youth seeking for baptism at Burdwan; he has been placed in confinement and chains. We hear, also, that a case of considerable interest to native converts is now before the Council; it refers to the baptism of married females who become sincere converts to the faith of Christ. The time is not far distant when the civil struggle will commence, for it is impossible that things can remain much longer as they are. The sincere convert to Christianity must seek and obtain the protection of his rulers as well as the superstitious Hindoo and the cruel Moosulman. If things proceed at the rate they have latterly on this subject, the missionaries will not be safe. Should this be the case, it will be the most effectual way to convince our rulers, perhaps too late, that timid policy is not always the wisest. The question of civil liberty in connection with a Christian profession is, we are aware, one of considerable difficulty, yet it must be met.—*Cal. Christ. Obs.*

NATIVE LIBERALITY.

The English seminary established at Takee, by the benevolence of Roy Kaleenath Chowdry and his brothers, has now been supported by them for more than five years, at an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 20,000. The baboos have given various other tokens of their public spirit; among which we may mention the magnificent public road they have constructed from Calcutta to the neighbourhood of Takee, and which, we learn, has not cost them less than Rs. 80,000. These instances of a judicious outlay of wealth, will serve in some measure to relieve the native character from the imputation of sordid selfishness, and prove that even the richest

men in the country are not incapable of generous actions.

Within the last few years, Government have adopted a wise discrimination in the distribution of public honours among the natives, and have bestowed them, in most instances, as an acknowledgment for services conferred on the public. The rule which has been thus laid down has a beneficial tendency. It not only connects honours in general estimation with merit, but serves as a stimulus to good and generous actions. Such being the acknowledged practice of Government, what honours, we may ask, have been conferred on so great a public benefactor as Kaleenath Roy? We shall not, we are sure, be suspected of servility to a wealthy native in putting the question, for we have never had the honour of a single interview with him, or with any member of his family; but the numerous opportunities we have enjoyed of watching his benevolent career, and the beneficent disposal of his princely revenues, naturally prompts the inquiry, why, in the bestowal of national honours, his name has been omitted? To institute any comparison between his public services and those of Goupee Mohun Deb, Kalce-kissen, Rajnarayun Roy, Bejoy Govindu Sing, and Benwary Lall, the five most recent creations, might appear invidious; but we can aver with confidence, that whatever qualifications were deemed, in their case, a sufficient passport to honours, will be found to unite in his case; and that if the splendour of his ancient lineage be taken into consideration, his claims will be found to possess paramount weight.

There is another consideration not unworthy of notice. At the time when that great measure of humanity, the abolition of female immolation, was carried into effect by Lord William Bentinck, Roy Kaleenath Chowdree stood foremost in the support of his lordship, and headed the procession which went up to the Government-house with an address of thanks. Of the five rajas we have here enumerated, the three who resided in Calcutta were found in the ranks of the opposition, and threw the whole weight of their character and their connexions into the scale of the Dhurma Subha. Perhaps to have conferred a title on Kaleenath Roy soon after that event might have been deemed injudicious; but surely, after Government have afforded so eminent an instance of impartiality, as to decorate with honours *three* of the individuals who endeavoured to thwart the British authorities, and assisted in sending an appeal to the Privy Council, it is time for them to think of those who stood by them on that occasion. To withhold any longer those honours, which cannot but be considered as justly his due, would be an act of injustice to

the Baboo, and not less so to the Government itself; for it has been shrewdly remarked by the natives, that all the titles which have been conferred since the abolition, have been given to individuals more or less interested in restoring the rite; and for this they are unable to account, except by supposing that Government have since repented of the abolition.—*Friend of India, June 27.*

SETTLEMENT IN THE DEYRA DHOON.

In consequence of numerous applications to Government for extensive tracts of land in the Deyra Dhoon, from enterprising gentlemen anxious to establish themselves there, it is reported that the branch of the revenue survey, at present employed in the Delhi district, under Captain Brown, will be ordered to proceed to the Dhoon, and prepare a survey of that valuable tract of country.—*Delhi Gaz., July 5.*

Military officers have been allowed grants of land, but it is not known whether it is on condition of their resigning the service or not.

The terms on which parties are allowed to hold the land are—for the first three years, rent free; the fourth year, 3 annas per acre; the fifth, 4 annas and 6 pies per acre, for the land which was cultivated the year before, and 3 annas for that under cultivation for the first time; and so on for twenty years, when the whole land is to be taxed equally, deducting 25 per cent. for waste land.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

A suit was lately decreed in the Sudder Zillah Aumeen's Court of 24-Pergunnahs. The creditor, in conformity to his decree, took out a writ of *capias*, arrested the debtor, and incarcerated him in the Mofussil gaol. After the debtor had been in gaol two months, he, according to the tenor of the regulations in the Mofussil Court in such cases, applied by a petition to the principal sudder aumeen, who had passed the decree against him, stating that he was an insolvent, and was ready to give up all he possessed, viz. a few clothes and a brass water pot, and prayed to have an order passed for his release as an insolvent. The principal sudder aumeen, as is customary in such cases, issued a *purwanna*, to apprise the creditor that his debtor, in conformity to the provisions of the Insolvent Act, had petitioned to be released as a pauper, and if he had any intention to oppose his release, and could show that the applicant had fraudulently omitted to insert any portion of his property in his schedule, he was to do so within five days after the service of the *purwanna* of his court on him, either personally, or by his vakeel or mookhtar.

Accordingly, the creditor appeared personally on the appointed day, and opposed the debtor's discharge, on the plea that in the schedule of his property he had fraudulently omitted to insert a silver betel-nut box, and a bond which he held in his favour for some monies due to him from a third person. The creditor having proved this his allegation, the principal sudder aumeen remanded the debtor to prison, for attempting to defeat his creditor's claims by fraud and perjury. He further committed the debtor, under the criminal act, for perjury, as he had sworn falsely, when he filed his schedule, that he possessed no other property than that which he had inserted in his schedule. The case was then referred to the magistrate of the zillah, who, after taking the depositions requisite, preliminary to sending the case up to the session judge, forwarded it to the sessions. In the Session Court, the session judge and Moulvey Fuzel Rubbee, the Mahomedan law-officer, differed in opinion in point of law. The former was inclined to decide, that the bond, being a written document, was not to be strictly included within any species of articles which the law denominates property; whereas themoulvey pronounced his judgment to be, that as a bond was a saleable document, and if sold, it might realize money in the market, it should be considered among those articles which the law defines as property: neither could they determine on what punishment to inflict on the culprit. The case was then referred to the commissioner of the division, who finally sent it up to the Sudder Nizamut Court for its decision on it. In that court, as a similar case had never before been brought to their notice, the judges were unwilling to decide and pass an order on it, without previously consulting the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad, and consequently despatched it by dawk to that court. The judges of the Sudder Nizamut Court at Allahabad, after perusing the documents connected with the case, referred it to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta, stating in their reply, that a similar case had never before, to their knowledge, been brought to their notice; but that if any such case were to come before their tribunal, they would endeavour to dispose of it, to the best of their judgment, and in conformity to such regulations of Government as approximated closest to the merits of this case; and in adhering, as closely as possible, to the decisions pronounced on those cases which bore the nearest analogy to this case, and they counselled the Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta to follow the same rule as they would have done under similar circumstances. This advice, it appears, was not adopted by the judges of the Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta, who

decided that, as the seat of Government was close by, it would be safer, and a more prudential course, for this court not to take upon itself to legislate in extraneous cases, but rather to act upon the existing regulations framed for their guidance by the Supreme Government, and that it was the Government's province to frame the regulations, whilst it was theirs to conform to them: therefore, they determined amongst themselves, that it would be preferable to follow the intimation of the Allahabad Nizamut Court, to refer the case direct to Government—and they therefore did it. The Governor-general in Council, after perusing the Nizamut Court's letter on the subject, referred the matter to the Legislative Council, to frame some regulation to meet the case, and hear upon similar suits whenever they may occur; and in the mean time they wrote back to the Nizamut Adawlut, that they had referred the matter to the Legislative Council of India, who no doubt would, in due course of time, frame a regulation which would apply to this case and all similar ones, whenever they may happen to be brought to the notice of the judges of their court, and his lordship ordered the Nizamut Court to send a precept to the Mofussil Court to keep the prisoner, regarding whom this order had been made, in custody, until the Government had passed a rule to bear on his case, and enable the Mofussil judges to dispose of it and all similar ones. Thus this matter rests *in statu quo*, and the prisoner remains in custody till the pleasure of the Legislative Council be known regarding their disposal of similar cases in the three Mofussil Courts, which may be, perhaps, *sine die*.—*Hurkaru, June 29.*

BUSINESS IN THE SUDDER DEWANNEE ADAWLUT.

The following particulars are derived from the *Englishman*. On the 1st of January 1836, there were pending in the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, 766 suits; on the 1st of January 1837, 661, being a reduction of 105 suits. Of these 661 suits, 528 are of the years of 1835 and 1836. The number of regular and special appeals filed in 1835 was 476; in 1836, 416, being a decrease of sixty appeals. It appears, therefore, that the expectation held out to the Government, that at the close of 1836 there would be few appeals left except those for the year 1835 and 36, has been fully realized. In the miscellaneous file, the number of cases pending on the 1st of January 1836, was 367, and on the 1st of January 1837, 221, being a reduction of 146 cases. The number of miscellaneous and summary appeals filed during the year 1835, was

3,132; in 1836, 2,463, being a reduction of 669 cases. In the execution of decrees, however, there has been a falling off. The number of decrees remaining unexecuted at the end of 1835 was 308; admitted in 1836, 201—total 509. Of these there were executed in 1836, 101; so that there was still pending at the close of 1836, 408, which is an accumulation of 100 during the year. This increase arises from the greater number of decisions which have been passed during the last two years. Of the decrees passed by the late Provincial Appeal, 241 were executed in the last year, and 508 yet remain for execution. The Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut was closed during 130 days in the last year.

DUELING.

Saharunpoor.—(From a Correspondent.)—On the 7th inst. two officers, Captain G. S., of the cavalry, and Ensign R., whose literary warfare has lately been before the public, met with their seconds, from their several places of residence, at the central point of Saharunpoor, for the purpose of an appeal to the *ultima ratio*. The arrival of two pair of gentlemen, from opposite quarters, was not an event to be concealed from the few civil residents of this small station, who, being the only hosts of travellers to and from the mountains, are necessarily kept informed about all comers; and the magistrate of the place, guessing, from the names of the parties, upon what errand they had visited his head-quarters, promptly took measures, in his capacity of justice of the peace, to prevent any thing so serious and so foolish as a duel. Causing one couple of the supposed belligerents to be watched in the botanical garden, at rather an unusual hour, he proceeded directly after them, joined company, and formally bound them in very heavy recognizances to keep the peace towards all his Majesty's subjects. Then immediately driving to the house at which the other parties had alighted, he made them enter into like securities. All hands were taken completely by surprise, and an effectual stop was put to a design, which might have produced very deplorable consequences. The rivals, we are happy to be able to add, shortly afterwards, shook hands upon an amicable understanding, and we feel sure, they now join with us in admiring the wisdom of the functionary, whose quiet firmness has made them friends. We do hope this example will not be lost upon the magistrates, who may have opportunities of witnessing it, and we take the liberty of congratulating Mr. Conolly on his being the first British-Indian justice to take upon himself the unsolicited exercise of an authority, which, if generally enforced by those in

whom it is vested, must soon lessen, or altogether suppress, a custom which shields the "bully" more than it protects the gentleman, and which is calculated to make us as a nation ridiculous in the eyes of those, above whom we think civilization has immeasurably raised us.—*Agra Ukhar*, July 15.

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

Another very curious geological discovery has been made by the boring experiment in the fort. Specimens of coal were brought up by the boring auger from a depth of 392 feet. The coal is of a quality superior to that of Burdwan, and equal to the best specimens from Sylhet. It was described as not forming part of a stratum, but having the appearance of stream coal, found in *rolled* independent pieces, indicative of the proximity of a bed of the mineral.—*Bengal Herald*, Sept. 10.

A STRIKE AMONGST THE COOLIES.

In consequence of the police having issued orders to their peons to bring the coolies, who ply for hire, to the office of the superintendent of police, with a view to have their numbers registered, and a badge given to each of them, there has been a general strike amongst this class of labourers, in consequence of the Government requiring eight annas for every coolie who is brought to be registered, and has a badge given to him. The strike amongst these labourers has greatly embarrassed and put a temporary stop to the business of this city, particularly in a commercial point of view; several gentlemen have complained of the inconvenience which they are experiencing in their business by this unadvisable measure. They consider the levy of eight annas per man, for the bestowal of the badge, a very inexpedient and unnecessary measure, and intimate that unless the police magistrate affords them speedy relief, they will petition Government on the subject of this grievance, as there were many ships consigned to them, and the despatch of them has been delayed, to the great detriment of their business, by the measure of the police regarding the coolies.—*Ibid*.

JUGGURNATH.

The notice of Juggurnath's festival in our last number has brought us a communication from a friend recently arrived from Pooree, which gives us some insight into the scenes which are passing at this station. In consequence of some mismanagement on the part of the zemindars around Pooree, their lands came recently under the immediate control of the public officers. The brahmuns of the temple

consequently waited on the civil authorities, and requested that they would exert their influence to compel the people to come in, and drag the car, as the zemindars had been accustomed to do. Not long since, a deputation of brahmuns waited on the collector to request an order for the carpenters to be obliged to attend and construct the car, which they had refused to do. It would seem, therefore, that the drawing of the car by thousands of enthusiastic votaries, is not, after all, quite so voluntary an act as the public have all along supposed. It appears that the zemindars have been in the habit of compelling their ryuts to come forward and yoke themselves to it; and this duty is considered as having devolved on the British Government, together with the sequestration of their lands. It seems strange, indeed, that, notwithstanding the national veneration for the image, and the assemblage of two hundred thousand votaries, so much compulsion should be requisite to secure the completion of the annual ceremonies.—*Friend of India.*

BENGAL CLUB.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Bengal Club, 5th September, James Pattie, Esq., C.S., in the chair, the following resolutions were proposed and carried:—

1st. Proposed by Major Gen. Sir Wiltoughby Cotton, K.C.H., seconded by C. Trower, Esq., C.S., and resolved unanimously; "That any member wilfully infringing clauses 2 and 13 of Rule VIII., for which no penalty is at present prescribed, shall be requested by the Committee to withdraw his name from the Club, and on his refusing to do so, a General Meeting shall be called to consider the propriety of his expulsion."

2d. Proposed by D. C. Smyth, Esq., C.S., seconded by Captain Ouseley, and resolved unanimously, "That the Committee be authorized to take measures to engage in Europe a first-rate French cook, and to procure his arrival as soon as possible."

3d. Proposed by Captain Champneys, seconded by D. C. Smyth, Esq., C.S., and resolved unanimously, "That the quarterly subscription payable by non-resident members when visiting the presidency, agreeably to 5th clause, Rule V., be reduced from fifteen to eleven rupees, and this reduction to take date from the commencement of the last quarter."

4th. Proposed by D. C. Smyth, Esq., C.S., seconded by Major Gen. Sir W. Cotton, K.C.H., and resolved unanimously, "That in compliance with a numerously-signed requisition, the sum of five hundred rupees be given as a donation towards the enlargement of the ice-house."

5th. Proposed by Captain Champneys,

seconded by Charles Trower, Esq., C.S., and resolved unanimously, "That all members of the Byculla Club shall be considered as 'honorary members' of the Bengal Club, as, *vice versa*, all those of the Bengal Club are to be of the Byculla Club."

6th. Proposed by R. Molloy, Esq., seconded by Dr. J. Ranken, and resolved unanimously, with reference to the resolution passed on 20th June last, "That the Committee be requested to reserve the sum of 18,000 rupees, to indemnify the gentlemen who signed the agreement under which the Club premises are at present held, and by which the Club-house cannot be vacated without giving the landlord two year's notice."

7th. Proposed by Captain Ouseley, seconded by Thomas Bracken, Esq., and resolved unanimously, "That, with reference to the communication made by Captain Champneys, on behalf of the Committee of Management, the committee for the time being be requested rigidly to enforce the rules for procuring the regular payment of all debts due to the Club."

THE REGULATION CODE.

The *Hurkaru* of July 21 has a very long correspondence between the Sudder Board of Revenue and the Government, relative to the construction of a penal section of the Regulation code. It appears that by sect. 13, Reg. 11. 1819, when parties are called upon to show their titles, and they prove refractory, either from having none to show, or other cause, "the Board of Revenue, or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, shall be competent to direct the lands to be immediately attached, and the rents collected on account of Government, in the same manner as if the lands were the property of Government. In such case, however, it shall still be the duty of the Collector to make a full inquiry into the title of the holder of the lands, and to transmit his proceedings to the Board, who will decide whether the lands shall be deemed permanently liable to assessment."

Upon this section of the Regulation his lordship gathers, "That it was the intention of the legislature which framed it, that the collections made from the lands during the period of attachment should belong absolutely to Government, and, that whether the Board's, or, thereafter, Civil Court's decision might be in favour of or against the claim of Government to assessment. This construction of the passage, is borne out by the manner in which the term 'humanity' is used at the latter end of the clause, in implied antithesis, as it appears to the Governor, to the temporary assessment already realized under the attachment."

This construction is at variance with the opinion of the Board.

OPIMUM CULTIVATION.

The following statement appears in the *Hurkaru*, from a correspondent at Purneah: "A purwannah has just gone the rounds of our district, both to planter and ryut, to the purport that we are to have no more indigo in opium lands, nor the ryuts to sow any other crop on them. From whom the order first originated I know not, but suppose from the opium agent. It is a very unjust one, as well as uncalled for. We have, as planters, an original right to the greater part of these lands, if priority of possession will go any length to establish a right; they belonged to us long before opium was cultivated, it being only within the last five years since it was introduced. Subsequently, the lands used for indigo, which are likewise appropriated to the growth of poppy, have always been cleared in time to be manured afresh for this crop. Where indigo has not been sown, it has been usual for the ryuts to sow Indian corn, which is a still earlier crop and perfectly harmless; the sowing of it is decidedly advantageous to the poppy, for the lands receive an extra manuring, are cleared by the weeding, and are remanured as soon as the crop is cut, (which is the first week of August, and the poppy is not sown until the first week of October), instead of lying neglected, which in the present case they will, for the growth of bang and other impoverishing jungles, to the detriment of the soil. This crop has proven an invaluable one to the ryuts, which it will be cruel to deprive them of. It comes into use as food for their families, at a time when no other crop arrives at perfection, and when most of the poorer families are in a partial starving condition, from their December stock of provision being expended. To prevent the raising of this, will be a considerable hardship to them, and if persisted in, the devisers of the scheme, I warrant to say, will find disappointment eventually, in obtaining shorter crops of opium, from their not getting ryuts to cultivate so freely as they have hitherto done. The poppy crop is by no means a favorite crop with them, nor is it one, generally speaking, that pays the ryut for the great trouble he is put to in its cultivation, and it has not become one that he cannot do without taking advances for, as in indigo. As to the justness of the measure, nothing can be said in its favor. It will become an additional and severe tax on the ryut's resources; hindering him from raising two crops in the year from the very best bit of land he possesses, and for which he is already paying the state a high rate in his jumma, through his landlord. Let the opium

agent make up the difference of the last crop to him, by giving five rupees per seer, instead of three-eighths, its present rate, and the ryut will then have no right to complain of injustice. In a legal point of view it cannot be defended, for, at best, it is but a bye order of the opium agent or his superiors, and not warranted by the regulations. Secondly, the ryut's engagements being made consecutively for the crop only, which, from the opium having already been collected and delivered in, the land in equity becomes the ryut's; and in point of law, what is there to hinder their sowing any crop they please now, and no opium at all next year? The lands are not the opium agent's assuredly, where no advances have been taken to give him a lien over them, and the people not being in arrears to him. But then, this a country, where, too often, might can do a great deal, and to be lugged off to the thannah, and then to be forwarded to "the huzzoor," in such blazing hot weather as we have had of late, some fifty or sixty miles, for an alleged contempt of court; to say nothing of the sundry petty annoyances *en route*, scarcely conceivable to others than residents in the Mofussil, is enough to frighten much better men than the poor wretches of ryuts from transgressing: so all I can hope is, that this may prove the means of bringing about in a proper quarter a modification of such orders, and that the young fry of our ryuts may yet enjoy one of their very few luxuries of life, in blowing themselves out on their roasted corn."

LIBEL CASE.

The *Calcutta Courier*, of 12th August, contains a report of a trial which took place before the Supreme Court, at the instance of Messrs. Bruce, Shand, and Co. against Mr. Thomas Fergusson, a large ship-owner in Calcutta, for libel. The alleged libel was contained in three letters, which the defendant had written to the prosecutors, on the subject of certain transactions which had passed between them for a series of years; in which the defendant used very strong language on the conduct of the prosecutors. The jury found the defendant guilty of writing and publishing the letters of the 30th Jan. and 20th March, but not of the 28th Jan.; and guilty on four of the counts. The sentence was postponed; the defendant to be at large on his own recognizances until next term.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S BREVET.

It is stated with great confidence, that the Supreme Government have positively refused to recognize Sir H. Fane's brevet, as they consider the limit to be two for

Bengal, and there are now present two of her Majesty's major-generals—General Ramsay and Sir W. Cotton.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 9.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-general's camp will form at Henares early in November, and orders have been received by the Agra commissariat to despatch all their available cattle, so as to reach Cawnpore early in October.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 9.

EFFECT OF PROPHECY ON THE PRICE OF GRAIN.

Grain has fallen 1-15 in price at Hattas, from causes which Smith or Ricardo never dreamt of in their philosophy. The priests of Gokul, famous for its oracles and monkeys, have just uttered their annual prophecy, according to which all the fruits of the earth, and all animals, except men, are to increase and multiply. A great mortality and plentiful seasons are, in consequence, confidently expected, which reasonable expectation has produced the above effect on the market.—*Agra Ukhbar*, July 29.

PAY-OFFICE AT MEERUT.

The sittings of the committee appointed to investigate the state of the pay-office accounts at Meerut continue, and its labours have extended to a greater length, and farther back, than had been anticipated when they commenced. A deficiency of Rs. 96,000 has, we hear, been already ascertained.—*Meerut Observer*.

NATIVE CRIM. CON.

The thakoor of a large zemindaree of the Juepoor district, by name Mekh Singh, has been furnishing matter for a *crim. con.*, which will be decided by fire and sword, instead of the civilized fashion of swearing and lying. The charms of a brahmin's wife inflamed the thakoor, and he, as enamoured thakoors do, seized her. This violence the brahmin has represented as sinful to such a degree against Providence, that the thakoor's people and himself will die off from day to day. This the people don't like; so the affair will be decided by an appeal to arms: a few on both sides have already fallen.—*Agra Ukhbar*.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is expected to be here (Delhi) early in December, and after visiting Neenuch, proceeds to Mhow, where he will meet Sir J. Keane.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 6.

DROUGHT IN THE INTERIOR.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, of Sept. 6, states that a few showers of rain had fallen, *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 25. No. 97.

which had improved things a little, but the khureef harvest is lost to a considerable extent. Grain is still distressingly high, and numbers are in a state of actual starvation. To mitigate the sufferings of the poor in this state, the local government have directed Rs. 2,000 per mensem to be expended in each district, in employing these people on the roads.

NATIVE STATES.

Oude.—The new King of Oude has commenced a system of vigorous economy. All the European aides-de-camp are being turned off, as well as every sinecurist. The city of Lucknow had, by late accounts, resumed its usual tranquillity. Cholera had broken out, and carried off numbers of people.

Bhurtpore.—The long-contested question between the Rajahs of Bhurtpore and Ulwar, regarding the bund which retains a large supply of water for the purposes of irrigation, has been finally settled by the Supreme Government, who have assigned an equal share of the water confined by this bund to both parties. This question has been as long as a chancery suit, having lasted nearly thirty years.—*Agra Ukhbar*.

Lahore.—Accounts from Lahore state, that Runjeet Singh had appointed Sultan Mahomed Khan ruler of Peshawur, and had received from him the customary nuzzer. The quarrel between the Maharajah and General Ventura had been made up. Generals Allard and Court were at Anarkullee, where Gen. Ventura requested to remain with them.

Bhopal.—A desultory conflict of ten days' duration has just taken place at Bhopal, between the queen-mother and the rightful heir to the musnud, Moohumud Khan, in which victory inclined in favour of the khan. The first step the victor took, was to occupy the fort of Uzlam, the possession of which had long enabled the queen to maintain her authority. The war is still, however, carried on with great vigour, and a most respectable loss of life, which will continue until it has been decided whether one of the two—the khan or queen—has the power of killing the other.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 19.

Gwalior.—Letters from Gwalior announce the birth of a son to H. H. Jankojee Rao Scindia.

EXCERPTS.

Dr. Helfer has announced the discovery, in the vicinity of the Maulmain river, of a silver mine, which has been before (D)

worked and abandoned. He has obtained specimens of the ore.

A small theatre has been erected by a spirited individual at Delhi.

The Nawab Ekbal ood Dowlah has permitted it to be given out, that he is about to break up his establishment and to proceed to England.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta left the presidency on the 4th September, and proceeded, in the *Thames* steamer, accompanied by Major-gen. Brown, to the Upper Provinces.

The Governor-general contemplates leaving Calcutta about the 15th of November, if no news from England or Ava induces him to alter his intentions. It is understood that the Governor-general's party, besides his own family, will consist of all his personal staff, namely, Dr. Drummond, the aides-de camp, the private and military secretary, Major-gen. Sir W. Casement, Mr. McNaghten, Mr. Torrens as deputy secretary, Captain Hawkins of the commissariat department, in charge of the camp, and the Rev. Mr. Wimberly, as chaplain.

It is said that some important alterations have been recently made in the table of fees chargeable by the attorneys who practise in the Insolvent Court. Henceforth, the scale of fees will be similar to that allowed in the Insolvent Court in England, with this difference, however, that for every shilling allowed there, one rupee will be receivable here.

The Baboo Russomoy Dutt has been appointed to act as a commissioner of the Petty Court in the room of Mr. Brietzke, who has obtained leave to proceed to the Cape. The baboo has received from Lord Auckland a very flattering letter accompanying the appointment.

The Court of Directors' sanction has been received to the rules of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, which were submitted from Bengal for their approval; which sanction is, however, limited for the present to the three years' experiment they refer to. Mr. W. B. Bayley, Mr. H. Newnham, Mr. P. E. Paton, and Mr. A. Campbell, are admitted to the benefit of these rules.

The Court of Directors has liberally awarded Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Charles Becher for the invention and introduction of the quadruple buns in the Company's silk flatures, whereby much saving in fuel was effected.

A notice has been issued by Government, that "the Board of Customs, salt and opium, are authorized to receive tenders for advances on bills drawn on London and Liverpool, at the rate of two shillings for the Company's rupee, until further orders. Tenders at the rate of 2s. 1d., the acceptance of which may not

have been notified to the parties, will be admitted at the reduced rate."

Her Majesty's brig of war *Pelorus* has been ordered to Rangoon, and will sail on Monday next, the 4th September. This appears somewhat indicative of war with Burmah.

The proprietors of the Gloster works, by the last accounts, are stated to have been in treaty to sell them to a Joint Stock Company in England, for eight lakhs of rupees.

The account of the Calcutta Savings Bank, made up to the 30th of April last, shows that in the three years and six months of its existence, the gross deposits have amounted to Rs. 18,51,547, the sums withdrawn amount to just one-third of this sum, the actual deposits are therefore a little more than twelve lakhs of rupees. The number of depositors, deducting those who have withdrawn, amounts to 2,432. The average daily deposits, during the last official year, have amounted to Rs. 2,444.

The town of Chandernagore is at length, after the lapse of more than thirty years, beginning to reap the benefit of the legacy bequeathed by the late General Martine. The sum thus left amounts to Rs. 50,000 invested in the five per cents., and yields a little more than Rs. 200 a month to the indigent inhabitants of Chandernagore. By the decree of the Supreme Court, the distribution of this sum is confided exclusively to the judgment of the curate of the parish church of St. Louis, in that settlement, or to the individual who may occupy his place.

It is said that Sir Charles Metcalfe will positively go home in January.

On the 21st of August, the Nuwab of Moorsheadabad was invested by the Hon. Mr. Melville with the Guelphic order, conferred on him by the King of England. The ceremony was very grandly conducted, and the Nuwab distributed rich presents on the occasion.

During one week, two children were attacked by jackalls in the suburbs of Calcutta; one was killed, and the other narrowly escaped, having been snatched away from their jaws.

Sad reports have been brought up by the *Pilot* despatch vessel from Arracan, respecting sickness and mortality prevailing there. The size of the little vessel prevented several sick officers from coming away, but three embarked, Major Grant, Major Dickinson, and Assistant Surgeon Tweddell—the first continues in a most dangerous state of fever.

The *Gazette* of 21st August announced the appointment of Capt. Pemberton to proceed on a mission to Bootan, and eventually to Thibet, and of Dr. Griffith to proceed in medical charge of the mission. This embassy will be one of much

literary and scientific, as well as political interest.

A theft was committed in the chambers of the chief justice, on the afternoon of the 22d July, and the things carried off were his lordship's wig, shoes, and coat. It is stated that his lordship was about to go to visit the Governor general when the discovery of the theft was made.

A native saddler recently met his death in the following unfortunate manner. He was employed by Mr. Cornish, the coach-maker, who kicked him in the side for some fault, from which the man died: on an examination of the body, it appeared that his liver was burst by the blow. Mr. C., who immediately gave himself up, was sentenced by the magistrate to eight months' imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 150.

The quantity of indigo exported this year to the date of the 7th of September, was—to Great Britain, 73,891 maunds; to France, 19,954; to North America, 4,386; to the Persian Gulf, &c., 2,723; total 101,047 maunds; leaving about 10,000 maunds in original and speculators' hands, to be shipped probably on proprietors' account.

Lord Auckland, while riding out with his sister, had his horse seized by the bridle by a native, who assailed his lordship with demands for justice; it was with difficulty that this rather pertinacious suitor was got to let go his hold of the bridle, the aid of a trooper having become necessary after the syce had tried in vain. No particulars are given of the cause of this unusual bearding of authority.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

USELESS RECORDS.

Mr. Garrow, chief judge of the Provincial Court in the southern division, is appointed a general expurgator of all useless and obsolete records in public offices; in the discharge of which duty he will act in conjunction with their heads.—*Spectator*, Sept. 13.

INSURRECTION IN CANARA.

A commission, composed of Maj. Gen. Vigoreux, C. B., and R. C. Cotton, Esq., of the Revenue Board, is, we hear, appointed to inquire into the causes and origin of the late insurrection in Canara.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS A WAREHOUSING PORT

It has been notified for general information, "that under the authority conveyed by Act No. 25 of 1836, the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the port of Madras a warehousing port, and

that the above Act will be brought into operation, and goods received into bond, from and after the 15th Sept. 1837."

The Company's late Commercial Buildings, situated at the back of the Supreme Court-house, on the Beach, are to be appropriated as a Bonding Warehouse, and will be ready for the reception of goods by the date before-mentioned.

MALABAR AND CANARA.

It is stated in a Madras paper, that it is the intention of Government to have Malabar and Canara transferred to the Bombay presidency.

THE CHOLERA.

At Arcot, that scourge, the cholera, has almost, if not entirely disappeared. At Chittoor it was raging fearfully. No less than twenty individuals of the establishment of one of the judges are reported to have died of it. At the presidency, about the middle of August, it still prevailed, but not alarmingly. It was also prevalent at Salem.

A letter from Secunderabad, dated 22d July, says, "Cholera continues hovering about us with varying effects. In the city, the mortality has been very great, and so continues, nor is it confined to man. A fatal distemper has made its appearance among the elephants, and twenty-seven are said to have died within a short period out of about 200!" — *Madras Herald*, July 29.

THE GOVERNOR.

A letter from Bangalore, dated the 26th Aug., states, that the Right Hon. the Governor was to start for the Falls and the Neilgherries on the 28th; Col. Cubbon was to accompany Lord Elphinstone to the former place.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

The Board of Revenue, in the department of public works, has proposed to Government that the appointment of four Superintending Engineers shall be abolished, and the whole of the Madras presidency converted into eight civil divisions, for, as at present constituted, the divisions are much too extensive to be efficiently superintended. — *Madras United Service Gaz.*, July 29.

NEW MISSION.

The Mission conducted on the principles advocated by the Rev. A. Groves and Mr. Parnell is at present located at Madras. They rely entirely on the free-will contributions of the whole church; disapprove the publishing of their labours, or of acknowledging the receipt or expenditure of monies, as is now done by

public religious bodies. They disapprove the continuance of a Mission beyond five years in one place, if no signs of repentance are manifested—and advocate the operative and brotherly union of all the members of Christ's body—and think that the Gospel is to be preached as a witness only, and then shall the end come.—*Cal. Christ. Obs.*

TANJORE.

We learn from our Tanjore correspondent, that the subjects of the rajah are so much dissatisfied with the acts of his highness, that a considerable number of them have proceeded to the presidency, in order to lay a statement of their grievances before Government; and we are informed that Wuzzarut Maub Baboo Rao Ingley, one of the principal officers of the late rajah, has already presented a petition to Lord Elphinstone, praying for the interference of the British government, as the rajah's courts of law are so completely under the influence of his favourites, that the judges are guided in their decisions by what they consider their master's pleasure, and consequently justice is unattainable by any individuals known to be in disgrace with the rajah. Baboo Rao Ingley, late foudjar of Tanjore, is unhappily so situated, having been removed from his office, together with almost all the old servants of the late rajah, on the present prince's accession to the throne; and now, finding the avenues to justice completely closed against him in the rajah's courts of law, from which there is no appeal, he applied to the Resident, who of course declined interference, such courts being entirely under the authority of his highness; and we are given to understand, that the Governor has, for the like reasons, returned the foudjar's petition, with the intimation, that it cannot be complied with. The above is, we believe, not a single solitary case of injustice, but one of some hundred instances, and the injured parties are, we hear, awaiting the return of Lord Elphinstone, to entreat the interference of the British Government. Since there is no appeal from the rajah's courts of law, if the English Government cannot interfere, how, we ask, are individuals injured to obtain redress?—*Mad. U. S. Gaz. June 21.*

EXCERPTS.

Apooramparah Sawmy the pretender, his dewan, several chiefs of his body guard, and about forty-five of the leaders in the recent disturbances in Coorg, who have been prisoners in Mercara fort, for some weeks, were marched towards Cannanore on the 29th June, strongly guarded.

The preparations for receiving Sir T.

Munro's statue, mid-way between the Government and Wallajah Bridges, are carried on with considerable activity. One half of the circular road around the site has been finished; and the foundation for the pedestal, which is sunk about ten feet below the surface, and measures twenty-nine by twenty-two feet at the bottom, is on a level with the road.

An accommodation masulahi boat, of a new construction, has been built and launched under the direction of the Master Attendant. She is considerably longer than the old boats, with eight oars on one side and seven on the other, and carries her beam in midships.

Lieut. Stokes has been tried for killing a native soldier, for lagging behind while on the line of march, been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years and a-half.

A case of considerable local interest to the Hindoo population of Caintadrapettah was decided on the first day of the Term. The question in dispute related to the title to a little Sawmy House. This Sawmy House contains nothing but a single pillar, fixed into the earth, at the very confines of the village. This decision was upon the second trial to try the right to the property, and must have cost fifty times the value of the pillar of stone.—The matter is to be again agitated.

The Madras Government has been actively employed in shipping military stores for Mouleim. Speculation has been on the stretch to find out the cause of their martial demonstrations.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMPLE AT PASHAN.

The following account of a Hindu temple at Pashan, near Poona, is from the *Or. Christ. Spectator*:—"I had often heard of the village of Pashan, as famous for having connected with its temple an endowment to support an *anushthan*, or brahmanical ceremonies, for the procuring of rain. The village is about two miles to the west of Gunesha Khind, and about a mile distant from the Bombay road; pleasantly situated on the side of the Rama Nadi, and surrounded by a fine grove of trees. The temple stands in the midst of an inclosure, encircled by a high wall. It is not at all remarkable for the beauty of its architecture, and, like most of the Hindoo sacred structures, it has a heavy and sombre appearance. It is surrounded by several smaller buildings of the same kind; has a stone Nandi, and high *dipmal* (tower for suspending lights) in front. During the time of the late Peshwa, when it had reached its meridian splendour, about forty bramhans lived

within the inclosure. and attended to the god. There is now only one family resident, as those who performed *anushthan* are sent yearly, as will be afterwards mentioned, from Poona. From the inclosure of the temple, a flight of steps conducts to the side of the Nadi, where is a bathing place, called the *chakratirtha*, which is square, and entered by steps built on the four sides. All the buildings have now much the appearance of decay, as there is no *inam* to keep them in repair.

"The legend of the place was, in substance, thus related to me by an intelligent Maratha of the village. Previous to the reign of Shahu Raja, there was no temple here: all around was thick jungle. The only house near was that of a Dhangar. This man possessed a cow, which was daily allowed to graze in the jungle. After a time, she habitually came home in the evening entirely robbed of her milk. At this the Dhangar was not at all pleased, and determined to find out the cause of the evil. He, accordingly, one day watched the cow, and found that, before she directed her steps towards home, she went to a certain place of the wood, where was a large Warula (ant hill), whence immediately a large snake issued forth, twined himself round one of the cow's legs, applied his mouth to the teats, and soon emptied the distended udder. The shepherd was, as may well be conceived, enraged, and vowed vengeance against the possessor of the Warula. In order to be revenged, and to rid himself of such a troublesome neighbour, home he went, and armed himself, and some other members of his household, with all the proper implements he could find, and soon had the Warula turned upside down; but, to his surprise and disappointment, he could find no snake. However, continuing his labour, he soon discovered five beautiful Lings (*Pancha Linge*), each giving out abundance of water from an orifice at the top. He was now horror-struck at his impiety. He beheld before him the most sacred emblem of the deity, and that too proving its divinity by a wonderful miracle! He desisted, recognized the serpent in the god, fell down, and adored. He made known abroad the whole circumstance, and soon he had the pleasure of seeing his wilderness transformed into a place of public resort; and, no doubt, found that his discovery was fully rewarded by the donations of the various visitors. Over the place he had, at first, erected a rude kind of building; and, I believe, for a time, continued himself to be the high priest of the newly discovered god—*Pancha Linge*!

"All this did not long escape the notice of a certain brahman, who seemed to think that it would be more honourable to the *Pancha Linge* to be served by

his purer hands: of course, he had no view to the loaves and fishes. He accordingly felt all his zeal enkindled to obtain a better habitation for the objects of his holy regard, than the one erected by the poor Dhangar; and he was not long in succeeding in his object. By his representations of the name and merit which such a deed would secure, he induced the wife of the king to give him 40,000 rupees to build a temple, and consecrate an image. The original Lings, if ever they were seen by any but the happy Dhangar, are now said to be buried in the earth, under a huge emblem of the same description, but of more earthly mould. She also bestowed on him a village in the Konkan, the revenue of which was to support him, or any one he would appoint, whilst performing Pooja at the temple. The village is still in possession of the descendants of that person, who allow a salary of five rupees a month to the brahman who is here to do the duty. Nothing further occurred till the days of Nana Bhawa to establish the reputation of the *Pancha Linge*. Some time, during the reign of that Peshwa, however, there happened to be a great want of rain, and it was suggested to him that, if he would at this place establish an *anushthan*, he would have drought no longer in his dominions. He complied, and immediately appointed some brahmans, to proceed to the temple, and to commence their repetitions of *muntras*, &c.; at the same time appropriating 3,300 rupees for their use. No sooner had they commenced to chant their verses, than clouds overcast the clear sky, which had been as brass, and showers fell so as soon to soften the ground, which had before been like iron; the husbandman yoked his steers to the plough, prepared the soil, and cast in the grain; when in due time there was an abundant harvest. In order to secure this blessing in time to come, the donation was continued year after year.

"In the days of Baji Rao, perhaps, as a substitute for his virtue, and a price for liberty to murder and commit other crimes, the allowance to this temple was increased to about 30,000 rupees a year, and service was conducted in it, instead of four months only all the year round, and as noticed, by a greater number of brahmans. On the fall of this prince, the English, in making the settlement of the country, reduced the allowance to the original state, 3,300 rupees, eleven brahmans, and four months! And so it continues."

SUTTEES.

In consequence of the native chiefs on this side of India often permitting females to come from the British territories into their own, to immolate themselves, a strong remonstrance has been addressed

to them by the British Government, stating their abhorrence of the practice, and the hope which is entertained that they will use all their influence in future to prevent the recurrence of suttees. Should this remonstrance fail in its effect, the British Government is prepared to take more decided steps for stopping this barbarous custom.

EUROPEAN MENDICANTS.

We regret to perceive several European sailors intesting the streets of the fort, in the character of beggars, very much to the disgrace of our national character, and those whose duty it should be to suppress so unusual a practice, as the money thus procured, by working upon the feelings of the compassionate, is almost immediately after its receipt, spent in riotous intoxication. The existence of this practice is not generally known to Europeans, from the circumstance of the individuals who thus seek charity keeping studiously aloof from their own countrymen, and presenting themselves with a piteous tale, of their being in a foreign country, without a ship, to natives, who are not so capable of detecting their imposture, or more reluctant to hand them over to the police than a European would be. None of these persons can be deserving objects of charity, as the police have provided a house where all destitute seamen are accommodated; each man receiving for his subsistence twelve annas a-day. The number at present receiving relief is eighty-five.—*Gaz.*, Aug. 2.

AFFRAY BETWEEN THE GOSAEENS.

Two men were lately killed in a dispute between two of the sects of Gosaeens, who, to the number of several thousands, had repaired to Trimbuk, near the source of the Godavery river, on pilgrimage, in the last month. It seems that good order was preserved on the 9th ultimo, by the presence of a body of troops from Nassick, and the assistant collector, Mr. Bell; but on the evening of the 17th, when Mr. Bell, with the men, had returned to Nassick, the hatred of the contending sects burst out into an open quarrel, and each party began to pelt the other with stones. The sect called Oodasee stood on one side, and those giving themselves the high names of Nirunjunees and Nirbanees were on the other; and it was this latter party that unfortunately lost two of its number in the contest. Immediately on being informed of this, Mr. Bell arrived on the spot with two or three sepoy, and apprehended several Gosaeens, the leaders of the affray, and took them to Nassick. It is said that none of the Oodasees, who were the aggressors, have been apprehended. They are the

most numerous and the most powerful sect, being composed of the pearl-dealers of Bombay, Hyderabad, &c. Many of them call themselves followers of Nanuk, or the founder of the Sheik religion.

INUNDATION AT SURAT.

The city of Surat has again been visited by an awful calamity. The Taptee rose, on the 20th August, to a great height, and much of the city was under water for the three days which elapsed before the river subsided. On the night of the 28th, the river again rose with incredible rapidity, and completely inundated the whole of the surrounding country for many miles. The city itself was completely under water, with the exception of one or two streets—the flood rising over the roofs of the houses in all the lower parts of the town. The loss of cattle and household property must have been very considerable indeed, and it is feared that many of the poorer classes must have perished. The water rose considerably higher than on the great flood of 1822.

VENERAM.

Veneram, the late prime minister of his highness the Guicowar, has at last left Baroda, and proceeded to Aurangabad, with the intention, as some say, of repairing ultimately to Bengal, to appeal to the Supreme Government against the decision given in his case by the local authorities. Others, on the other hand, affirm that, disgusted with the treatment which he has received from the British Government, he is desirous of placing himself where their jurisdiction will not extend to him, as a private individual.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Sept. 11.

INUNDATION IN CANDEISH.

A report from Candeish, of the 15th September, gives a deplorable account of the loss of human life, houses and property, caused by the unprecedented rise of the Taptee, at the same time, apparently, as the inundation which did so much damage at Surat. The loss of human life had not been exactly ascertained, but it is feared that it must have very great, as may be supposed when the collector says—"You will observe, with deep concern, that 52 villages have been entirely swept away: the present list contains 83 villages partially injured, but I am sorry to say, several mamuludars have not been able to frame their returns as yet, and many calamities are yet, I am told, still to be enumerated."—*Bom. Gaz.*

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

The *Bombay Gazette* of September 23d contains copies of a petition to the two Houses of Parliament, and a memorial

to the Court of Directors, praying for additional powers to be granted to the Governors of Bombay and Madras, and the appropriation of a certain per-centage out of the revenue to be laid out in the improvement of the roads. These documents have been got up by the Chamber of Commerce.

THE GOVERNOR.

The right hon. the Governor arrived at the Presidency, from the Deccan, on the 12th September.

MILITARY FUND.

A government-order of 14th September makes known to the army, the rejection, by the Court of Directors, of the plan recently transmitted to England, for a Bombay Military Fund.

RELIEFS OF CORPS.

The following are the reliefs of corps for the present year:—4th N.I., from Ahmednuggur to Dapoolce; 5th do., Poona to Malligaum; 10th do., Belgaum to Poona; 16th do., Bombay to Belgaum; 17th do., Hursole to Malligaum; 18th do., Kulladghee to Baroda; 19th do., Poona to Kulladghee; 21st do., Malligaum to Ahmednuggur; 24th do., Baroda to Bombay; 25th do., Dapoolce to Poona; 26th do., Malligaum to Hursole; 2d Comp. of Golundanze, Ahmednuggur to Hursole; 6th Comp. do., Hursole to Ahmednuggur.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera has made its appearance at Sholapore and all the adjacent villages, and is beating westward: it appears to have travelled regularly down from Hyderabad.—*Corr. Bom. Gaz., Sept. 25.*

BOMBAY A WAREHOUSING PORT

By the *Gov. Gaz.* of the 21st September, Bombay is declared to be licensed as a warehousing port from and after the 1st October 1837, and the same gazette contains a notification that the transit duties are to cease with the present engagements.—*Pr. Curr., Sept. 23.*

CAPT. BURNES' EXPEDITION.

By a letter dated the 1st of August, we learn that Capt. Burnes's party had got to a place about fifty miles from Attock. One of the gentlemen had gone about thirty miles higher; but, owing to the disturbed state of the country, occasioned by the war now carrying on there, the crew refused to proceed further. The Indus is ascertained to be navigable to Kala Bagh at all seasons of the year, and the fact is now put beyond doubt, that it

will be a most valuable resource for commerce. The river is found not to be so large as was expected. The party has succeeded in making a large collection of curiosities, and has made drawings of various descriptions of fish and birds. As might be expected, flights of diplomatists have been met with by the party in their travels; Russian, Persian, Bokhara, and Candahar have each their emissaries prowling about, but with what particular view we do not know.—*Bom. Gaz., Sept. 9.*

BHEWNDY RIOTS.

On the 24th August, the judges of the Sudder Adawlut pronounced sentence on the remaining six individuals, whose case had been remitted by the session judge at Tannah, as the ringleaders in the late riots at Bhewndy. A difference of opinion having existed between all the members of the court, it was necessary to call in the chief judge, the hon. Mr. Farish, by whom, after consultation with the rest of the bench, it was decided that each prisoner should undergo an imprisonment for one year, in irons, and pay a fine of Rs. 3,000; in default of which, an additional imprisonment of two years. Each of the persons thus sentenced will also, at the expiration of his punishment, be called upon to enter into recognizances, himself and securities, to the amount of Rs. 10,000, for his future good behaviour.—*Bom. Gaz.*

Penang.

TRADE.

Comparative Abstract of the Imports and Exports for the official Years 1835-36 and 1836-37.

	1835-36.	1836-37.	Increase.
Imports (including specie) from 1st May 1835 to 30th April 1836	5,421,007	7,607,465	2,286,458
Exports (including specie) for same period	5,367,523	6,578,013	1,210,490
Total increase in 1836-37	C. Rs. 3,478,948		

The *Singapore Chronicle* observes, that this increase of about thirty-two fold, during the last official year, is "the more satisfactory, since, three or four years ago, it was supposed that the trade and commercial prosperity of this island was dwindling down, with rapid strides, into similar unimportance to that of her sister of Malacca."

The *Free Press* remarks: "From the present Penang statements, we know not whether the increase of last year arises from an increase in the quantities of the articles imported and exported, or whether it is owing to the great rise which took place in the value of nearly all articles of

produce. From private advices, as well as from these tables, we are inclined to think it is occasioned partly by both. Previous to last year, the *direct* imports from Europe were very trifling, the market having for several years been nearly altogether supplied from Singapore, by native traders, who make their selection, from time to time, from the large stocks of British manufactures constantly on hand here, and thus kept the Penang market moderately and regularly supplied with *suitable* goods only. During the last year, the imports *direct* have been considerable, and it would appear from the statement of imports, that a great portion of the piece-goods are still on hand, the value of the imports having been its 825,820, and of the exports, Rs. 228,001; difference, Rs. 597,819; from which it is evident, that nearly three-fourths of the piece-goods imported are still in the market, as the actual consumption of Penang, like that of Singapore, is known to be very trifling. As far as Europe piece-goods are concerned, therefore, we are inclined very much to doubt whether the increase of the trade, as exhibited by these tables, affords any certain indication of a renewed prosperity."

Singapore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New Church—Divine service was performed, for the first time, in the new church, on Sunday the 18th June, by the Rev. Mr. White, who officiates under an order by the resident councillor. An attempt was made to obtain the consent of the community to a consecration of the church, but the appeal was met by an overwhelming majority against it—there being only four names subscribed for consecration.

The *Free Press* gives the following account of the church. The style of the building is Roman. The sea-front consists of a pediment, carried out on six Doric columns, the enclosed space being partly occupied by the chancel, which stands out in a semi-circular form at this extremity: a cross standing in strong relief against the tympanum of the pediment. The land-front is the same; and includes a portico, in which two carriages can pass each other. The sides of the building are adorned with pilasters, surmounted by a balustrade; a spacious verandah, of the same dimensions as the portico of the land-front, occupies both sides; so that on every side the building can be entered under a complete and agreeable shelter. The interior form of the church composes three parts of a circle, which is cut off at the end nearest the chancel. The pulpit stands under a lofty

arch, which stretches the whole width of the chancel; and the walls at either side are ornamented with Ionic pilasters, with intervening spaces, adapted for mural monuments. The roof is supported by Ionic columns, which rest on pedestals rising from the floor of the building to the level of the galleries—the latter are built over the space which incloses the verandah and portico below, and are twenty-two feet in width. The interior is graceful and pleasing; it is effectually shaded, well ventilated, and the accents from the pulpit are heard with ease and distinctness throughout the building. The exterior is not very imposing; the lowness of the building giving it a less striking character than it would possess if raised on a more elevated basement: but the funds at the command of the architect, it is understood, were insufficient.

Trong.—There is a prospect of the British stations in the Straits being, at no distant time, supplied with saltpetre from Trong. The schooner *Devil* left this yesterday, on her return thither, with adequate means to enable the undertaking to proceed, in a limited degree at first, to be pursued to a greater extent hereafter, in the event of the success of the speculation at all equalling the present expectation. Trong has hitherto been but a small and insignificant village, composed chiefly of fishermen and paddy-planters; at present, even, the number of huts do not exceed sixty, and which serve to give shelter to about three hundred inhabitants, who subsist upon fish, vegetables, and fruit. The vegetable called *trong*, generally known by Europeans under the name of *brinjal*, abounds in the highest degree, and the place is said to be indebted for its appellation from the superabundance of that plant. —*Chron.*, July 15.

Piracy and Slavery.—The *Diana*, steamer, proceeded to Rhio on the 15th, to receive and bring over some money, which periodically becomes due from the Dutch to the British Government for advances by the latter to the pensioners in the Straits of the former. The *Diana* returned on the 19th, and has brought back twenty-seven Malays, of the Quedah country—men, women, and children. From their account, it would appear that, shortly before the recapture of Quedah, by the Siamese, from the gallant Tuanku Kudin, they had left the country in quest of peace and happiness elsewhere, perhaps on their route to Penang, as they state having been captured by pirates inside of Pulo Boonting, which is only a short distance from the northern entrance to the harbour, and were afterwards conveyed by the pirates to the Dindings and Sambilangs. On leaving the Dindings, they assert the numbers of the pirate prahus were thirty-eight, but

that only six or seven of them mounted guns, the remainder being a swarm of the petty description of thieves. Subsequently, they represent themselves as being sold to the Illanoon people. The sultan did not purchase any of their number, although his subjects did. Some of them, who afterwards were taken under his protection, received much kindness from the sultan, who permitted them as much liberty as people under their miserable circumstances could desire, merely restricting their wives and children to particular limits. The resident of Rhio, it is alleged, had no little trouble in collecting these captives, and we can credit it without hesitation, upon the admission of the kind treatment the parties now liberated report themselves to have received at the hands of the Sultan of Lingin. These unfortunates were brought from Lingin to Rhio in H.N.M. ship *Ajar*. This is the ship in which the resident of Rhio and Major Kolff lately visited Lingin, whose deep-laid schemes were lately proclaimed as pointing only to the downfall of the sultan and the forcible acquisition of Lingin to their own government; calamities, neither the one nor the other of which is likely speedily to happen. The *Ajar* has returned to Batavia with Major Kolff, who carries back to his government a promise from the sultan, to render active co-operation with the Dutch authorities at Rhio in the extinction of piracy. It is the intention of the sultan, we understand, to visit Rhio, to meet the youthful Royal Prince William of Holland.—*Chron.*, July 22.

Civilization Voyage.—The brig *Himmaleh*, of New York, Capt. Fraser, returned to this port yesterday, after a voyage of five months among the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. The planning and execution of such extensive, costly, but beneficial objects, for which the *Himmaleh* was built and intended to be appropriated, form somewhat of an epoch in the history of civilization, when private individuals undertake long and expensive exploring voyages into the distant and savage regions of uncivilized humanity, solely to ascertain the condition of their fellow-beings, or their capacity for improvement, and to bring them under the notice of associations established for the express and benevolent purposes of disseminating instruction and the light of Christianity among the heathen who inhabit the numerous islands in the Indian Archipelago. With such objects, we learn that Messrs. Olyphant and Co., of Canton, fitted out the *Himmaleh*, a fine brig of 200 tons, commanded by an officer of the American navy. The *Himmaleh*, we are informed, will proceed immediately to China, to be engaged in another voyage connected with

foreign missions on the northern coast of that empire.—*Sing. Chron.*, June 24.

Dutch India.

SUMATRA.

The following information respecting the Boonjal war is communicated by a correspondent of the *Murkur*, in a letter dated the 8th of July.—Since the unsuccessful attempt of General Cleerins, in October 1836, to carry the fort of Boonjal, from which he was bravely repulsed after having effected a breach, things were allowed to remain *in statu quo* until March last, when Major-general Cochins, a veteran who had already gathered laurels in the field of Java, arrived with a fresh and considerable reinforcement from Batavia, and with a soldier's determination to put an end to hostilities that had already been attended with so much expense and loss of lives. Since the arrival of General Cochins, preparations of the most belligerent nature were set on foot, under his immediate superintendence. A successful attack was made on some of the strongest posts of the enemy, one of which surrendered at discretion, and the rest were taken possession of at a great sacrifice of lives on both sides, for the hostile parties were compelled to approximate so closely, as to be obliged to dispense with firing, and to have recourse to the bayonet and the pike. The *Padries* fought bravely, according to the general's own statement, but were eventually defeated and forced to retire further into the interior. The war may now in a manner be said to have come to a close, as the few villages that have not yet been taken possession of, are so insignificant, that the denizens of Padang were in hourly expectation of hearing of their surrender, particularly as the supplies of the Malays were entirely cut off, and all communication with the main body effectually prevented.

There were many speculations afloat among the European inhabitants of Padang, with respect to the effect the possession of the interior by the Dutch Government will have on the trade of this coast. Some anticipate a monopoly of coffee on the part of Mynheer, which, if it really takes place, will occasion serious grievance to the mercantile community. Others seem to think, that the trade will considerably improve, inasmuch as the demand for articles of European manufacture will materially increase. This is a circumstance not unlikely to occur; but the question is, whether the "Dutch Trading Society," who form already a stumbling-block in the way of the merchants, will not have the trade of the interior exclusively in their

hands, supported as they are both by the home and the local Government.—*Bengal Herald*.

Persia.

No material change has lately taken place in the aspect of affairs in Persia. The Shah seems determined to disregard alike the voice of reason and of experience, and to involve his kingdom more and more deeply in difficulty and distress. While that kingdom, from mismanagement and misgovernment, is in a most distracted condition, requiring the best energies of the king and his ministers to preserve even the semblance of order, and to put it in the road to improvement, the resources of the country and the time of those to whom its interests are entrusted, are dissipated in carrying war into remote territories, thus leaving the kingdom a prey to those discontented and designing spirits, which its present state of anarchy has created and fosters. Notwithstanding the advice of the British ambassador, and also of the Russian, the Persian levies are to be directed against Khorasan, and the king is in person to head them. The governor of Ispahan, a man of high character, and allowed to be one of the most talented men in Persia, has been recalled from his government, and another appointed in his place, whose character and policy are congenial to the views and feelings of the chief Moollah, and of the Ameen Aldoula, who has been in sanctuary in the Moollah's house, and consequently protected, ever since the accession to the throne of the present prince. The reason assigned for this extraordinary act on the part of the king is, that the troops that would be necessary to suppress the rebellious disposition manifested at Ispahan, cannot be spared from the army for the contemplated expedition. Our ambassador at the Persian court continues to do the best he can for the protection of British interests; but our chief interest, our trade, is still at the mercy of the authorities for the time being. Every exertion has been used by the present representative, as by his predecessors, to secure a commercial treaty between the two countries; but all their labours in that behalf have been of no use, the existing understanding as regards trade being liable to be set aside when it may suit the purpose of the Persians, or their prompters, the Russians, to think it necessary to do so.—*Bengal Herald*, Oct. 8.

Burmah.

Intelligence from Rangoon, to the 28th of July, states that the resident, Col. Burney, had arrived there on the 6th, having left Ava on the 17th of June. The new king,

Tharawaddie, left Ava on the 10th of June for Kyoukmyoung, a town on the right bank of the Erawadi, fourteen miles due east of Montembo, where he proposes to establish his future capital. As the residency could not accompany him, and as he desired to have Ava deserted and a heap of ruins, the resident obtained his permission to retire with the residency to Rangoon, until such time as he has settled his Government and appointed proper ministers and officers. The king parted with the resident on the best of terms, and authorized him to correspond with him from Rangoon. It is, however, to be apprehended, that he is so intoxicated with his extraordinary success, has such a high opinion of his fate and fortune—gives his tongue such great liberties, and is surrounded by such a set of ignorant and mischievous people, that the chances are very strong in favour of another Burmese war. He has set Aloinpra as a model to himself, and is urged by his own pride and vanity, as well as by the incessant instigations of his followers, to try and restore Burmah to its former state of power and glory—that is, to dispense altogether with the presence of an English resident, and to recover the territory and honour lost by the last war with us. A translation of the new regulations issued regarding the duties and customs at Rangoon has also been received. The regulations and orders of the Royal Grandfather, alluded to in this document, prescribed the scale of duties which existed in the time of the late king. The reduction now ordered amounts to about Rupees 217 in the port and anchorage charges, besides the abolition of a tax of ten per cent., which has hitherto been levied here upon the hire of coolies, carpenters, and caulkers. Tharawaddie still persisted in considering the treaties made with the British by his brother as cancelled by the change of government, and refused to recognize the rank and authority of the Governor-general, and our right to maintain a residency at his capital.

From the latest accounts received from the Burmese territories, it appears very probable that the new king is meditating a war with the British, and contemplates the restoration of the Burmese empire to its former greatness. It seems that he affects to consider that all treaties made between the British and the late Government of Ava are cancelled by the revolution, and consequently not binding upon him; but as he is by no means a fool, such an opinion can only be promulgated by him to serve his purpose, which it seems to be pretty certain is the recovery of the ceded provinces. Should he be so insane as to plunge into a war with us, the plunder of his new capital will probably effect

two very desirable objects, the bringing Tharawaddie to his senses, and the replenishing the empty pockets of the Indian army.—*Bengal Herald.*

Ultra-Gangetic Provinces.

Authentic accounts from Akyab, to the 8th September, intimate that sickness still prevailed to a great extent at Kyook Phyou. In consequence of the death of assistant-surgeon Sibbald, that station being entirely without medical assistance, the two medical gentlemen who accompanied the acting commandant of the local corps to Akyab had been directed to proceed immediately to Kyook Phyou. Rumours of war had become rife; it was reported that the Burmese, having brought their internal disputes to a settlement, intended to make a descent upon Arracan, after the rains. The acting commandant, according to orders already published, had received instructions from Government to raise four hundred men, thus doubling the strength of the local corps, and have them all ready by the cold weather.

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Company's Treasury.—An official Notice from the East-India Company's agents at Canton, dated June 12th, states that their treasury is open for the receipt of cash for bills on the Government of India, at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 218 for Drs. 100, payable thirty days after sight.

The *Canton Register* thus comments on the Notice: "The Company's treasury is again open, to the disgrace and injury of British commerce, and to the shame of his Majesty's Ministers; for the degraded people that can suffer themselves to be thus bamboozled, there is nothing left but contempt."

Macao.—On the receipt of the intelligence, that Goa and Damaun had proclaimed the Constitution of 1822, the inhabitants of Macao exhibited a disposition to follow the like example. The governor was not so precipitate; waiting, perhaps, orders from home: but having been informed, on the 24th May, that a large portion of them would, on the following day, on the occasion of the procession of Corpus Christi (when the whole of the inhabitants would be collected *en masse*), make an attempt to effect their purpose, he immediately convoked a meeting of all the authorities, to deliberate whether they should at once proclaim the Constitution. The meeting was accordingly held, when it was unanimously resolved to proclaim the Constitution, and every one was invited to attend at the senate-house, to subscribe their names to the deed. On this occasion, a gentleman, it is said, gave way

to some violent expressions in the presence of the governor, for which he was forthwith sent to the Monte, and only released by order of his excellency, in attention to the united prayers of the commandant and all the officers belonging to the garrison. Some of the subaltern officers instigated their companies to revolt, and threatened an attempt to release the prisoner by force; and such was the state of insubordination, that no regard was paid to the commandant of the troops, upon which he immediately threw up his command, and was only induced to resume it on promise of order being restored. A petition, signed by eighty-four inhabitants, was presented to the governor, attributing the cause of the late disturbances to the non-execution of a provision of the Constitution, which directs the separation of the executive and judicial authorities, and soliciting the removal of the judge from his seat in the senate, and from his superintendentship of the customs, which had been effected by the late governor, De Souza Soares Andrae, in 1835, in concurrence with the members of the then existing senate; but to both which offices he had been restored by the present governor, Adriaõ Accacio da Silveira Pinto; the latter under orders from Lisbon. The petition also prayed for the restitution to the Municipal Chamber of its prerogatives, alleged to have been encroached upon by the actual system of government, and concluded with a request, that the governor would convene a general council, to adjust the points at issue, should he deem it necessary.

Accordingly, on the 1st June, the council was held in the senate-hall, composed of the civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities, and the principal inhabitants of the place—the governor presiding. As was to be expected, the majority was opposed to the judge exercising any but his judicial functions. The governor, having been expressly directed to restore to the judge the office of superintendent of the custom-house, and being the bearer of a royal decree to that effect, insisted that he should continue to act in that capacity; failing which, he threatened to resign the government. A long discussion ensued; and among the various reasons assigned by such of the petitioners as were present, for not carrying into effect the royal decree, it was alleged, as a precedent, that on several occasions, in former times, orders from the home government had not been obeyed. To which the governor replied, that whatever may have been the practice heretofore, he could in no wise sanction such a total disregard to superior orders in the present instance. The meeting was adjourned to the following Saturday, when the opposition party, seeing that the governor was fixed in his resolution, and apprehensive of the evil consequences that

would ensue from his resignation, declared their assent to the judge, provisionally, retaining his office of superintendent of the customs, provided he (the governor) would withdraw his proposal of resigning, which was agreed to; and the "conselho geral" broke up, the members accompanying his excellency the governor from the senate-house to his own residence, preceded by a band of music.

The judge, however, gives up his place in the senate; the governor having been induced to yield the point, in consequence of the public being so strenuously opposed to it.—*Macaista Imparcial*.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Immigration.—A despatch from Lord Glenelg, dated 23d March, transmits a plan, which has been approved of by the Treasury, with the view to a more efficient and systematic scheme of emigration from Europe to the Australian colonies. The following is the outline of the plan which his lordship proposes to adopt with reference to this subject:—

First. In order to obviate the inconvenience and confusion which might result from the fund applicable to emigration being liable to unlimited drafts from separate sources, Lord Glenelg would instruct the governor of New South Wales to appropriate not less two-thirds of the available land-revenue to emigration, to be superintended in this kingdom; the remaining third to be appropriated to emigration, to be conducted by the individual agency of resident colonists, on the plan contained in the proclamation of the 28th of October 1835.

Secondly. Lord Glenelg proposes to sanction the continued employment by the colony of naval surgeons, as agents for the selection and conveyance of emigrants; or, should it hereafter appear more desirable, the appointment of one or more resident agents in their stead, whose duty it would be to visit different parts of the kingdom, and to communicate personally with parties desirous of emigrating, with a view to the selection of the most suitable.

Thirdly. Lord Glenelg proposes to appoint an officer, with the denomination of Chief Agent for Emigration, who should be settled in London.

To this officer all communications from various parts of the country, either asking information with respect to emigration, or soliciting assistance towards it, could be referred. The governors of the several colonies in which any land-fund might be raised applicable to the purpose of emigration, would also be directed to transmit, through this office, to the chief agent, state-

ments of the description of emigrants most required in the respective colonies, and of the advantages which they would there enjoy. He would, moreover, be in constant correspondence with the subordinate agents in this country, who would act generally under his superintendence, and receive from him such local information and instructions as would enable them, with the least delay and difficulty, to effect the selection of a sufficient number of emigrants for any particular ship. To him, likewise, would be entrusted the care of providing suitable means of conveyance; of securing a due inspection of the ships chartered for this service, and of fixing the time and port of embarkation. He would likewise receive, from time to time, from each of the subordinate agents, a detailed report of their proceedings, with an accurate list of all the emigrants selected by them, specifying their Christian and surnames, age, occupation, and place of residence in this country, and the name of the ship in which they embarked. The arrival of each ship in the colony would also be reported to him, and a correct list of all the passengers landed from it would, at the same time, be transmitted to him, together with a general report of the voyage, including any special circumstances which may have occurred. Such a report would be furnished by the medical officer accompanying the emigrants. The whole of the information thus received would be recorded in a form which would enable him readily to answer any inquiries which might be addressed to him by the relatives or friends of the emigrants. It would also be his duty to collect and digest all the information which he could derive from any authentic sources, of a nature calculated to be useful to emigrants to any of the British colonies; and he would be required to make to the Secretary of State periodical reports of his proceedings, including those of the agents acting under his superintendence, in order to their being laid before Parliament, and rendered available for the use of the public at large.

With this view, Lord Glenelg would propose, that the emigrant agents already stationed at some of the principal ports of the kingdom, and provided for in the annual estimates submitted to Parliament, should be placed in communication with, and under the superintendence of, the chief agent.

The following is an extract from the evidence of Mr. W. C. Wentworth, before the Committee appointed by the Legislative Council to consider and report upon a proposal made to the Government of New South Wales, for introducing into the colony certain of the hill labourers of India; and to consider the terms under which mechanics and labourers from Europe are

now brought out, and to report their opinion thereon.

“The scarcity of farm servants and labourers in general, for some time past, has been so great, as to compel me to increase the number of sheep placed under the charge of my shepherds respectively, from five hundred to seven hundred, eight hundred, and even a thousand; the consequence of which has been considerable losses, caused by want of sufficient attention to the sheep; and it is impossible for me to increase either my stock or my cultivation, without a further supply of labourers. I think ten thousand immigrants, including mechanics, farm servants, shepherds, cow-herds, labourers, and household servants, would not be too great a number to import, as soon as they can be procured; and afterwards, about five or six thousand yearly. I have no doubt that ten thousand well-selected persons would immediately find employment. The number of sheep in the colony is estimated at about 2,000,000, I believe; of which, the proportion of breeding ewes may be about 600,000, which, on an average, may yield an equal number of lambs. Allowing two shepherds and one hut-keeper to each thousand sheep, and two hundred supplementary hands, the next year's increase of sheep will require two thousand additional persons to attend to them. Taking the number of cattle in the colony at 500,000, the increase next year may be estimated at 200,000. Allowing two herdsmen or stock-keepers, and one hut-keeper, to each thousand head of cattle, and two hundred supplementary hands, as overseers, bullock-drivers, &c., eight hundred additional persons will be required to attend to the next year's increase of cattle; or, in round numbers, the additional persons necessary to attend to the next year's increase of sheep and cattle, may be taken at three thousand; and supposing an equal number to be necessary for the increasing cultivation on tillage-farms, and for mechanics, labourers, household servants, and all other purposes—and that three or four thousand persons would be required to make up the present numerous deficiencies in all parts of the colony; I do not think my estimate at all too large in recommending the introduction of ten thousand immigrants as speedily as possible.”

Wholesale Murder.—Extract of a letter from Yass, dated June 9:—“We have just received intelligence of eight men being murdered at the River Murray. It appears that some of Mr. Ebdens's men, and some of Mr. Agin's (ten in number), took the bush. The first night they slept peaceably together, but during the next day a quarrel ensued: they became suspicious of each other, and two of them (the informer and the one now at large) made it up to murder the others while asleep. The informer

got up at about twelve o'clock at night, and woke his accomplice, who uncovered the heads of four, and dashed their brains out with a tomahawk; they then shot another, and having no more ammunition, proceeded to murder the other three unfortunate wretches, which they did effectually. They then made a fire, and consumed the bodies of the murdered men, one by one. The Yass police have been despatched in search of the wretch now in the bush. The same fellows also shot a favourite horse belonging to Mr. Ebdens.”—*Sydney Gaz.*, July 11.

Earthquake.—We mentioned in our last, that a slight shock of an earthquake was very perceptibly felt in various parts of Sydney on the night of the 2d. Intelligence has since been received from Newcastle, that the inhabitants of that town had, at the same period of that evening, felt a similar but more intense shock, accompanied by a noise resembling a distant discharge of artillery.—*Ibid.*, Aug. 10.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council was opened on the 10th July with a speech from the Lieut.-governor of great length, in which he announces that he had subjected the deliberations of the Council to public scrutiny (they are now published in the journals), and he refers to the refutation of the charges brought against his predecessor, and to the high sense entertained by her Majesty's Government of the benefits conferred on the colony by Sir George Arthur. He inculcates abstinence from dissension, observing:—“I would, through you, impress upon the members of all denominations my anxious desire that they may continue to live together in mutual kindness, and to be guided by those sentiments of cordiality which so well become the profession of our common Christianity.”

On the 17th July, a Minute of the Governor, on the financial affairs of the colony, was read, which contains the following statements. The trade of the colony continues to make a rapid progress; the imports have diminished, while the exports have greatly increased in value. During the year 1836, the number of vessels which entered inwards was 292, of 58,142 tons burthen, being an increase over 1835 of fifty-eight vessels and 2,309 tons; and the vessels which cleared outwards were 277, of 52,780 tons, being an increase over 1835 of fifty-two vessels, but a decrease of 780 tons. The imports in 1836 fell to £558,240, being £25,406 less than in 1835, while the exports rose to £420,123, being an increase over 1835 of £99,444.

With regard to the moral and religious discipline of the convict gangs in different parts of the colony, Sir John Franklin

contemplates the criminal as a being sent here not merely to suffer the penalty of his guilt, but to seek, by reformation of character, to regain his forfeited standing in society. To assist in attaining this end, the machinery proposed to be put into more active operation is, "to attach to the convict parties a pious, zealous minister of religion, whose whole time should be devoted to the task (of seeking the religious and moral improvement of the men), and in conducting a school for the men at the stations."

On the 13th July, a debate took place on an act for the abolition of dog-carts, which the Chief Justice strongly recommended, as a nuisance, and as cruelty to the animals. The Attorney-general vindicated the practice as not inhuman. Capt. Forster urged hydrophobia. On a division, five members were for the abolition of dog-carts, and six against it.

On the 14th, an Act, entitled "The Wives and Children Act," was read a second time; and as it throws some light upon the state of morals of the lower classes of the community, we subjoin one of the sections: "And be it enacted, that (for the purpose of the said Act) every woman shall be conclusively deemed and taken to be in fact the wife of the party complained against, although never married, if he shall be proved to have cohabited with her as his wife, and to have permitted her generally to assume that character: Provided, that nothing in this Act shall extend to render any man liable for a woman's maintenance where he shall have put her away or separated himself from her for adultery, and her guilt shall be established upon such inquiry as aforesaid to the reasonable satisfaction of the sitting justices."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir G. Arthur.—A despatch from Lord Glenelg, dated 1st January 1837, contains a full exculpation of the late Lieut.-governor, from the charges brought against him by Mr. William Bryan, of oppressive treatment; it concludes with this tribute to Sir G. Arthur: "After shortly considering Colonel Arthur's defence, and the evidence he has adduced to support it, I must declare my opinion, not only that it is satisfactory, but that on each successive head of accusation, it is conclusive and triumphant. I earnestly trust, that the issue of this inquiry will, in some degree, compensate him for those feelings of humiliation under which he laboured, in being compelled to encounter such charges. He has proved that the most uncompromising enemy can fix no stain upon his character through a long course of the most arduous public service. It has been clearly,

though unostentatiously, shown, that he well deserves the high reputation earned by his administration of the government of Van Diemen's Land. If, in the discharge of that office, he has provoked the unmeasured hostility of his accusers, their charges have drawn from him such answers as place on a yet firmer basis his claims to the approbation of the King, and to the gratitude of his Majesty's subjects."

Presbyterianism.—Considerable dissatisfaction has been excited by an attempt made on the part of the Government to introduce some provisions into the bill for the regulation of ecclesiastical establishments, the tendency of which would be entirely to destroy the Presbyterian church, by vesting in the Governor the powers entrusted by Presbyterians to the church courts.—*Syd. Gaz.*, Aug. 10.

The Aborigines.—We are pleased to hear that his Excellency, having had under consideration an application signed by a considerable number of the inhabitants of Hobart Town, has sanctioned the purchase of four likenesses of the aborigines, painted by Mr. Duterreau, for the purpose of their being preserved as a future memorial of the original inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land; which, for the present, are to be suspended on the walls of the chamber of the Legislative Council.—*H. T. Cour.*, June 23.

Drunkness does not, we regret to say, seem at all to decline, more especially with the lower order of the free population.—*Ibid.*, June 16.

PORT PHILLIP.

By the *Henry*, from Port Phillip, we find that the fate of poor Gellibrand and Hesse is placed beyond doubt. The Rev. Mr. Naylor and Mr. Parsons, the gentlemen who left some weeks ago for the purpose of obtaining information as to their fate, have returned by the *Henry*. They formed a party which went in search, and returned to the settlement on the 30th ult. The party proceeded a considerable distance inland to the westward, and ascertained the spot where the unfortunate gentlemen were tomahawked by a tribe of aborigines, who had not before come in contact with white men. When within a day's journey of the scene of murder, a tribe of natives from the settled districts (having the same object in view) overtook the party. From the friendly disposition which these natives evinced, it was hoped that, by the assistance they would render, the object of finding the bodies would be more readily attained. On arriving at the spot where the supposed murderers were encamped, notwithstanding the silence in which approach had been made, it was

found they had escaped. The party of natives in search, however, subsequently secured one of the hostile tribe, by whom the circumstances of the murder were disclosed. Search was immediately instituted in the reeds on the margin of a lake into which the bodies had been thrown; but from the number of hostile natives secreted in them, it was found necessary that the party should precipitately retreat from the spot.—*Launceston Adv. May 11.*

Cape of Good Hope.

LAW.

Supreme Court, January 19th.—Charles Granet and Henry Douglas Cowper, two officers of the 98th Regt., were indicted, the first for sending a challenge to fight a duel; the latter for delivering the same; and both with provoking and inciting to fight a duel.

It appeared in the evidence, that Baron Charles George de Lorentz, judge and superintendent of police, wrote a letter to Major Gregory, of the 98th, relative to the conduct of Messrs. Granet and Kennedy, in an affair they had had with the police, in consequence of which the matter had come before his court. Major Gregory communicated this letter to Mr. Granet, who, meeting the baron, said: "in a letter you have addressed to Major Gregory, you say that, 'in consequence of the disgrace that has already attended one of the party'—to what party do you allude?" The baron replied; "I allude to the circumstance of your having been forcibly taken to the watch-house." Shortly after, Capt. Cowper came to the baron, and said, with reference to the letter, "you must apologize, or give Mr. Granet satisfaction." The baron then spoke to Mr. Carey, collector of stamps, who went to Capt. Cowper, on his part, to explain to him the view which he (Mr. Carey) took of the letter. After conferring together, Capt. C., being dissatisfied, and impressed with the idea that the baron must have had some meaning in using the words to which Mr. Granet objected (though he stated on the trial that he disavowed any personal meaning in them), said, "I am authorized by Mr. Granet to tell you (addressing the baron), that your conduct has been very despicable, and every thing but what it ought to have been."

A good deal of evidence was entered into with a view of shewing that the baron had, in the language of society, "put

himself into Mr. Carey's hands, as his friend;" and that the letter addressed to Major Gregory was not official. On the first point, the baron deposed that, as Mr. Carey's opinion of the words in the letter were not such as to afford grounds for a challenge, he had authorized him merely to explain that to Capt. Cowper; admitting, at the same time, that if Mr. Carey's opinion had not coincided with his, he would have put himself in his hands, as his friend, and acted under his direction. Mr. Carey likewise deposed that he did not consider himself as the "friend" of the baron, when first sent to Capt. Cowper; but when the latter had applied the term "despicable," the baron did refer himself to him, and say he was ready to fight; but he (Mr. Carey) thought it absurd to allow it on the ground of an expression, which had been explained, in an official letter. On the other point, Major Gregory deposed that he did not consider the letter official; it did not begin or end as official letters generally do. He added that he thought Mr. Granet was bound to get the word "disgrace" withdrawn, which might do him injury amongst his brother officers in England, and at the Horse Guards.

Mr. Justice Menzies, in his summing up to the jury, laid it down that either of these acts, the challenging to fight a duel, and the provoking to fight a duel, is an offence by the law of this colony: that the sending of a challenge is a *malum in se*, which the courts in this colony are bound to punish without any positive enactment on the subject. The learned Judge further remarked, with reference to the peculiar position of Mr. Granet: "it may be an extenuation to Mr. Granet, that he, as an officer, could not, under the circumstances, fail to send a challenge; that may be a great extenuation: but even if it could have been proved that, by the Articles of War, he was bound to send a challenge, that would not have excused him in the eye of the civil law. The Articles of War are not the law which is to guide us in this court; it is the law of this colony upon which you are called to decide."

The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty* against both the prisoners, recommending them in the strongest manner to the lenient consideration of the court.

They were both fined £10.

The judge, in passing sentence, observed that the prisoners left this court without the slightest imputation or stain upon their characters, either as officers or gentlemen.

REGISTER.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

BRIGADE COMMANDS.

Fort William, July 31, 1837.—The following paras. of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated the 5th April 1837, are published for the information of the army:—

"Para. 1. Having had under our consideration the regulations affecting the appointment of officers to established brigade commands, we have resolved that such brigadiers of the first and second classes as are regimental colonels, and who have succeeded to the benefits of the Off-reckoning Fund, shall be required to vacate their respective commands after having held the appointment of brigadier for five years: this regulation, however, to be subject to the same modification as the appointment of general officers to the staff, viz.—that if, on any particular occasion, you should be of opinion that the continued service of any brigadier is indispensable to the public interests, you may continue him in the command until our decision on his case shall be made known to you. Upon every such occasion you will furnish us with the requisite information with the least practicable delay.

"2. This regulation is not to be applied retrospectively to the period which brigadiers may have served as such prior to its announcement in general orders, but we are of opinion, that for every two years which they may then have served as brigadiers, they should be considered as having served one year towards the completion of their tour under the new regulation."

PASSAGE ALLOWANCE TO QUEEN'S OFFICERS.

Fort William, Sept. 4, 1837.—The following paras. of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 28th June 1837, are published for general information:—

"Para. 1. We have to acquaint you that regimental captains of Her Majesty's service returning to England on sick certificate, and regimental captains and subalterns of Her Majesty's service again proceeding to India, after a furlough on sick certificate, are hereafter to be entitled to receive the rate of passage-money which is authorized by Her Majesty's regulations for officers returning from, and again proceeding to, Ceylon, under similar circumstances: viz. £85, with an allowance to regimental captains of £15 for the passage of a servant when actually embarked; subject, however, to a declaration, according to the form used in similar cases by the Bengal Military Fund, that the officer

claiming the passage allowance does not possess property to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

"2. The passage-money for the outward voyage will, in all cases, be paid in this country, and that for the homeward voyage, in India.

"3. You will observe that by the warrant of the 30th May 1832, Her Majesty's officers receiving a passage allowance sustain a reduction of £5 from their pay for the period of their voyage. This will apply to all cases, as well under the existing regulations, as under those now communicated to you.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers to take rank, by brevet, in the East-Indies, only, as follow. Commissions to be dated 10th January 1837:

To be Major-generals.

Col. Charles Albert Vigoureux, 45th Foot.
Col. Sir Edmund Keynton Williams, 41st Foot.
Col. Henry Sullivan, 6th Foot.
Col. James Allan, 57th Foot.
Col. Robert Torrens, half-pay, 38th Foot (adjutant-general H.M. troops in India).
Col. Chatham Horace Churchill, 31st Foot.
Col. Thos. Willsbire, 21 Foot.
Col. Henry Oglander, 26th Foot.
Col. William Henry Sewell, 31st Foot.
Col. Robert Bryce Fearon, 6th Foot.

COURT MARTIAL.

ENS. J. BARRETT.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 11, 1837.—At a general court martial assembled at Cawnpore, on the 5th July 1837, Ensign John Barrett, of the 45th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"I charge Ens. John Barrett, of the 45th regt. N.I., with scandalous, infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st. "In having, at Cawnpore, about the month of November 1836, wilfully altered an item of Rupees 50, in an account of the cost of building a house at Agra, into Rupees 150, with the intent to defraud me of Rupees 100.

2d. "In having, about the same time, submitted to be told repeatedly, that he had made incorrect and fresh insertions in the said account, without having taken any steps for the vindication of his character."

(Signed) KENNETH CAMPBELL.

Capt. 25th regt. N.I."

"Seetapore, 11th June 1837."

Finding.—The Court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, as follows:

That, with regard to the 1st instance of the charge, the said Ens. John Barrett, of

the 45th regt. N.I., did, about the month of Nov. 1836, wilfully alter an item of Rupees 50, in an account of the cost of building a house at Agra, into Rupees 150; but they consider, that the aforesaid alteration was then made, to correct an erroneous entry in an account, and not with a fraudulent intention, of which the Court fully and honourably acquit him, and further attach no criminality to the fact, which they find to be proved.

That, with regard to the 2d instance of the charge, the Court find, that the said Ens. J. Barrett is guilty.

With reference to the preamble of the charge, the Court find, that the said Ens. J. Barrett is guilty of unofficial-like conduct only, and fully and honourably acquit him of every other imputation.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner, Ens. John Barrett, of the 45th N.I., to be reprimanded in such manner as His Exc. the Commander-in-chief may direct.

Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Commander-in-chief, E.I.

Remarks by His Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

Ens. Barrett being acquitted of all dishonourable intention by the verdict of the Court on the 1st charge brought against him by Capt. Campbell, and having been found guilty on the second charge only, on a point relative to which, it appears in evidence, he acted under the advice of a friend and senior officer, the Commander-in-chief does not deem that any further reprimand is necessary, than is conveyed by the words of the sentence of the Court.

The Ensign is to be released from arrest, and is to return to his duty.

The Commander-in-chief feels it necessary to say, that he greatly condemns the conduct of Capt. Campbell in this transaction, as developed before the court of inquiry which first investigated the business, and on this trial.

Capt. Campbell had lived with Ens. Barrett as a friend; they had built a house in partnership, in which transaction several thousand rupees had been disbursed, chiefly advanced by the Ensign. The Ensign had advanced money to the Captain on several occasions; yet neither party had kept any thing like a correct account of any of these pecuniary transactions.

The consequence of that omission was, that when the time for settlement between the parties came, there were items, amounting to between two and three hundred rupees, disputed by Capt. Campbell in the account.

On discussions arising about these trifling sums, Capt. Campbell, forgetful of his former intimacy and connexion, and regardless of how entirely he might blight the prospects of the Ensign in his first step of his profession, accused the Ensign of

intentional fraud, and of purposely altering an item in his account book, in order to cheat him out of the sum of a hundred rupees; and he subsequently added to his injuries, by accusing the Ensign of a deficiency of manly spirit and courage.

The verdict of thirteen of his brother officers having "fully and honourably" acquitted Ens. Barrett of any fraudulent intentions; and having recorded that they "attached no criminality" to the fact on which Capt. Campbell's charge was based, the charge can only redound to Capt. Campbell's discredit; and, coupled with his addresses in anticipation of the evidence to the court of inquiry and the court-martial, afford strong testimony of the evil feeling towards Ens. Barrett, by which he was actuated.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Sept. 1. Lieut. P. Nicolson, 20th N.I., re-appointed to be a principal assistant to agent to Governor-general under Reg. xiii. of 1833.

4. Mr. A. S. Anand to officiate as magistrate and collector of Chittagong, during absence of Mr. Harvey.

12. Mr. G. G. Mackintosh to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Behar, retaining charge of Khas and Resumed Mahals of Purnea, till further orders.

Lieut. J. W. Fraser, corps of engineers, app. to general charge and superintendence of survey of province of Cuttack.

Mr. G. Hough to be deputy collector in Central Cuttack, under the provisions of Reg. ix. of 1833.

Baboo Radha Bulloh Doss to be ditto ditto in zillah Balasore, under ditto of ditto.

18. Lieut. F. Farrant, 3d Bombay Cavalry, to be second in command of detachment serving in Persia.

19. Mr. A. T. Dick to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Dacca.

20. Mr. W. Palmer confirmed in his appointment as salt agent of 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore Agency, and Mr. C. Mackenzie in appointment of superintendent of Sulkea salt golahs.

Mr. J. Dewar to continue to perform duties of commercial resident of Blauleah, until further orders.

Mr. George Alexander to take charge of, and conduct duties of General Post Office during absence of Mr. Siddons.

26. Mr. J. H. Patton, officiating civil and session judge of Hooghly, authorized to make over charge of current duties of judge's office at that station to Mr. A. Grote, and to relieve Mr. Sence at Allypore.

Mr. R. P. Harrison to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Chittagong.

Mr. D. Cunliffe to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of eleventh or Patna division.

Mr. A. T. Smith to be deputy collector in zillah Jessore (for special duties), under provisions of Reg. ix. of 1833.

27. Mr. Joseph Simpson to execute duties of Mr. Seppings as surveyor of shipping to Hon. Company in Bengal, during Mr. Seppings' absence, or until further orders.

28. Mr. A. Sence to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malda.

Oct. 3. Lieut. Jasper Trower, of artillery, app. to charge of revenue survey of Southern Cuttack.

Mr. R. Trotter to take charge from Mr. Martin of office of officiating magistrate and collector of Nuddes, until further orders.

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4. Mr. C. Bury to act as salt agent of Bulloah and Chittagong during Mr. Gough's absence.

Mr. G. F. McClintock to conduct duties of civil auditor's office, during absence of Mr. Trower.

Mr. D. Cunliffe having passed an examination on the 5th Sept., and being reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, the order issued on the 2d Aug. for that gentleman's return to England is cancelled.

Messrs. G. H. Clarke and T. C. Trotter, writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Messrs. Henry Vansittart and Richard C. Baikes reported their arrival as writers on this establishment on the 15th Sept.

Obtained Leave of Absence.—Sept. 19. Mr. D. J. Money, to Cape of Good Hope, for twelve months, for health, instead of to Singapore, as granted on 5th Sept.—16. Mr. J. S. Clarke, for three months, to presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Cape.—20. Mr. S. Bowring, to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for health.—27. Mr. J. M. Seppings, surveyor of shipping in Bengal, to England, for two years, for health.—The leave granted on 20th Aug. to Sir C. D'O'By, bart., to proceed to sea, for health, cancelled.—Oct. 3. Mr. W. H. Martin, for one month, preparatory to his applying for permission to proceed to England on furlough.

BY LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF N. W. PROVINCES.

Aug. 16. Mr. J. B. Mill to be an assistant under commissioner of Meerut division.

20. Mr. G. Hunt to officiate as magistrate and collector of Moradabad.

Mr. G. F. Harvey to officiate as magistrate and collector of Agra.

Mr. A. U. C. Plowden to officiate as collector of customs at Agra.

Mr. C. Mackenzie to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector to district of Meerut.

Sept. 1. Mr. C. Taylor to officiate as commissioner of Agra division.

Mr. F. B. Gubbins to be an assistant under commissioner of Delhi division.

2. Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to take charge, until further orders, of office of secretary to Lieut. Governor in political and general department.

5. Mr. R. B. Morgan to take charge of custom-house at Humeepore, until further orders.

6. Mr. A. Shank to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Gorakhpore.

Mr. R. H. S. Campbell to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad.

7. Mr. F. S. Head to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad.

Mr. M. F. Muir to exercise powers specified in clause 3, sect. II. Reg. III. of 1821, as assistant to magistrate at Seharanpore.

9. Mr. C. W. Kinlock to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Mynpoory.

20. Mr. D. T. Timins to be deputy collector for investigation of claims to hold lands exempt from payment of land revenue in zillah Gorakhpore.

Mr. J. Brewster to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Shalighanpore.

22. Mr. W. Lambert to be a judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut for North Western Provinces.

Mr. W. Monckton to be an additional judge of it for ditto.

25. Assist. Surg. H. J. Tucker, M.D., appointed temporarily to medical charge of civil station of Muzaffernagar.

Furlough.—Aug. 30. Mr. T. P. Woodcock, to Europe, during season 1837-8.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, July 15, 1837.—Cornet Matthew Ward to do duty with 8th L.C., at Sultanpore, Benares.

Aug. 7.—Lieut. A. M. Seppings, of artillery, attached to Assam Light Infantry, with a detail of five gholandaze, to proceed by water to Suddooh; date 9th June.

Aug. 8.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. Bamfield to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 56th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. R. Younger; date 12th July.

Aug. 9.—1st-Lieut. H. M. Lawrence removed from 3d comp. 5th bat. of artillery to 3d tr. 2d brigade horse artillery; and 2d-Lieut. J. Rogers removed from 3d tr. 2d brigade to 3d comp. 5th bat. of artillery.

Aug. 19.—Capt. J. D. Kennedy to continue to act as adj. to 25th N.I.; date 6th Aug.

Fort William, Sept. 11, 1837.—9th L.C. Capt. G. D. Stockard to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. James Mackenzie to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet W. H. Tweedale to be lieut., in suc. to Major G. A. Kempland retired, with rank from 5th Oct. 1836, in suc. to Major F. J. Spiller dec.

Supernum. Cornet Edwin Pattison brought on effective strength of Cavalry.

Infantry. Major James Charter to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. Col. W. W. Moore retired, with rank from 24th July 1837, v. Lieut. Col. D. Dowie dec.

5th N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. Peter Johnston to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Hulstrude Bygrave to be capt. of a company, and Ens. W. H. Tonks to be lieut., from 24th July 1837, in suc. to Major James Charter prom.

Sept. 13.—Capt. Wm. J. B. Knyvett, 38th N.I., to continue to officiate as adj. of Calcutta Native Militia, until further orders.

Sept. 13.—Lieut. J. N. Sharp, assistant, to take charge of office of executive engineer in 7th or Cawnpore division, on departure of Lieut. G. T. Greue to presidency on leave.

Assist. Surg. T. W. Wilson, M.D., to perform medical duties of civil station of Tipperah, v. Assist. Surg. J. Davenport, M.D.

Cadet of Infantry Wm. Smith admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Mr. Manly Nightingale admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. H. H. Duncan, of engineers, to take charge of office of 12th or Kurnaul division of public works, on departure of Capt. Abbot to presidency, as a temp. arrangement.

Lieut. T. H. Sale, of corps of engineers, to relieve Lieut. C. S. Guthrie, of engineers, from charge of Bursall division, until return of Capt. Murray, or until further orders.

Sept. 26.—Major Richard Home, 73d N.I., to officiate as pay master at presidency, during illness of Major Stoddart, or until further orders.

The following transfers made in department of public works:—Lieut. Hugh Fraser, executive engineer, from Neemuch to Mhow division; Lieut. H. H. Duncan, executive engineer, from Mhow to Neemuch division.

The services of Surg. James Duncan placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor of N. W. Provinces, in view of his nomination to civil medical employment.

Surg. H. Guthrie, M.D., at his own request, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Oct. 2.—38th N.I. Lieut. T. H. Scott to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. C. Tytler to be lieut., from 25th Sept. 1837, in suc. to Capt. T. C. Wilton transf. to inv. estab.

70th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. C. Scott to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. L. Edwards to be lieut., from 25th Sept. 1837, in suc. to Capt. G. W. J. Hickman retired on pension of a major.

Lieut. G. C. Armstrong, 47th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 30th Sept. 1837.

The following transfer of officers made on general staff of Indian army:—Maj.-gen. J. W. Sleigh, C.B., H.M. service, from Bombay to general staff of Madras presidency; Maj.-gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., H.M. service, from Madras to general staff of Bombay presidency.

Capt. Archdale Wilson, regt. of artillery, to officiate as assist. adj. gen. of artillery, during absence, on leave, of Capt. John Cartwright, or until further orders, v. Lawrenson, who has been nominated to command of a troop of horse artillery.

Lieut. James Spens, of engineers, acting assistant to superintendent of new road to Benares, to be assistant to superintendent of Feroze Shah's canal, v. Lieut. H. M. Durand.

Lieut. J. G. Alldridge, of engineers, attached to corps of sappers and miners, to be acting assistant to superintendent of new road to Benares, v. Lieut. J. Spens.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 29.—The following removals and postings of medical officers ordered:—Surgeons W. E. Carte, A.B., from 40th to 13th N.I.; Wm. Stevenson, sen. (new prom.) to 40th do.; Wm. Bell (new prom.), on furl., to 56th do.; Daniel Harding, on furl., from 39th to 57th do.; John Greig (new prom.) to 34th do.

Aug. 30.—Lieut. J. Wemyss to act as adj. to Assam L. Inf., v. Bigge app. officiating junior assistant to commissioner in Assam; date 1st Aug.

Ens. H. Ramsay, at his own request, removed from 7th to 53d N.I.

Sept. 1.—Col. J. Shelton, H.M. 44th Foot, to receive command of Benares division, on departure of Maj.-gen. C. Brown, c.m., to presidency on leave; date of div. order 20th July.

Assist. Surgs. James Donaldson and A. C. Morrison to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum; date 15th Aug.

Ens. George Baillie removed, at his own request, from 72d to 64th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Sept. 2.—Superintending Surg. James Mellis, M.D., posted to Western Circle.

Officiating Superintending Surg. Alex. Halliday, M.D., posted to Benares division.

Sept. 5.—Assist. Surg. W. Gordon, M.D., of civil station of Mirzapore, to take medical charge of 25th N.I., during absence, on duty, of Surg. T. Forrest; date 31st July.

Lieut. F. Hainsford, adj. of 67th N.I., to be district and station staff at Arracan, v. Cotton prom.; date 1st Aug.

Assist. Surg. T. Sibbald to receive medical charge of 67th N.I., consequent on departure of Assist. Surg. H. M. Tweddell towards presidency on med. cert.; date Arracan, 3d Aug.

Sept. 9.—Lieut. J. C. Haslock to act as adj. to 30th N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. and Adj. Pengree; date 13th Aug.

Ens. G. M. Prendergast, at his own request, removed from 3d to 44th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Sept. 12.—Assist. Surg. P. F. H. Baddeley, of 4th tr. 3d brigade horse artillery, to receive medical charge of 17th N.I., from Surg. I. Jackson proceeding on sick leave to presidency; date 1st Sept.

The following removals in Horse Artillery to take effect in course of ensuing relief:—Veterinary Surg. P. B. F. Green from 1st to 2d brigade; D. Cullimore from 2d to 3d brigade; and J. B. Lowth.

Brigade Maj. R. Wyllie to act as assist. adj. gen. to Cawnpore div., during absence, on leave, of Capt. Hull; and Capt. C. W. Hodges, 5th L.C., to officiate as brigade major at Cawnpore, during period of Capt. Wyllie's employment in charge of division office.

Sept. 13.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell, of 53d, to have medical charge of 29th N.I., on departure from Bandah towards presidency, on sick cert., of Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald; date 1st Sept.

Assist. Surg. J. C. McDonald, 3d L.C., to proceed in medical charge of invalids of season proceeding from Sirhind to Chunar and presidency; date 1st Sept.

Sept. 14.—Assist. Surg. T. B. Hunter, 10th L.C., to rejoin his corps at Muttar.

Col. C. Gale, invalid edict, permitted to reside at Dinapore.

Surg. R. Grahame, inv. estab., permitted to remain at Saugor till 1st Dec., and to draw his allowances from Benares pay office.

Assist. Surg. A. Gibbon, European Regt., to have temporary medical charge of 33d N.I.

Sept. 15.—With reference to G. O. of 23rd Aug., sanctioning an increase to the Arracan Local Battalion, the following appointments made, and the following arrangements directed, with a view to giving effect to wishes of the government:—Capt. F. V. McBrath, of 62d N.I., to be 2d in command; Lieut. R. N. Raikes, of 67th do., to be adj., v. Lumsden app. to a civil situation.

Sept. 16.—Capt. G. S. Lawrenson (officiating assist. adj. gen. of artillery) removed from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 2d tr. 1st brigade, and directed to join on being relieved from his present office.

Surgs. Donald Campbell (on furl.) removed from 36th to 16th N.I., and J. S. Sullivan (new prom.) posted to 36th do., which he will join at Jumnampore in Assam.

Unposted Ens. T. F. Hobday, at his own request, removed from 38th, and app. to do duty with 43d N.I., at Cawnpore.

Lieuts. D. T. Caddy, 70th N.I., and A. Q. Hopper, 24th do., having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be respectively qualified for the office of interpreter to a native corps, are exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Transferred to Local Establishment.—Sept. 26. Capt. T. C. Wilton, 33th N.I., at his own request.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Sept. 26. Capt. G. W. J. Hickman, 70th N.I., on pension of a major.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 11. Lieut. Fred. Raleigh, 1st N.I., for health.—13. Lieut. Edm. Talbot, 53d N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. John Ewart, 53th N.I., for health.—26. Col. George Becher, 4th L.C., on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. Samuel Lightfoot, for health.—Oct. 2. Capt. E. M. Orr, 53th N.I., on private affairs.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Aug. 31. Capt. W. Giddies, horse artillery.—Capt. E. Caventry, 6th L.C.—1st Lieut. E. B. Bouleau, horse artillery.—1st Lieut. K. J. White, artillery, in extension.—Surg. T. E. Baker, 10th L.C.—Sept. 5. Lieut. G. Hutchings, interp. and qu. mast, 60th N.I.—12. Col. B. Hooper, 19th N.I.—Col. T. Newton, 40th N.I.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. K. Young, 50th N.I.—Col. R. C. Andree, 7th N.I.—18. Capt. Fred. Abbott, executive engineer, 12th or Kurnaul division.—Lieut. G. T. Greene, ditto, 7th or Cawnpore division.

To visit ditto (preparatory to applying to retire from the service).—Sept. 1. Capt. T. Webster, 59th N.I.

To visit ditto (preparatory to applying for leave to sea).—Sept. 6. Brev. Maj. B. Blake, 47th N.I.

To visit Mhoes (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, and Bombay).—Aug. 30. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Turtan, adj. and qu. mast. 4th bat. artillery.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

SEPT. 9. Republic, Collin, from Boston.—12. French frigate L'Aténise, La Place, from Madras.—13. Earl Poole, Spittal, from Mauritius.—14. Commodore, Dixon, from London, Cape, and Madras.—27. Belcon, Salmon, from Mauritius.—Oct. 4. Seelingspatam, Denny, from London and Madras.—Penguin, Wang, put back, being too crank.—Royal George, Richards, from Moulinein.—6. Duke of Lancaster, Hargreaves, from Liverpool.—7. Gipsy, Forshaw, from Liverpool; John Adam, Eales, from Persian Gulf and Bombay; Acasta, Ryle, from Mauritius; Belle Poule, from Bordeaux; Blorango, Banks, from Newport; Robusto, Thebaud, from Nantes and Mauritius.—8. Euphrates, Hannay, from Liverpool.—9. Thames, Wolfe, from China; Arabist, Brown, from Bristol; H.M.S. Rattlesnake, Hobson, from N. S. Wales; H.M. brig Pelorus, from Hongkong; Ambassador, Attwood, from Bombay and Madras; Elizabeth, Kelso, from Mauritius.

Departures from Calcutta.

OCT. 1. Ripperell, Butler, for Bombay.—4. Mendenhall, Donal, for Liverpool.—5. Jean, Golthe, for London; Antonio Pereira, Yeung, for Singapore and China; Earl Poole, Spittal, for Mauritius.—6. Monera, Brown, for London; Isabella Cooper, Currie, for Liverpool; Lonsch, Seager, for Mauritius; Bengal Packet, Stewart, for Singapore and China.—Emily, Dunbar, for Liverpool.

Sailed from Saugor.

SEPT. 12. *Baboon*, Brock, for Mauritius. — 14. *Protector*, Buttanshaw, and *Ajas*, Bruton, both for Mauritius. — 18. *Paragon*, Curtis, for Boston; *Lady Hayes*, for China. — 19. *Daniel Wheeler*, Houch, for Liverpool; *Warrior*, Stone, for London. — *Atlas*, for Bourbon. — 20. *Vanditart*. — 24. *Anna Maria*, Edwards, for Bombay. — 25. *Sultana*, Poole, for Liverpool. — 26. *Karl Grey*, Talbert, for Mauritius. — 30. *John Marsh*, Lucas, for Liverpool; *Matichund Amichund*, White, for Singapore. — OCT. 1. *Hipley*, Stewart, for Liverpool; *Suffren*, Edow, for Bourbon. — 2. *Argyle*, McDonald, for London; *Imu*, Wheelan, for Bristol; *Sarah*, Sadler, and *Parland*, Tait, both for Mauritius. — 3. *Arcthusa*, Pike, for Madras; *Mary Ann*, Anderson, for Mauritius.

Freight to London (Oct. 9).—Sugar and Saltpetre, £3. 15s. to £4. per ton; Rice, £4. to £4. 4s. per do.; Oil Seeds, and Oil in cases, £4. 4s. to £4. 10s. per do.; Hides, Jute, and Safflower, £3. 3s. to £3. 10s. per do.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £3. 10s. to £3. 15s. per do.; Indigo and Silk Piece Goods, £4. 10. to £4. 15. per do.; Raw Silk, £5. per do.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 30. At sea, on board the *Thomas Grenville*, the lady of G. U. Adam, Esq., of a son.
July 1. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. J. Thomas, of a daughter.
7. At Aurrangabad, the lady of Capt. C. Ager, of a daughter.
8. At Ajmeer, the lady of Lieut. W. O. Young, artillery, deputy commissary of ordnance, of a son.
— At Mussoorie, the lady of Lieut. Col. Duffin, 2d L.C., of a daughter.
11. At Allahabad, Mrs. Berrill, of a son.
12. Mrs. Jas. Keymer, of a son.
13. At Garoolah factory, the lady of W. C. Breen, Esq., of a son.
15. At Muttra, Mrs. E. Woods, of a son.
— At Simla, the lady of Capt. G. St. P. Lawrence, 2d L.C., of a son.
16. On the river above Monghyr, the lady of Lieut. Sandeman, 33d N.I., of a daughter.
17. At Azimghur, the lady of A. C. Heyland, Esq., civil service, of a son.
18. At Agra, Mrs. Chambers, of a daughter.
19. Mrs. C. Owen, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Conell, of a son.
21. Mrs. M. A. Minoss, of a daughter.
23. Mrs. Bowser, of a daughter.
26. Mrs. Stevenson, of Dum-Dum, of a son.
28. At Dacca, Mrs. Wilkie, of a daughter.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Biss, of a son.
31. At Benares, Mrs. Nicholls, of a daughter.
Aug. 2. At Futtly Gurh, Mrs. Hennessey, a son.
5. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. Rutherford, 28th N.I., of a son.
— Mrs. J. Habbeth, of a daughter.
— Mrs. E. C. Boist, of a daughter.
10. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Reynell, of the *Water Witch*, of a daughter.
— Mrs. A. Cleghorn, of a daughter.
11. Mrs. Cockburn, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Thos. Brown, of a son.
12. At Delhi, Mrs. N. Romnell, of a son.
14. Mrs. C. S. Starling, of a daughter.
15. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. P. Nancy, of a son.
17. Mrs. B. Reilly, of a son.
— Mrs. T. H. Wakeford, of a daughter.
— Mrs. G. D. Wiltshire, of a son.
19. Mrs. J. Vaillant, of a daughter.
22. At Allahabad, Mrs. William Johnson, of a daughter.
— At Jubbulpore, the lady of Lieut. A. Wheatly, 8th L.C., of a daughter.
23. At Ghaseepore, Mrs. Threipland, of a son.
24. Mrs. J. Roxburgh, of a son.
25. Mrs. C. L. Vaillant, of a daughter.
— At Mysore, Mrs. H. Foster, of a daughter.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Potter, of a son.
30. At Coel, Ally Gurh, the lady of F. Derri-don, Esq., of a son and heir.
— Mrs. J. S. Morton, of a son.
31. Mrs. John Andrews, of a daughter.
— Mrs. E. B. Mann, of a daughter.

Sept. 1. At Loodiana, the lady of Capt. H. Thinnings, horse artillery, of a daughter.
2. At Kurnaul, the lady of George Brownlow, D. A. A. G., of a son.
— At Juarapore, the lady of George Ewbank, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Futtlygurh, the lady of Major R. Gardner, 13th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Delhi, the lady of Capt. C. G. Macan, of a daughter.
3. At Agra, Mrs. H. Babonau, of a daughter.
5. At Neemuch, the lady of A. C. Campbell, Esq., 1st L.C., of a daughter.
— Mrs. Robert Campbell, of a daughter.
6. At Bhaugleapore, the lady of the late D. P. Dacosta, Esq., of Chuprah, of a son.
— At Mussoorie, the lady of Col. W. Vincent, commanding 26th N.I., of a daughter.
9. Mrs. Thomas Fraser, of a son.
— On the river, the lady of B. P. Singer, Esq., of a son.
10. Mrs. A. M. LeClerc, of a daughter.
11. At Saugor, the lady of J. B. Dickson, Esq., assist. surg., 66th N.I., of a daughter.
12. At Fort William, the wife of James Thompson, clerk of St. Peter's Church, of a son.
— Mrs. James Lemondine, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Win. Reel, of a son.
13. At Meerut, the lady of Surg. T. E. Dempster, 4th bat. artillery, of a son.
— At Futtlygurh, the lady of Major T. Lumsden, Bengal artillery, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of W. Anley, Esq., of a daughter.
14. At Agra, the lady of R. H. Scott, Esq., officiating political secretary, of a son.
— At Agra, the wife of Mr. C. O'Conner, merchant, of a son.
— At Chuprah, the lady of T. R. Davidson, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
15. At Bidnapore, the lady of G. Adams, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of John Jenkins, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. G. S. Blundell, 51st N.I., of a son.
— Mrs. C. M. Latour, of a daughter.
16. At Gawalparah, the lady of Capt. Alex. Davidson, of a daughter.
— Mrs. Alex. M. Murdoch, of a daughter.
17. At Calcutta, the lady of Claude Queiros, Esq., of a daughter.
— Mrs. Frederick Bolst, of a son.
18. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. Win. Clark, F. I., V. Hope, of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. G. Crowe, of a daughter.
— Mrs. C. H. Smith, of a son.
— At Agra, Mrs. James Hurst, of a son.
19. At Benares, the lady of the Rev. C. Knorpp, of a son.
— At Sylhet, the lady of H. Stainforth, Esq., of a daughter.
21. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. G. Newbolt, S. A. C. General, of a daughter.
— At Landour, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Innes, 61st N.I., of a daughter.
22. At Calcutta, the lady of H. Hughes, Esq., of a daughter.
— Mrs. R. Wall, of a daughter.
— Mrs. C. F. Byrn, of a daughter.
— At Muttra, the lady of Capt. W. R. Maidman, horse artillery, of a son.
23. Mrs. R. Martinell, of a son.
24. At Sultanpoor, Benares, the lady of T. Moore, Esq., 8th L.C., of a daughter.
— Mrs. John Monteith, of a son.
— Mrs. John Muller, of a daughter.
26. At Sylhet, the lady of R. H. Mytton, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
29. At Muddendary, Jessore, the lady of Charles Oman, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. J. Polrel, of a daughter.
— Mrs. T. Teyen, of a daughter (since dead).
Oct. 1. At Chowringhee, the lady of the Rev. Anthony Garstin, of a daughter.
3. Mrs. J. G. Herrold, of a son.
5. Mrs. Llewellyn, of a son.
6. Mrs. C. Shelverton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 26. At Calcutta, J. S. De Costa, Esq., to Sarah Virginia, only daughter of the late Capt. Nathaniel Allen.

— At Chittagong, Mr. A. F. Mellycott to Miss A. Richards.

Aug. 4. At Ghazepore, Mr. W. Davis to Miss Eliza Anne Miles.

25. At Meerut, Mr. Henry Cuffett to Isabella Matilda Mary, only daughter of Mr. J. Theodore, merchant of Delhi.

Sept. 9. At Kurnaul, Capt. T. Brind, horse artillery, to Henrietta, fourth daughter of Col. R. H. Sale, C.B., H.M. 13th Light Infantry.

11. At Calcutta, Philip Delmar, Esq., to Maria, eldest daughter of W. H. Hamerton, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Henry Burkiyoung, Esq., to Letitia, second daughter of W. H. Hamerton, Esq.

— At Calcutta, J. K. Scott, Esq., of the *Cashmere Merchant*, to Miss E. J. McCutchan.

— At Patna, R. Spence, Esq., Sub. Dy. Op. Agent, Shahbad, to Adelaide, second daughter of J. Boilard, Esq., of Patna.

— At Kurnaul, Bahadour Khan, son of Dirbija Sing, rajah of Sis Kotumbia, to the adopted daughter of the late Major Gen. Sir John Adams.

15. At Calcutta, James Low, Esq., of Garden Reach, to Miss Isabella Sarah Smeaton.

— At Calcutta, Edmund Preston, Esq., attorney-at-law, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Ellis, Esq., of Gloucester, England.

19. At Calcutta, Mr. G. P. Woollaston to Julia Cecilia, third daughter of Mr. J. Nyss, of Park Street.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. M. G. Michael to Clara, eldest daughter of J. A. Guzzell, Esq., of Chittagong.

— At Bhaugulpore, John Robert Dwyer, Esq., to Miss Mary Isabella Boyne.

25. At Calcutta, Capt. A. J. A. Rehling, eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Rehling, Governor of Serampore, to Miss Charlotte Nook, Esq.

Oct. 6. At Calcutta, J. M. Vos, Esq., architect, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late W. S. Garford, Esq., London.

DEATHS.

June 18. At Cuttack, Lieut. Pelham Donningthorne Warren, of the 19th regt. N.I., in the 25th year of his age. He was the only son of Capt. Robert Warren, late barrack-master of Wareley in Essex, and grandson to Dr. Richard Warren, physician to King George the Third. His mother was Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Donningthorne, of Ibbow Piercyton in Nottinghamshire. Lieut. Warren was educated at Winchester College, and afterwards at Addiscombe; he reached India in October 1832, and was first attached as cadet to the 15th regt. at Bareilly. He was appointed interpreter and quarter-master in the 19th regt. July 26th 1835.

July 1. At Allyghur, the lady of A. U. C. Plowden, Esq., civil service.

2. At Chittagong, Mr. H. Gaffield, aged 19.

10. At Arrah, Mrs. A. Laiten, aged 36.

13. At Serampore, Mr. M. T. Hamilton.

16. At Serampore, Mr. W. Davis, aged 33.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Halland, of the ship *Abberton*, aged about 30 years.

22. At Chittagong, Major R. Braddon, of the Invalid Establishment.

27. Mr. C. W. Drueen, aged 28.

29. At Barrackpore, in his 20th year, Ens. D. J. Maclean, doing duty with 15th N.I.

Aug. 5. At Chinsurah, Capt. J. Burnett, of the bark *Lady Hayes*.

23. At Nussערabad, William Rait, Esq., assist. surgeon 13th N.I., fourth son of the late John Rait, Esq., of Anniston.

26. At Meerut, Anne, wife of Ensign N. Flood, H.M. 3d or Buffs Regt., aged 30.

28. Drowned in the Burrampootra, Capt. R. H. Gibson, late of the country service.

29. At Cawnpore, Emily, seventh daughter of Capt. Tuckett, H.M. 11th Light Dragoons.

Sept. 6. At Gwalior, Capt. Simon Flose, second son of Major Julian Flose, Scindeah service.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Bachman.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. B. Lucas, aged 48.

13. At Sulkea, Mr. Andrew Reid, aged 45.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. James Lorimer, recently head master of the Parental Academy.

— At Hyderabad Presidency, Anne Maria, wife of Mr. John Ogilvie, aged 40.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. Chas. Murray, aged 66.

16. At Mhow, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, relict of the late Clement Johnson, Esq., indigo planter, in her 52d year.

17. At Jessore, Mr. Edward Rushworth.

18. Miss L. P. Joskin, aged 14.

20. At Mussoorie, Capt. Battley, 23d N.I.

— Mr. James McDonald, aged 31.

24. At Serampore, C. Bjerring, Esq., aged 28.

— At Calcutta, Dr. Lewis Burling, aged 67.

25. At Cawnpore, Patricia, sixth daughter of John Campbell, Esq., of Kinloch, Perthshire, N.B.

— At Calcutta, Jacob Butler, Esq., aged 37.

— Mrs. Mary Woodin, aged 42.

— Mr. Pierre Louis Dugat, aged 42.

28. At Calcutta, Charles Pelly, son of the late Mr. J. Higginson, aged 15.

— At his favourite residence, near Kootub, in his 82d year, Akber Saanee, King of Delhi, after a protracted illness.

Oct. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Peter Begbie, aged 39.

— At Bankipore, Mr. T. O. Dick, aged 29.

2. At Calcutta, Mr. John Nathan, aged 25.

Lately. At Akyah, in Arracan, of remittent fever, Ens. C. L. N. Haikes, 67th regt., aged 19.

— At Neemuteh, Assist. Surg. Russell.

— At Loodanah, a son of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh, ex-king of Cabool.

— William Knox, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. J. S. Knox, and grandson of the late Bishop of Derry, from a stroke of the sun.

— At Kyook Phyoou, Assist. Surg. Sibbald.

— At Nussערabad, Lieut.-Col. Hugh O'Donel, of the 13th regt. N.I.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

TREATMENT OF NATIVES.

Head-Quarters, Chooly Plain, Aug. 1, 1837.—A practice would appear still to exist among the officers of this army, which cannot be too strongly condemned; that of personally inflicting chastisement upon native servants. Even in cases where such chastisement may not amount to violent ill-treatment, it is nevertheless altogether objectionable; and the Commander-in-chief feels satisfied, that he has only to call upon the good sense of those under his command to put down a bad habit, which is equally dangerous and discreditable. Let any one who is about to raise his hand against a native menial, reflect, that a similar proceeding would not for a moment be tolerated in his own country; and that a single blow may deprive an unresisting fellow-creature of life; and it is to be hoped that feelings of humanity, of manliness, and of self-respect, will do more to reform this propensity, than has hitherto been effected by the orders which have from time to time been issued on this subject.

MESS ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Aug. 1, 1837.—The Governor in Council, under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, is pleased to sanction from 1st Aug. 1837, the undermentioned *monthly rates* of mess allowance to the army of the presidency, in assimilation to the scale in Bengal, rescinding all former regulations on this head:

To each regiment of European Cavalry or Infantry, H.M.'s service or Hon. Company's service..... Rs. 150
To the brigade of Horse Artillery, to each regiment of Native Infantry or Cavalry, and

to each battalion of Foot Artillery, Golum-
dauze, or Sappers and Miners Rs. 120
To each local corps of Cavalry or Infantry,
where the number of officers is not less than
three Rs. 60

2. The above allowances being expressly for the maintenance of regimental messes, will be drawn at regimental head-quarters, in all situations where such have been established. Those for the artillery, in abstract of the assistant adjutant general of artillery at St. Thomas's Mount, supported by a certificate on back of the abstract from the Commandant of artillery, "that a mess has been established and maintained in the horse brigade and each of the battalions drawn for;" and for all other corps, in the abstracts of adjutants' establishments, certified by regimental commandants, as follows: "This is to certify that a mess has been established and is maintained in the — regiment —."

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

H.M. 63d regt., now in Fort St. George, will, on arrival of H.M. 4th regt., march to Arnee, and be there stationed; date of order 11th Aug.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIUT. O. D. STOKES.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 18, 1837.—At an European general court-martial held at Cannanore, on the 22d June 1837, Lieut. Oliver Day Stokes, of the 4th regt. N.I., was tried on the following charge:

Charge.—For wilful murder, in having at Pooncha, on the 11th May 1837, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, struck with a sword, on the left side of the neck, Paupiah, private in the same regiment, and thereby inflicted a mortal wound, whereof he, the said Paupiah, died, at the same place, on the same day.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as amounts to manslaughter.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. O. D. Stokes, of the 4th regt. N.I., to be imprisoned for the space of two years and six months, in such place and commencing from such time as His. Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

Confirmed.—The officer commanding the provinces of Malabar and Kanara will, on receipt of this order, give directions for forwarding the prisoner, under proper escort, to the goal of Madras; and the period of imprisonment will be calculated from the date of his reception there.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut. Gen.
and Com.-in-chief.

LIUT. S. J. CARTER.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 25, 1837.—At a European general court-martial held at Cannanore, on the 22d June 1837, and continued by adjournment, Lieut. Shurmer John Carter, of the 2d regt. N.I., was tried on the following charge:

Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st Instance. In having, at Sedasheglur, on the 6th April 1837, when in command of a detachment of the 2d regt. N.I., commenced a course of hard drinking, continuing the same until the 17th of the same month, so as to render himself frequently quite senseless, and altogether unfit for duty.

2d Instance. In having, at the same place, on the day last mentioned, appeared at the drill of the detachment under his command, in a disgraceful state of intoxication.

3d Instance. In having, at the same time and place, struck several of the men of the detachment with the back of his sword, and seized others by the throat.

4th Instance. In having, at the same place, on the following day, abused, in gross and indecent language, Subadar Sandjee Row, of the same regiment, then in attendance at his quarters.

Finding.—The Court, upon the evidence before it, is of opinion—

"That the prisoner is guilty of the 1st instance of the charge, with the exception of the words "so as to render himself quite senseless."

"That the prisoner is guilty of the 2d instance of the charge.

"That the prisoner is not guilty of the 3d instance of the charge.

"That the prisoner is guilty of the 4th instance of the charge, with the exception of the word "indecent."

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. S. J. Carter, of the 2d regt. N.I., to be cashiered.

Approved.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut. Gen.
and Com.-in-chief.

Mr. S. J. Carter is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Cannanore.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 14. Capt. C. M. Maclean, 43d N.I., to act as resident at Tanjore, during absence of Lieut. Col. Maclean.

Aug. 1. J. J. Cotton, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Combaconum, on embarkation of Mr. Tracey for Europe.

A. Purvis, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore, during absence of Mr. Taylor.

19. John Walker, Esq., to be police magistrate.
Sept. 12. W. A. Forsyth, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Madura, on embarkation of Mr. T. Prendergast, to Europe.

E. Maltby, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cannara, on assumption by Mr. Forsyth of office of assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Madura.

H. D. Phillips, Esq., to act, on Mr. Forsyth's departure, as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, until further orders.

F. Copleston, Esq., to be head-assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., to act as register to zillah court of Rajahmundry, during employment of Mr. Holde on other duty.

14. Maj. Gen. Vigoureux, commanding Mysore division, and C. R. Cotton, Esq., 3d member of Board of Revenue, to be joint commissioners for purpose of inquiring into causes, &c. of late insurrection in Canara.

Sept. 19. H. F. Dumergue, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Malabar, during absence of Mr. G. Bird.

R. Davidson, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry, during absence of Mr. Dowdeswell.

F. H. Crozier, Esq., re-appointed to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam, during employment of Mr. Davidson on other duty.

Capt. John Johnstone, 3d Lt., deputy assist. comm.-gen., to be secretary to commission of which Maj.-Gen. Vigoureux, &c., and C. R. Cotton, Esq., are members.

W. Hamister, Esq., assay master, took charge of the mint, and mint machinery, from Lieut. Bradock, for the purpose of conducting the copper coinage, on the 19th July.

Forboughs, &c.—July 21. W. H. Tracey, Esq., to Europe, for eighteen months, on private affairs.—Aug. 1. J. H. Bell, Esq., to sea, for twelve months, for health.—29. T. Prendergast, Esq., to Europe, with absence allowance (to embark from Malabar Coast in Nov.)—Sept. 12. R. Eden, Esq., to Cape, for eighteen months, for health.—15. G. Bird, Esq., to Neelgherries, for two months, on private affairs.—P. B. Elton, Esq., to presidency, for purpose of obtaining a final med. cert. to enable him to proceed to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sept. 12. The Rev. G. J. Cubitt, A.M., to be senior chaplain at Bangalore.

The Rev. V. Shortland to be chaplain at Vizagapatnam.

The Rev. F. G. Luard has been admitted an assistant chaplain on this establishment from the 2d Sept., the date of his arrival at Tellicherry.

Retired from the H. C. Service.—Aug. 8. The Rev. J. Wright, A.M., senior chaplain at Bangalore, from date of his embarkation for Europe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Fort St. George, July 14, 1837.—52d N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) John Cameron to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Bower to be capt., and Ens. P. H. Johnston to be lieut., v. Toker dec.; date of coms. 5th July 1837.

Assist. Surg. D. Vertue to be surgeon, v. Thomson dec.; date of com. 3d July 1837.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. R. R. Little, of artillery, brought on effective strength, from 7th July 1837, to complete estab. of that corps, v. 2d-Lieut. G. Hutton dec.

Aug. 8.—Lieut. J. Inverarity, corps of engineers, permitted to resign app. of 2d-assist. to civil engineer in fourth division, for purpose of proceeding to Europe, on sick cert.

Aug. 25.—Infantry. Major T. G. Newell, from 21st N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Noble dec.; date of com. 30th April 1837.

21st N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Robert Butler to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. J. M. Johnstone to

be capt., and Ens. Edward Kevin to be lieut., in suc. to Newell prom.; date of coms. 30th April 1837.

14th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. F. Le Hardy to be capt., and Ens. J. Jackson to be lieut., v. Harding retired; date of com. 12th April 1837.

Mr. H. A. O. Const admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Aug. 29.—Lieut. Col. F. L. Doveton, 4th Lt., to be town major of Fort St. George, on departure of Major Linwood to Europe.

Lieut. Faikney, Bombay estab., appointed to Nair Brigade, in Travancore State, v. Capt. Sheridan dec.

Sept. 5.—The following appointments made, subject to confirmation of Government of India:—Brigadier James Wahab, &c., to command Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; Col. John Green to command Bellary; and Col. J. T. Trewman to command Masulipatam.

21st N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) M. Carthow to be capt., and Ens. Wm. Mason to be lieut., v. Geo. Gray invalided; date of coms. 1st Sept. 1837.

Assist. Surg. De B. Birch, &c., to be surgeon, v. Thomson dec.; date of com. 3d July 1837.

Assist. Surgs. J. Robson, &c., and J. D. V. Packman permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Cadets of Infantry G. W. Oummaney, Connolly Dysart, Robert Balfour, and T. H. Thomson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Surg. Sir Thomas Sevestre, &c., and s., to be superintending surgeon, v. Sup. Surg. J. White proceeded to Europe on sick cert., and posted to Ceded Districts.

Lieut. W. T. Boddam, 2d Lt., to be assistant to officer commanding Neelgherry Hills.

Assist. Surg. James Shaw to act as superintendent of Government Dispensary, during absence of Assist. Surg. T. O'Neill.

Sept. 12.—47th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Baxland to be capt., and Ens. J. S. Allan to be lieut., v. Bond invalid; date of coms. 10th Sept. 1837.

The following appointments made in revenue department:—Capt. A. T. Cotton, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer in 3d division; 1st-Lieut. S. Vardon, ditto, to be civil engineer in 2d division; and 1st-Lieut. Thomas Smythe, ditto, to be first assistant to civil engineer in 1st division.

1st-Lieut. H. Watts, corps of engineers, to take charge of Chief Engineer's Office until arrival of Lieut. Lake.

Sept. 15.—Artillery. 1st-Lieut. J. G. B. Bell to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. John Babbington to be 1st-lieut., v. Baylis invalided; date of coms. 12th Sept. 1837.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. J. D. Scott to be brought on effective strength from 12th Sept. 1837, to complete estab.

Cadet of Infantry H. E. Walpole admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. J. M. Jackson admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Head-Quarters, July 12, 1837.—Ens. Alfred Barrow to do duty with 35th N.I.

July 13.—The following removals ordered:—Assist. Surg. D. Trail from 8th to 1st Lt., and W. Mackenzie, from doing duty with H.M. 55th F., to 8th Lt.

July 14.—Lieut. Col. J. P. James removed from 45th to 6th N.I., and A. B. Dyce from latter to former corps.

The following Ensigns removed, at their own request, from regts. to which they were originally posted:—Colin Gibb from 50th to 31st N.I., to rank next below Ens. Abbott; T. L. Jackson from 27th to 40th do., to rank next below Ens. Ferrie; and C. J. Allardyce, from 52d to 46th do., to rank next below Ens. Greenaway.

July 19.—Ens. A. Barlow, of 46th, to join his corps at Bangalore.

July 29.—The following postings and removals ordered:—Surgeons J. Cuddy, from 24th to 41st N.I.; J. B. Preston, from 15th N.I., to 5th Lt.; G. Pearce, &c. (late prom.) to 31st Lt.; and G. Beeton (late prom.) to 24th N.I.

Aug. 2.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. J. Henry, from 1st regt. to left wing Madras European regt.; J. Wilson from 36th to 1st N.I.; and F. Halem, from left wing Madras European regt. to 36th N.I.

The following young officers to do duty:—Ensigns Heber Drury, with 16th N.I., and Lawrence Johnson with 35th do.

Aug. 3.—Maj. J. G. Rolison, 13th N.I., permitted to reside and draw his pay at presidency until further orders.

Aug. 7.—Assist. Surg. J. Williams, having been reported qualified for treatment of acute diseases, removed from General Hospital to do duty with H.M. 54th F.

Aug. 10.—Ens. A. de N. Walker, recently arrived, to do duty with 8th N.I.

Aug. 11.—Assist. Surg. J. Ladd removed from 26th regt. to do duty with H.M. 54th regt., and Assist. Surg. G. S. Scott, from doing duty with latter to former regt.

Aug. 21.—Ens. W. G. Robertson removed, at his own request, from 10th to 22d N.I.

Aug. 23.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. Poeshal, 40th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 45th N.I., until further orders, v. Marriott removed.

Aug. 25.—Ens. J. M. H. Phillips, at his own request, removed from 18th regt. to left wing European Regt.

Ens. H. J. A. Taylor removed, at his own request, from 11th to 49th N.I.

Aug. 26.—Ens. H. A. O. Const, recently arrived, to do duty with 35th N.I.

Aug. 30.—Maj. J. N. Ably removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Maj. A. L. Murray from 2d to 1st bat. artillery.

Sept. 1.—Capt. Fraser, deputy judge adv. gen., appointed to IV district.

Sept. 2.—Capt. George Gray, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Sept. 6.—Cornet A. J. Curtis removed, at his own request, from 6th to 7th L.C.

The following young officers to do duty:—Ensigns G. W. Ommamney, C. Dysart, and T. H. Thomson, with 35th N.I.; Robert Balfour, with 16th do.

Sept. 7.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) John Green removed from 4th to 3d L. Inf., and Lieut. Col. T. G. Newell (late prom.) posted to former corps.

Sept. 9.—Capt. Charles Bond, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

The following young officers removed from doing duty with 35th, to do duty with 16th regt.:—Ensigns G. W. Ommamney, C. Dysart, and T. W. Thompson.

Sept. 12.—Cornet J. F. Johnstone, of 3d, doing duty with 6th L.C., permitted to join his corps.

Ens. W. T. Money, at his own request, removed from left wing European Regt. to 36th N.I., and to rank next below Ens. G. F. Sahnnon.

Ens. G. F. F. Halsted, at his own request, removed from 33d to 32d N.I., and to rank next below Ens. W. T. Williams.

Sept. 13.—Ens. J. Mc C. Ferrie, of 40th, doing duty with 16th N.I., directed to join his corps at presidency.

Sept. 15.—Capt. Thomas Baylis, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Ens. H. E. Walpole, recently arrived, to do duty with 35th N.I., until further orders.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Lambert, 16th regt., having been examined at the college in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported qualified for the general duties of interpreter.

Fort St. George, Sept. 19.—7th L.C. Cornet A. Strange to be lieut., v. Fuller dec.; date of com. 10th May 1837.

Sept. 29.—Major A. Ross, corps of engineers, to be superintending engineer to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Sept. 1. Capt. George Gray, 21st N.I.—12. Capt. Thomas Baylis, artillery.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—July 21.

Surg. Charles Price, from 28th Jan. 1837, the date of his departure for Cape.

Returned to duty, from Europe:—July 25. Capt. T. H. Zouch, 3d N.I.—Aug. 11. Capt. T. A. A. Munsey, 1st L.C.—Capt. C. Farran, 14th N.I.—Aug. 25. Major J. N. Abdy, artillery.—Capt. W. Drake, 21st N.I.—Lieut. J. M. Charteris, 49th do.—29. Assist. Surg. R. Plumbie.—Sept. 8. Capt. J. R. Sandford, 22d N.I.—15. Lieut. L. Macqueen, 3d L.C.—1st Lieut. W. A. Orr, artillery.—Capt. J. J. McMurdo, 45th N.I.—Lieut. C. Newsam, 20th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 14. Lieut. J. W. C. Starkey, 1st N.I.—Aug. 11. Lieut. J. S. Cotton, 7th L.C., for health.—26. Surg. John White, superint. surg. Ceded Districts, for health.—Lieut. F. C. Bishop, 36th N.I., for health.—2d Lieut. A. B. Gould, 3d bat. artillery, for health.—Maj. T. K. Limond, 3d L.C.—29. Lieut. G. R. Edwards, 2d L.C., for health.—Sept. 12. Capt. James Allardyce, 23d L. Inf. (to embark from western coast)—Capt. J. Oliphant, acting superintending engineer Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, for health.—15. Capt. Thos. Medley, 5th N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—19. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Gordon, 31st L.I., for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea).—Aug. 28. Capt. T. Haylis, artillery.—Sept. 15. Lieut. Col. J. Hazlewood, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

To visit ditto (preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Cape).—Aug. 28. Capt. G. Gray, 21st N.I.

To Sea.—Aug. 29. Assist. Surg. T. O'Neill, for two months, for health.

Cancelled.—Sept. 15. The leave to Europe granted to Lieut. J. Wright, 5th N.I., on 23d May last, at his own request.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 25. *Emma*, Peckett, from St. Helena and Mauritius.—**Sept. 2.** *Sarah*, Sadler, from Mauritius.—6. *British Monarch*, Purvis, from Mauritius.—15. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargreaves, from Liverpool.—17. *Thames*, Wolfe, from China.—29. *Minerva*, Ireland, from London.—30. *Adam Lodge*, Main, from N.S. Wales.—Oct. 6. *Herefordshire*, Isaacson, from Mauritius; *John*, Whyte, from N. S. Wales.—7. *Rumynede*, Wildridge, from ditto; *Reptile*, Pryce, from London.

Departures.

Aug. 28. *Sophia*, McNair, for Penang, &c.—**Sept. 3.** *Sarah*, Sadler, for Calcutta.—7. *British Monarch*, for Mauritius.—13. *Warwick*, Little, for Pondicherry, Ceylon, and London.—15. *Duke of Sussex*, Horsman, for Penang and China.—16. *Argyle*, Sandys, for China.—19. *Emma*, Peckett, for Pondicherry.—22. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargreaves, and *Seringapatam*, Denny, both for Calcutta.—24. *Thames*, Wolfe, for Calcutta; *Marquess Camden*, Gribble, for Straits and China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 28. At Bangalore, the lady of R. S. Dobbs, Esq., assist. commissioner, of a son.

June 13. At Moulin, the lady of Col. Thos. Reed, commanding H.M. 62d regt., of a son.

22. At Bellary, the lady of Assist. Surg. W. Butler, of a daughter.

July 9. At Pallamcottah, the lady of Capt. T. McClellan, 33d regt., of a daughter.

10. At Honoor, the lady of Brev. Capt. W. H. Budd, of a son.

12. At Bangalore, the lady of E. C. Collins, Esq., 6th L.C., of a daughter.

—At Malacca, the lady of Major Alexander, 48th regt., of a daughter.

13. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. G. H. Sotheby, 34th L.I., of a son.

14. At Arcot, the lady of Capt. Henry Coningham, 4th L.C., of a son.
 15. At Madras, the lady of A. F. Bruce, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 16. At Arcot, the lady of G. Knox, Esq., surgeon 4th L.C., of a son.
 17. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Wood, 4th N.I., of a son.
 19. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. J. M. Boyes, 13th N.I., of a son.
 — At Palmanair, the lady of T. A. Oakes, Esq., of a daughter.
 21. At Waltair, the lady of C. T. Liardet, of a son.
 27. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of G. M. Gamm, Esq., of a son.
 — The lady of Lieut. Col. Cadell, of a daughter (Mrs. Cadell is since dead).
 31. Mrs. G. G. White, of a son.
 Aug. 1. At Moulmein, the wife of Assist. Surg. John Kerbey, artillery, of a son.
 — At Nellore, the lady of E. B. Glass, Esq., C.S., of a daughter (since dead).
 3. At Madras, the lady of Capt. James Alexander, of a son.
 — At Palamcottah, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Müller, missionary, of a daughter.
 — At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. E. V. P. Holloway, 42d N.I., of a son.
 6. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. F. W. Snow, 24th N.I., of a son.
 10. The lady of W. Liddell, Esq., surgeon, of a son.
 13. At Masulipatam, the lady of F. H. Crozier, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 — At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Mackenzie, 46th N.I., of a son.
 14. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Waddington, Engineers, of a son.
 18. At Ragapore, near Ellore, the lady of Lieut. Thomas Fair, 3d L.I., of a daughter.
 23. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. J. F. Bird, 22d N.I., of a daughter.
 27. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. M. Bowie, Scotch Church, of a daughter.
 28. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Vanderzee, 27th N.I., of a son.
 Sept. 2. At Masulipatam, the lady of Assist. Surg. G. Thomson, of a son.
 — At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. Hyslop, artillery, of a son.
 10. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. R. Hurlock, 20th N.I., of a son.
 11. At Madras, the lady of Major W. J. Bradford, of a daughter.
 — At Madras, the lady of the Rev. H. Cotterill, of a son.
 13. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. F. Eads, 39th N.I., of a daughter.
 14. At St. Thome, the lady of Lieut. F. B. Lys, 45th N.I., of a son.
 15. At Palamcottah, the lady of Capt. Fabor, engineers, of a son.
 18. At Hingolee, the lady of Capt. George Onslow, of the artillery, of a daughter.
 20. The lady of A. D. Campbell, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.
 — At Madras, the lady of Capt. P. J. Begbie, artillery, of a daughter.
 22. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Bond, artillery, of a daughter.
 24. At Cuddapah, the lady of Capt. Wm. Craigie, 28th N.I., of a daughter.
 27. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. James Benwell, 46th N.I., of a daughter.
 Oct. 4. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Brev. Capt. J. Stoddart, H.M. 54th regt., of a son.
 10. At Madras, the lady of W. B. Thompson, Esq., assist. surgeon artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- June 2. At Madras, Capt. H. S. Burgess, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat., to Augusta Frederica Adema, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Fleming.
 July 17. At Madras, John George Turnbull, Esq., accountant general, to Caroline Charlotte, second daughter of His Exc. Sir Pezegrine Maitland, commander-in-chief of the forces at this presidency.
 Sept. 5. At Vellore, M. B. Pollock, Esq., 1st regt. N.I., to Helen, second daughter; and at the same time and place, G. V. Cunningham, Esq., 16th regt. N.I., to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John Smyth, 7th regt. N.I.

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6. At Secunderabad, John Gill, Esq., assist. surg. 37th N.I., to Jane Margaret, relict of the late Capt. E. S. Dickson, of the Madras army.
 16. At Secunderabad, Capt. D. Buchanan, 22d N.I., to Mary Jane Eliza, eldest daughter of Maj. Thos. Wm. Nicholson, H.M. 5th Foot.
 20. At Madras, Capt. John Mahon, H.M. 63d regt., to Emily Jane, youngest daughter of the late Capt. R. Daly, H.M. 53d regt.
Laterals. At Madras, Capt. A. C. Wight, 8th N.I., to Helen Julia, youngest daughter of L. G. Ford, Esq., superintending surgeon presidency division.

DEATHS.

- July 2. At Bellary, Margaret Mary Middleton, wife of Paymaster F. Dickson, of H.M. 41st regt.
 7. At Royapetta, in his 61st year, Wesley Abraham, a convert from heathenism, formerly called Arumuga Tambiran.
 8. At Hyderabad, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. John Forbes, aged 27.
 12. At Kotagerry, Eliza Camilla, wife of G. D. Drury, Esq., principal collector of Coimbatore, in her 23d year.
 20. At Madras, of cholera, Mrs. Maria Philbert, of Tanjore, aged 32.
 30. At Pondicherry, Mrs. Benjamin, relict of Mr. C. Benjamin, aged 36.
 Aug. 15. At Vepery, of cholera, Miss Elizabeth Brussel, adopted daughter of the late Rev. J. P. Rottler, aged 21.
 20. At Ootacamund, C. E. Oakes, Esq., of the civil service, fourth son of the late Thos. Oakes, Esq., of Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square, London, aged 34.
 24. At Secunderabad, of dysentery, Lieut. A. Daubney, of H.M. 55th regt., third son of Col. Daubney, of Bath.
 25. Mrs. John Spencer, aged 47.
 26. At Madras, Mr. Chas. McKennie.
 28. Mr. Charles Fen, aged 40.
 Sept. 1. At Madras, Sarah, wife of Mr. J. Gregory, jeweller and silversmith.
 3. Mrs. Lucy Edwards, aged 65.
 7. At Gopalpore, near Ganjam, Thomas Scott, Esq., master attendant at that station.
 — At Masulipatam, Mrs. Crozier, lady of F. H. Crozier, Esq., civil service.
 11. At Salein, Assist. Surg. J. Glen.
 16. At Madras, Ens. C. H. G. Roberts, 40th N.I.
 18. At Vepery, of cholera, Mr. Thomas A. J. Green, aged 17.
 20. At Vepery, Mrs. Chamier, relict of the late Mr. John Chanier.
 23. At Madras, of cholera, Catherine, wife of the Rev. M. Windlow, American mission, aged 39.
 28. At Madras, the Rev. F. J. Darrah, chaplain of Black Town.
 29. At Kamptee, Capt. Charles Nutting, left wing Madras European Regt.
 Oct. 4. At Tallewarssell, of cholera, Eliza, wife of Capt. James Wyllie, 45th N.I., aged 25.
 8. In Madras harbour, from the bite of a sea-snake, Mr. Hayman, of H.M. brig *Algerine*.
 10. At Madras, E. S. Moorat, Esq., aged 44.
Laterals. William Brown, Esq., late Persian translator to the Madras government.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

FULL TENTAGE TO ARTILLERY OFFICERS AT ALL STATIONS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 24, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 22d March 1837:

Para. 5. "We authorize you to grant to the artillery officers of the Bombay presidency, the same indulgence as to tentage, as was conceded to the artillery officers of your establishment, by our letter (G)

in the military department, dated 16th June 1836."

The grant of full tentage to the artillery officers at the presidency, is to have effect from the 10th of last month.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 14, 1837.—In publishing, for the information of the army, the following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 14th June last, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the receipt of subscriptions and donations to the Military Retiring Fund, which it was proposed to establish, be discontinued: and to announce that the amount that has already been received under the arrangement sanctioned by G.O., dated the 21st December 1836, will be refunded, under instructions which the acting military accountant will issue to the several paymasters:

[Separate letter from —, dated 13th Jan. 1837. —Forwards memorial from a committee appointed to deliberate on the establishment of a Military Retiring Fund.]

1st. "It is always a source of gratification to us to promote the advantage and comfort of our military servants, and we have recently afforded substantial evidence of our feelings upon the subject.

2d. "When we framed the Retiring Regulations transmitted in our military letter to India, 23d December 1835, we adverted to the difficulties which stood in the way of the establishment of a General Retiring Fund, and distinctly stated that we regarded the realization of such an object hopeless. To meet the want thus created, and to provide in another way, for that which was desired alike by the army and by us, we passed the regulations to which we have referred. Our views in taking this step were explained in para. 5 of the letter above quoted, a copy of which we transmit for the information of the memorialists.

3d. "Retaining the opinions which we expressed at the period referred to, we are precluded from extending our sanction to the plan which has been transmitted."

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. C. F. JACKSON. — LIEUT. W. LOCH.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1837.—At a general court-martial assembled at Poona, on the 27th July 1837, and of which Lieut. Col. J. Scott, of H.M. 4th L.L. Drags. is president, Lieut. Charles Forbes Jackson, adjutant 2d regt. L.C., was tried on the following charge:

Charge.—For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and the situation held by him in the regiment, in the following instances, *viz.*

1st Instance. In having, at a private

party at the quarters of an officer of the same regiment at Sholapoor, on the afternoon of the 24th May 1837, engaged in a scuffle with Lieut. W. Loch, of the same regiment; and in having then and there made several cuts at that officer with a drawn sword, which he (Lieut. Loch) was not prepared to guard against, and in which scuffle Lieut. Loch received a cut and a contusion.

2d Instance. In having, after the aforesaid scuffle, used highly opprobrious and offensive language to Lieut. Loch.

Finding and Sentence.—The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. C. F. Jackson, adj. 2d L.C., is

Guilty of the 1st instance of the charge, with the exception of the "cut" therein mentioned.

Guilty of the 2d instance of the charge.

Guilty of all and every other part of the charge, excepting that the court are of opinion that he is not guilty of "highly disgraceful conduct" as regards the first instance of the charge.

The court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, do therefore adjudge him, the said Lieut. C. F. Jackson, to be dismissed the Hon. Company's service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. Gen.
Commander-in-chief.

In continuation of the proceedings of the same court-martial, re-assembled at Poona on the 5th Aug. 1837, Lieut. William Loch, of the 2d regt. L.C., was tried on the following charge:

Charge.—For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances, *viz.*

1st Instance. In having, at a private party at the quarters of an officer of the same regiment at Sholapoor, on the afternoon of the 24th May 1837, engaged in a scuffle with Lieut. and Adj. C. F. Jackson of the same regiment, by striking him with the bamboo stick of a pellet bow.

2d Instance. In having, after the aforesaid scuffle, used highly opprobrious and insulting language to Lieut. Jackson.

Finding and Sentence.—The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. Wm. Loch, 2d L.C., is

Not guilty of the first instance of the charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the charge, but not guilty of highly disgraceful conduct as regards this instance.

The court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, do therefore adjudge him, the said Lieut. Wm. Loch, to be publicly and severely reprimanded, at

such time and place as His Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. Gen.
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the court.—In conclusion, the court conceive that they shall best discharge the duty they owe to the service, and the army to which they belong, by noticing in terms of regret, that the use of uncourteous language and practical jokes appears to have become too common amongst the members of the corps in which those charges have originated.

The court has carefully abstained from entering upon any matter to this effect unconnected with the charges before them; but it is in evidence upon their proceedings, that such a practice does exist, which, to the minds of the members composing it, appears productive of the worst consequences to the tone of society in the regiment, as well as subversive of military discipline.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.

As the two cases now published are intimately connected with each other, the promulgation of the finding and sentence on the first trial was deferred until the conclusion of the second, to admit of a careful consideration of both.

The Commander-in-chief has approved and confirmed the finding and sentence of the court in the two cases.

In the remark of the court, at the conclusion of the second trial, His Excellency fully concurs, and he is sorry to be obliged to observe, that the perusal of these proceedings has occasioned him much pain. The degree of familiarity in which the officers of the 2d Cavalry have permitted themselves to indulge when associated together, is most unmilitary, and the habits they appear to have contracted of using language not recognized or tolerated in society, the Commander-in-chief much condemns. The attention of Major Wilson, the officer in command of the regiment, is therefore drawn to the point, with a view to its correction.

The conduct of Lieut. Jackson, as brought to light in these proceedings, exhibits a want of temper and of judgment, very unbecoming a person in his situation and rank in life, and who has had the advantage of twelve years' experience in the Hon. Company's army. His violence and want of decorum on the occasion, are wholly inexcusable. The testimonials, however, adduced by Lieut. Jackson, of former good character as an officer, and the strong recommendation of the court, weigh much with the Commander-in-chief, and justify, in his opinion, the exercise of a clemency, to which otherwise the stern duties of his station are decidedly opposed.

His Excellency is pleased to pardon Lieut. Jackson, and to restore him to the functions of his commission as lieutenant in the 2d Cavalry, in the hope that his future bearing towards those with whom he may be associated in public and private life, will show that this leniency has not been misapplied. In coming to this decision, however, the Commander-in-chief feels it his duty to add, that he considers it will not be for the advantage of the service to continue Lieut. Jackson any longer in the situation of adjutant, and he desires the officer commanding the 2d Cavalry to recommend another officer for the appointment, to the head-quarters of the army.

In advertent to the finding and sentence on the charge preferred against Lieut. Loch, the Commander-in-chief entirely approves of the distinction the court has drawn in their verdict and judgment, between two cases resembling each other in their origin, but which in the investigation appear in such opposite lights; and His Excellency feels assured, from the high character this young gentleman has borne during the two years of his service, and his extreme youth (being only eighteen years of age), together with Lieut. Loch's own innate feelings of propriety, that the simple publication of the censure passed upon him, will prove a sufficient caution, and have the desired effect on his future conduct.

The observations here made, are solely applicable to the 2d Cavalry, in regard to the tone by which the society of its officers, as shown on the face of these proceedings, appears to be carried on. The Commander-in-chief is very happy in the opportunity thus afforded to him, of recording his entire satisfaction with the high feeling of honour and gentlemanly demeanour which he has found to prevail among the officers of the Bombay army, and which the occasion of his visiting the troops at the different stations, and meeting the officers at their own regimental messes, enables him to attest with confidence, and to mark with this expression of his approval.

Lieuts. Jackson and Loch are to be released from arrest, and will return to their duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department—Revenue.

Sept. 13. Mr. W. H. Harrison to be assistant to principal collector of Dharwar.

29. Sir H. K. Arbuthnot, Bart., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nassick.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid to be assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur, and employed under orders of sub-collector of Nassick, on duty of revising assessment.

Judicial Department.

Sept. 18. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell to be acting assistant judge and session judge for detached station of Broach.

Attained Rank :—Messrs. Archibald Spens and H. P. Malet, as junior merchants, from 3d July 1837; Messrs. J. H. Pelly, jun., J. N. Rose, J. W. Woodcock, A. K. Corfield, H. Hebbert, and A. W. Jones, as factors, from 12th June 1837.

Returned to duty :—Aug. 15. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, from Europe.

Obtained leave of Absence, —Aug. 22. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, to Poona. —Sept. 18. Mr. Gregor Grant, to Cape of Good Hope, for twelve months, for health. —Mr. T. H. Barber, to sea coast, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 3, 1837.—The services of Brev. Capt. C. A. Stewart, 16th N.I., and Lieut. C. W. Maude, 18th do., placed at disposal of Government of India.

Aug. 17.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. R. H. Wardell, 5th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., from date of departure of Lieut. Cruickshank for Presidency, on leave.—Lieut. H. L. Salmon, 3d L.C., to act as adj. to that regt., from 30th May last.

Aug. 24.—Assist. Surg. W. H. Bradley to be attached to 2d bat. artillery until further orders.

2d-Lieut. C. C. Dent to act as interp. to 2d bat. artillery from date of departure of Lieut. Nixon, on leave, to sea and Egypt.

Aug. 31.—Assist. Surg. Durham relieved from duty in Indian Navy, and placed under orders of Commander-in-chief.

Sept. 4.—In consequence of death of Capt. K. Payne, assistant and acting deputy com. gen., the following arrangements made in Commissariat Department.—Capt. D. Davidson, senior assist. com. gen., to proceed to presidency, and assume charge of deputy commissary general's duties.—Lieut. E. Whichelo, senior deputy assistant, to proceed to Ahmedabad to assume charge of commissariat duties in Northern division.—Brev. Capt. D. M. Scobie, deputy assist. com. gen. at Belgaum, to proceed to Poona and assume charge of commissariat duties in Poona division.—Lieut. Pope, sub-assist. com. gen., in charge at presidency, to proceed to Deesa in suc. to Lieut. Whichelo.—Lieut. Hartley to assume charge of commissariat duties at Poona, on departure of Capt. Davidson, pending arrival of Brev. Capt. Scobie, when he will proceed to Belgaum, and assume charge of commissariat duties of Southern division of army, during absence of Brev. Capt. Scobie.—Lieut. C. Threshie, 10th N.I., to be sub-assist. com. gen., from 17th July last.—Brev. Capt. H. Stockley, 7th N.I., to be acting sub-assist. com. gen., but to continue in his present appointment until season admits of his proceeding to Rajcote, acting on departure of Brev. Capt. Scobie from Belgaum, as commissariat officer at that station, until relieved by Lieut. Hartley.—The officer commanding at Deesa to nominate an officer to act on departure of Lieut. Whichelo until arrival of Lieut. Pope.—Lieut. J. Ramsay, 9th N.I., to be sub-assist. com. gen., in charge of bazars at Deesa, v. Threshie.

Sept. 14.—Assist. Surgs. Hughes and Williams, having completed their period of service in Indian Navy, placed at disposal of Com. in-chief.

Assist. Surgs. Ranclaud and Sproule placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 1837.—Brev. Cols. Frederick and Burford removed, former from 16th to 9th N.I., and latter from 8th to 15th do.

Lieut. Cols. Robertson and Hicks (latest prom.) posted, former to 8th, and latter to 16th N.I.

Permitted to retire from H.C. Service.—Sept. 8. Capt. W. Morley, regt. of artillery, on pension of his rank.

Returned to duty, from Europe, —Aug. 31. Lieut. W. O. Duncan, 24th N.I.—Sept. 3. Capt. Charles Johnson, 3d N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Australia.—Sept. 4. Capt. D. C. F. Scott, 3d L.C., for three years, on private affairs.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs granted to Assist. Surg. W. Hardy under date 20th Nov. 1836, is commuted to a furlough to Egypt on the same account.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Aug. 7.—Acting Commander S. B. Haines to be draftsman to Indian Navy.

Returned to duty :—Aug. 17. Lieut. J. P. Webb, Indian Navy.

Furlough —Sept. 20. Capt. R. Cogan, to Europe, agreeably to regulations.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 29. *Princess Charlotte*, King, from Liverpool.—**OCT. 3.** *Walmer Castle*, Bourthier, from London.—**4.** *Alforton*, Evans, from Liverpool.—**5.** *John Knos*, Thompson, from Liverpool.—**7.** *Aria*, Stead, from London.—**8.** *Sandwich*, Wythcombe, from London.—**9.** *La Marie*, Saliz, from Bordeaux.—**11.** *Orient*, Taylor, from Liverpool.—**13.** *Emily*, Childs, from Bushire.—**20.** *Orleant*, Cameron, from Rio de Janeiro.

Departures.

SEPT. 26. *Palmyra*, Loader, for Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, and London.—**27.** *Rapud*, for Liverpool.—**OCT. 4.** *John Stamp*, for Liverpool.—**8.** *David Clark*, Hutchinson, for China.—**12.** H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, Porter, to sea.—**14.** *Kirkman Finlay*, for China; *Regia*, Lovett, for Penang.—**18.** H.C. ship *Amherst*, Rogers, for Persian Gulf.—**19.** H.C. ships *Palinurus*, Carless, for Red Sea; and *Shannon*, for Gulf of Manaar.—**25.** H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Red Sea.

Freight to London (Oct. 25).—£2. 5s. to £2. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 8. At Tannah, the lady of James Boyd, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Dapoorree, the lady of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, of a son.

19. Mrs. Capt. Scott, of a daughter.

27. At Poonah, the lady of Maj. Gen. Sleigh, commanding the Poonah division, of a daughter.

Sept. 3. At Rutnagheree, the lady of Assist. Surg. Waller, of a daughter.

4. At Byculia, the lady of the Rev. S. T. Pemberton, chaplain, of a daughter.

4. Mrs. W. Lugin, of a daughter.

6. At Malligaum, the lady of Wm. Gray, Esq., surgeon, 21st N.I., of a daughter.

7. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Griffith, commandant of artillery, of a daughter.

22. At Tardeo, the lady of W. Simson, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 12. At Poonah, Capt. D. Cunningham, 2d L.C., to Catherine, fourth daughter of the late Col. Rose, of Kilravock, Nairnshire, N.B.

22. At Rajcote, Lieut. J. C. Anderson, 24th regt., to Margaret, fourth daughter of Charles Poole, Esq.

Sept. 18. At Tannah, Wm. Sullivan, Esq., of the H.C. medical service, to Eliza Anne, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Green, late of H.M. 20th Regt.

DEATHS.

June 30. At Rajcote, Lieut. C. T. Whitehead, 12th N.I., aged 29.

June 31. At Bombay, Jamsetjee Porter, aged 95. This venerable Parsee had made forty-two voyages to China as a commission agent.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Sept. *Hero of Malown*, from Bombay.—5. *Prince George*, from Mauritius.—6. *Madras*, from Bombay; *Iris*, from London.

Departure.—Sept. 3. *Barrossa*, transport, for Cork (with 78th regt.)

DEATHS.

June 29. At Manedy, Jaffna, in her 28th year, Lucy Bailey, wife of E. S. Minor, Esq., superintendent of the American Mission Press.

Aug. 9. At Trincomallee, Mrs. Antill, relict of the late Major John Antill, C.R.R.

Singapore.

CONSUL FOR AMERICA.

Joseph Balestier, Esq. (having received the recognition of his appointment by the hon. the Court of Directors), has entered upon the duties of his office as consul of the United States for the Island of Singapore; date 14th June 1837.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to July 29. *Columbia*, and *Sir John Buresford*, from Liverpool and Batavia; *Arab*, from Sourabaya.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—July 9. *Rosalind*, from London (for China).—Previous to Aug. 17. *Mulcolm*, from Liverpool; *Admiral Tromp*, and *Potluz*, from Amsterdam.—13. *Trescott*, from Manilla.—18. *Herald*, from Greenock.—22. *Paragon*, from Mauritius.—26. *Corro Nelly*, from N.S. Wales.—Sept. 10. *Erasmus*, from London.—13. *Dumfries*, from Liverpool.—14. *Sylph*, from Rotterdam.

Arrivals in Straits of Sunda.—Aug. 17. *Martha*, from Liverpool (for China).—21. *Squeuny*, from Liverpool.—Sept. 3. *St. Paul*, from Liverpool.—4. *Sarah Birket*, from Liverpool.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to July 15. *Bombay Castle*, *Isabella*, *Scalby Castle*, *Fort William*, *Catalonia*, *Charles Forbes*, and *Syed Khan*, all from Bombay; *Reform*, from Singapore; *William Hutt*, from Sourabaya; *Champlain*, and *Duncan*, both from Batavia; *Horatio*, from Manilla.

Departure.—Previous to July 15. *Sarah Barry*, for Australia.

DEATHS.

June 25. At Macao, Capt. Crockett.

July 2. At Whampoa, Capt. W. Hornblow, of the ship *Thames*, aged 54. He was on his twenty-fourth voyage to India.

Lately, Capt. Swan, of the ship *Agnes*.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HOBSON'S BAY.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, April 10, 1837.—The Governor directs it to be notified, that the bay at the northern extremity of the waters, called in the chart of Flinders, *Port Philip*, has been by command of His Excellency named "Hobson's Bay;" and that he has ordered the

sites of two towns to be laid out, the one on the western shore of Hobson's Bay being called "William's Town;" and the other, on the right bank of the Yarra River, which discharges into that bay, being named "Melbourne."

APPOINTMENTS.

March 12. Charles Windoyer, Esq., to be one of commissioners for investigating and reporting on claims to grants of land within the colony, in room of Wm. Carr, Esq., resigned.

May 1. Mr. Henry Bateman to be a commissioner of Crown lands in the colony, in addition to commissioners before appointed.

2. Sir John Jamison, of Regentville, to be a member of the Legislative Council, in room of A. Bell, Esq., dec.

7. Wm. Carter, Esq., barrister-at-law, to be president of Board of Commissioners for investigation and reporting on grants of land within the colony, in room of Sydney Stephen, Esq., resigned.

Robert Huddle, Esq., to be a commissioner of Crown lands in the colony, in addition to commissioners before appointed.

31. C. W. Finch, Esq., of Sydney, J.P., to be police magistrate at Patrick's Plains, in room of Capt. Forbes resigned.

July 13. Felton Mathew, Esq., to be surveyor of town of Sydney.

24. Capt. W. H. Christie, 80th regt., to be assistant engineer, and superintendent of Liverpool stockades.

Lieut. R. Y. Macdonnell, 28th regt., to be assistant engineer, and superintendent of ironed-gang at Green-hills.

BIRTHS.

March 31. At Sydney, Mrs. T. Strode, of a son.

April 1. At Prospect, Mrs. Bottington, of a son.

9. At Illawarra Stockade, the lady of Lieut. Sheaffe, 5th regt., of a son.

12. Mrs. Alex. Lindo, of a son.

13. Mrs. J. H. Potts, of a daughter.

15. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. Fisher, of H.M. customs, of a son.

16. At Braidwood, St. Vincent's, the lady of T. B. Wilson, Esq., of a son.

20. At Edinglassie, Penrith, the lady of A. W. Wilson, Esq., of a son.

24. Mrs. Chas. Cowper, of a daughter.

27. At Bangalore, Mrs. W. B. Parker, of a daughter.

29. At the Globe, the lady of the Rev. William Jarrett, of a daughter.

30. At Sydney, the lady of George Galbraith, Esq., of a daughter.

May 4. At Concord, the lady of Montague Rothery, Esq., of a son.

8. At Sydney, the lady of Henry O'Brien, Esq., of a still-born son.

19. Mrs. Ainsworth, of a daughter.

22. The lady of James Blair, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. Percy Simpson, of a son.

25. At Woodlands, Bathurst, the lady of John Street, Esq., of a son.

28. At Milford Vale, Bathurst, the lady of Arthur Kemmis, Esq., of a son.

June 6. At Enmore, New Town, the lady of S. J. Brown, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Petwyne Valley, Invermein, the lady of C. D. Street, Esq., of a daughter.

29. At Wilton Park, Mrs. Robert Lowe, of a son.

July 9. At Maitland, the lady of Helenus Scott, Esq., of a daughter.

22. The wife of Mr. Henry Bull, of the *Colonist*, of a son.

Aug. 4. The lady of Capt. Westmacott, of a daughter.

Lately. At Neotsfield, Patrick's Plains, the lady of Henry Dangar, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 28. At Windsor, Lieut. Henry Gunton, of the 50th regt., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. A. Dumoulin, Esq., surgeon of the 50th regt.

30. At Sydney, Lieut. Stewart, of the 3d Buffs,

to Caroline, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Stewart, Mount Pleasant, Bathurst.

April 11. At Sydney, J. W. Underwood, Esq., to Julia Isabella, second daughter of Mr. John Harris, of George Street, Sydney.

20. At Sydney, William John Gibbs, Esq., son of Major Gibbs, collector of customs and M.C., to Harriet Eliza, daughter of Sir John Jamison, of Regent Villa.

25. At Sydney, Edwin Park, Esq., of Woodstock, Bathurst, to Arabella, eldest daughter of the late Col. Battley, 60th Rifle Corps.

29. At Sydney, R. V. Dulhunty, Esq., of Cullen Bullen, to Eliza Julia, eldest daughter of Major Gibbs, M.C., of Point Piper House.

May 3. At Sydney, William Thurlow, Esq., to Miss Anne Jane James.

9. At Sydney, Charles Boydell, Esq., of Cannyrallan, Paterson's River, to Eliza, only daughter of the late A. M. Ritchie, Esq., of Calcutta, and grand-daughter of John Blackland, Esq., M.C., of Newington.

13. At Sydney, J. C. White, Esq., of the Company's service, Port Stephens, to Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Hoddle, Esq., surveyor.

15. At Parramatta, F. J. Street, Esq., late of Portslade, Sussex, to Miss M'Curdie, niece of Joseph Chitty, Esq., barrister-at-law, London.

— At Sydney, J. R. Hardy, Esq., M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Clara, youngest daughter of the late Judge Stephens.

25. At Parramatta, George Oakes, Esq., of Crookwell, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Shelly, Esq., of Parramatta.

29. At Parramatta, Robert Campbell, Esq., Brisbane, Hunter's River, to Miss Susan Preece, of Parramatta.

June 1. At Sydney, William Crossdill, Esq., of the Australian Agricultural Company's service, to Harriette, eldest daughter of the late John Henderson, Esq., of Newcastle.

10. At Sydney, Capt. Norris, of the bark *Pariche*, to Augusta, second daughter of Capt. Siddons, of the Light House.

13. At Parramatta, William Forlong, Esq., of Kenilworth, V.D. Land, to Marion, third daughter of the late Andrew Templeton, Esq., banker, Glasgow.

14. At Sydney, C. W. Finch, Esq., to Elizabeth Emily, eldest daughter of H. C. Wilson, Esq., of Miller's Point.

17. At Sydney, A. M. Miller, Esq., to Miss Sarah Anne Bailey.

20. At Sydney, Francis Fisher, Esq., crown solicitor, to Miss Rogers, daughter of Richard Rogers, Esq., ordnance storekeeper.

22. At Sydney, Capt. Boyle, of the government schooner *Isabella*, to Miss Georgiana Rose Oliver, of Sydney.

— At Parramatta, Charles, third son of Robert Campbell, Esq., M.C., to Catherine Irena, eldest daughter of G. T. Palmer, Esq., J.P.

29. At Auburn Vale, district of Invermein, Peter Brodie, Esq., Glenalvon, Murrumbidgee, to Matilda, youngest sister of Peter Haydon, Esq., of Auburn Vale and Sydney.

July 13. At Sydney, the Rev. John Cross, chaplain at Port Macquarie, to Miss Smith, of Sydney.

19. At Liverpool, N. S. Powell, Esq., of Hunter's River, to Charlotte, fifth daughter of the late Richard Brooks, Esq., of Denham Court, near Liverpool.

20. At Richmond, Mr. Wm. Cox, jun., of Hunter's River, eldest son of W. Cox, Esq., of Hobartville, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Charles Isleton, Esq., of Camberwell, county of Surrey.

24. At Sydney, Ambrose Hallen, Esq., to Sarah, daughter of W. Lawson, Esq., of Prospect.

Aug. 3. At Sydney, T. G. Gore, Esq., to Mary, youngest daughter of his Honour Mr. Justice Kinchela.

14. At Sydney, J. W. Thurlow, Esq., solicitor, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Rance, of the 55th regt.

Laterly, Capt. Northwood to Miss Phoebe Duke, niece of Capt. Duke, of Macquarie Place, Sydney.

DEATHS.

March 31. At Sydney, in the 65th year of his age, James Chisholm, Esq., after a residence of forty-seven years in the colony.

April 2. At Sydney, John Paul, Esq., merchant.

13. At Sydney, John Darcus Territt, Esq., late

of the 4th or Queen's Own regt., eldest son of Robert Territt, Esq., of Clare, county of Suffolk.

14. Mr. George Clewitt, statutory.

23. At the Park, Windsor, aged 64, Archibald Bell, Esq., of Belmont. He was a member of the Legislative Council.

25. At Sydney, Mr. R. H. Hall, clerk in the Court of Requests' Office, aged 37.

28. At Kiama, Illawarra, Mr. John Gowen, aged 74. He came in the first fleet to this colony, and filled the situation of government storekeeper for twenty-two years.

May 8. At Bangalore, John Alex. Edwards, Esq., late captain in H.M. 17th regt., aged 33.

13. At Parramatta, Mr. R. Farington, aged 66.

27. At Sydney, Thomas F. Hawkins, Esq., of Blackdown, Bathurst, aged 36.

29. At Sydney, Edward Joseph Keith, Esq., many years advocate in the Supreme Court.

July 12. At Sydney, Mr. John Reiley, aged 42.

30. Margaret Eliza, eldest daughter of William Kerr, Esq., of Woolloomooloo.

Laterly, At Sydney, Mr. Thomas Burrus, formerly of the firm of Burrus and Samuel.

— At Sydenham, Hunter's River, John James, aged 13, eldest son of John Gaggin, Esq.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

April 29. William Moriarty, Esq., to be coroner for island of Van Diemen's Land and its dependencies.

Lieut. Munday, 21st Fusiliers, to command mounted police, v. Lieut. Owen, 17th regt. proceeding to join his regt. in India.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 4. At Launceston, the lady of W. Fletcher, Esq., of a daughter.

April 7. At Cambleton, the lady of Capt. Forth, of a daughter.

9. The lady of Duncan Campbell, Esq., of Glenadural, of a daughter.

11. At Brighton, the lady of E. S. Hall, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.

12. At Richmond, the lady of Frederick G. Brock, Esq., of a daughter.

20. At Hobart Town, the lady of Thos. Hewitt, Esq., of a son.

June 16. Mrs. Cartwright, of a son.

18. Mrs. Elliston, of a son.

July 10. The wife of Mr. Nicholls, farmer, Glenorchy, of twin daughters. It was only on the 18th of June 1836, that she had previously given birth to twin living daughters—an increase of four children in rather less than thirteen months.

11. At Rhodes, near Perth, Mrs. Thos. Walker, of a daughter.

13. At New Norfolk, Mrs. W. S. Sharland, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 21. At Kelson, Henry Matson, Esq., of the customs and marine department, George Town, to Alice, third daughter of Wm. Manifold, Esq.

April 8. At Hobart Town, G. F. Evans, Esq., to Rebecca Letitia, fourth daughter of the late John Falkiner, Esq., of Mount Prospect, county of Tipperary, Ireland.

14. J. H. Kenworthy, Esq., to Mary, daughter of Capt. Barclay, Cambuk, near Launceston.

19. At New Norfolk, the Rev. T. Dove, A.M., to Miss D. H. Frazer.

25. At Launceston, Mr. Wm. Learmonth, Piper's River, to Mary, fifth daughter of the late Robert Ralston, Esq., Logan Falls.

May 20. At Esk Cottage, Wood Hall, Perth, Mr. Wm. Clark, accountant of the Bank of Australia, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Anderson, A.M., Edinburgh.

July 25. At Hobart Town, Mr. T. Cartwright, third son of the Rev. R. Cartwright, chaplain of St. James's, Sydney, N. S. Wales, to Miss Susanna Brown, grand-daughter of the late J. M. S. Goodlad, Esq., of Knightsbridge House, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

March 5. Suddenly, at Logan Falls, Robert Ralston, Esq., in his 84th year.

Cape of Good Hope.

91. At Campbell Town, Charles Atkinson, Esq., in his 32d year.

April 1. Mr. John Edward Wilson. He was murdered near Perth by two men of the names of Mc Kay and Lamb, the former of whom has since been executed, and his body hung in chains.

2. At Hobart Town, Mary Anne, wife of John Dobson, Esq.; and on the 15th, Mary Anne Jane, infant daughter of the same.

May 6. Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Mr. F. Paterson, of the New Wharf, Hobart Town, aged 23.

21. Lieut. Burnett, general surveyor. He was drowned by the upsetting of a boat at a place known as "South Port River," near the entrance of D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

June 10. At Hobart Town, Charles Birch, Esq., a gentleman who only arrived in the colony a few weeks previous. He had spent much of his life in Bengal, where he was an indigo planter.

July 1. Drowned, by the upsetting of a boat on passing from Spring Bay to Waterloo Point, Hobart Town, Lieut. W. T. Young, of the 21st Fusiliers, second son of the late Lieut. Col. Sir A. W. Young, Lieut. governor of Prince Edward's Island.

21. Dr. James Scott, surgeon R.N., and nearly twenty years principal surgeon of this colony.

Laterly. Mr. Gellibrand and Mr. Hesse. They were assassinated by a tribe of aborigines near Port Phillip. Both these gentlemen were barristers, practising before the Court in Van Diemen's Land.

— The Hon. S. B. Ferries, ex-lieutenant-colonel, treasurer and paymaster-general of the colony, and a member of the Legislative Council.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

BIRTH.

Laterly. At Swan River, the lady of Capt. Sir James Stirling, of a son.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.

BIRTH.

Dec. 29, 1836. At Glenelg, St. Vincent's Gulf, Mrs. Robert Gouger, of a son.

DEATHS.

March 14, 1837. At Glenelg, Harriet, wife of Robert Gouger, Esq., secretary to the colony; and on the 16th of the same month, Henry Hindmarsh, their infant son.

May 6. W. H. Ward, Esq., solicitor, late of Charles Street, Covent Garden, London, aged 34.

Laterly. Mr. Thomas Liston, late of the survey department, aged 36.

South Sea Islands.

NOTIFICATION.

George Pritchard, Esq., a resident at Tahiti, has been appointed British consul for the Society and Friendly Islands.

The jurisdiction of the consul resident at the Sandwich Islands will in future be limited to those islands.

MARRIAGE.

March 14. At the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, Mr. W. J. Lewington to Miss Ann Mitchell.

DEATH.

March 26. At the Sandwich Islands, Mr. Meredith Gairdner, aged 27, in the service of the hon. Hudson's Bay Company, author of a distinguished essay on Thermal and Mineral Springs, and a number of other smaller and scientific articles.

Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 1. The lady of Col. Staveley, c.b., deputy qu. mast. gen., of a son.

Laterly. At Port Lewis, the lady of Capt. Blunt, 20th regt., of a daughter.

APPOINTMENT.

July 20. Lieut. James Bance, R.N., to be marshal of Vice-Admiralty Court of settlement of Cape of Good Hope, in room of Mr. Dennis O'Bryan dec. (appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Oct. 3. *Gilmore*, from London.—5. *Dorothy*, from Liverpool.—6. *Joshua Carroll*, from London and Ascension.—9. *St. George*, from Bristol.—12. *Mary*, from Rio de Janeiro.—16. *True Briton*, *Lady Emma*, and *Sesostrius*, all from London; *Henry Wellesley*.—19. *Cornwall*, and *Carnatic*, both from London; *Harrier*, from Newcastle.—21. *Thomas Grenville*, from London; *Wellington*, from London and Madeira.—22. *London*, from Bordeaux.

Arrived at Port Elizabeth.—Oct. 6. *Charlotte*, from London.

Departures from Table Bay.—Aug. 30. *Pero*, for Mauritius; *Harley*, for South Australia.—31. H.M.S. *Larne*, for Ceylon, &c.—Sept. 11. *Richard Morton*, for Mauritius.—15. *William Nicol*, for Sydney.—22. *Orion*, for Madras; *Mahabar*, for Mauritius.—19. *Gacelle*, for V. D. Land.—23. *Senator*, for Mauritius.—Oct. 1. *Bonne*, for Bombay; *Margaret Wilkie*, for Mauritius.—5. *Windoor*, for Calcutta.—9. *Gilmore*, for Bombay.—12. *St. George*, for Calcutta.—13. *Lyonesse*, for N.S. Wales; *Transit*, and *Tickler*, both for Mauritius.—13. *Diamond*, to a market.—19. *Accepina*, for Mauritius.—20. *Lady Emma*, for South Australia.—21. *True Briton*, for Madras; *Dorothy Galea*, for Mauritius.—22. *Courier*, for Calcutta; *Indemnity*, for Mauritius.—23. *London*, for Mauritius.—25. *Conrad*, and *Thomas Grenville*, both for Calcutta.—26. *Carnatic*, for Calcutta.—27. *Rapid*, for Mauritius; *Henry Wellesley*, for Sydney.—30. *Sesostrius*, for Madras and Calcutta; *Wellington*, for Madras.

BIRTHS.

June 29. At Westbrook, Rondsloesch, the lady of J. Grant, Esq., Bengal medical establishment, of a son.

July 19. Mrs. Drinkwater, of a son.

23. At Graham's Town, Mrs. C. Maynard, of a son.

Aug. 5. At Wynberg, the lady of Lieut. Col. Mc Kenzie, Bengal army, of a son.

7. At Somerset, the wife of James O'Reilly, Esq., of a daughter (since dead).

27. At Oatlands, Mrs. Somerset, of a daughter.

30. At Sea Point House, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies, of a son.

Sept. 2. At Cape Town, Mrs. Alex. Saunders, from the Mauritius, of a son.

9. Mrs. Rice Jones, of a son.

11. Mrs. Townley, of a daughter.

23. At Port Beaufort, the lady of Robert Bovey, Esq., of a son.

Oct. 4. At Graham's Town, the lady of Capt. Herbert, 75th regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 18. At Cape Town, the Rev. Jean Thomas Arbousset, to Katherine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Evan Rogers.

Sept. 9. At Belmont, John Murray, Esq., M.D., deputy inspector-general of hospitals, to Anna Louisa, daughter of the Hon. John Bardwell Edden, Esq.

25. At Cape Town, C. D. Mylne, Esq., to Miss Catherine Wilhelmina Lisching.

27. At Cape Town, William Hawkins, Esq., to Antoinette Johanna Catharina, eldest daughter of Antonio Chiappini, Esq.

— At Cape Town, Collis C. J. Delmage, M.D., 27th regt., to Susanna Maria, second daughter of Antonio Chiappini, Esq.

Oct. 25. At Cape Town, J. E. Alexander, Esq., K.L.S., captain in H.M. 42d Highlanders, and Lieut. Col. in the service of the Queen of Portugal, to Marie Eveline, daughter of Major C. C. Mitchell, K.H., surveyor-general of the colony.

— At Cape Town, S. D. Birch, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Isabella Jane, eldest daughter of John Murray, M.D., deputy inspector-general of hospitals.

DEATHS.

July 14. Capt. Edward Johnson, of the brig *Hamilton*, aged 35.
 17. Miss Susannah Heckrath, aged 18.
 31. At Graham's Town, Peter Campbell, Esq., surgeon, aged 60.
 Aug. 1. Mr. John Griffiths, aged 66.
 2. Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Capt. Wolfe, commandant of Robber Island.
 3. At the Cape, Sophia, wife of John Williams, Esq., Bombay civil service, and daughter of the late Dr. Roxburgh.

11. A. Abbeete, Esq., aged 39.
 28. Magdalena Elizabeth, wife of Dr. William Thompson, in her 43d year.
 Sept. 23. James Hamilton, Esq., aged 24.
 25. At Cape Town, Josephine Arendina, wife of George Marsh, Esq., government resident at Saldanha Bay.
 Oct. 7. At Uitenhage Town, Alex. Mathewson, Esq., h.p. of the late Royal African Corps, and late of H.M. 54th regt., aged 45.
 22. At Port Elizabeth, Thomas Pullen, Esq., aged 63.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

By steam and over-land conveyance, we have received papers from Calcutta to the 9th October inclusive.

Calcutta.

Steam-communication.—The committee of the new Bengal steam-fund, in order to ascertain the degree of support which might eventually be obtained throughout India, to a well-organized plan for a steam-communication from Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, to England, in the event of a communication direct to the three Presidencies not being established, have opened a subscription for shares. Assuming the required capital to be £350,000, they have proposed that this capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 each; that a charter be obtained exempting from liability beyond the share, and an act authorizing persons exempted from trading to engage in the scheme. The number of shares subscribed for on the 7th October was 1,534.

The *Courier*, of Sept. 13, says: "The number of steam letters despatched from the Calcutta Post-office on the present occasion is 1,828; viz. 148 country letters, 1,568 paid, and 112 official and free. The aggregate number is about forty per cent. more than any former steam-mail *via* Bombay has received from Calcutta; which seems to shew that the monthly arrangement is likely to command a greater mass of correspondence on each occasion than a quarterly one."

Judicial Improvement.—An Act (xxx. of 1837), promulgated 2d October, authorizes zillah or city judges, within the territories of the Presidency, to refer suits, whatever their amount, to a principal sudder ameen, and to refer any original suit preferred under cl. 1. sec. 30. Reg. 11. 1819, to the same: the appeal therefrom to be direct to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in the same manner as if from a zillah judge. It further enacts, that the Courts of

principal sudder ameens to zillah or city judges must be preferred within thirty days. All ministerial officers of the Courts of moonsiffs, sudder ameens, and principal sudder ameens, to be appointed by those courts respectively, subject to the control of the superior courts.

A notification, dated 2d October, modifies the allowances to the subordinate judicial functionaries under Reg. V. 1831, by directing that the personal allowances of one-fourth of the existing principal sudder ameens, and of one-fourth of the existing moonsiffs, be raised by the addition of one-half of their present amount, so that the monthly allowance of the former be Rs. 600, and of the latter Rs. 150: the individuals receiving these superior allowances to be selected according to merit and services.

Mofussil Journals.—The *Mecrut Observer* has merged into the *Delhi Gazette*; they and the *Agra Ukhbar* are now the only Mofussil journals.

Company's Factories.—The Company's silk factories at Comercolly were to be disposed of on the 18th October, the upset price being Rs. 84,500; whereas these factories (which are stated to be in a very efficient state, and capable of producing 2,000 maunds of silk per annum) cost originally upwards of five lakhs.

Dearth.—The prospect of famine still menaces many parts of India. In Cuttack, the distress is dreadful. Rajpootana is threatened with great scarcity, if not famine, in the forthcoming year. Emigrants from Bundelkund are flocking into Agra daily, in the most wretched condition.

Investigation of Complaints.—The agent to the Lieut.-Governor at Delhi has recently issued a circular to all the magistrates of the Delhi territory, directing them to hear and investigate all complaints made by inhabitants of the British territories of aggressions or injustice, perpetrated against them in foreign and inde-

magistrates to the business of their own districts.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 27.

Saugor Island Committ.—This association is extinct. Until 1833 there were hopes of getting an eventual dividend from the property on the termination of the existing leases in 1839, but the disastrous May gale of that year ruined all the settlements upon the island, and depopulated the estates; and though exertions have since been made, with some success, to re-people the villages it once exhibited in a high state of prosperity, and the lessees have since made some profit by the manufacture of salt, the sad experience they have had will indispose them to lay out any more money in clearing away jungle, or to offer terms for the renewal of their leases such as would yield the shareholders either income or dividend worth looking after. Moreover, all the uncleared lands will soon revert to Government by default, and the others will become chargeable with a Government rent of four annas per beegah, which, if demanded, will absorb the whole net income of the best estates, making allowance for loss of crops and repair of bunds, and other damages incident to inundations.—*Bengal Herald*, Sept. 17.

Sir C. Metcalfe.—The *Agra Ukhar*, of August 30, says, "The rumours so long abroad of the resignation of Sir C. Metcalfe, and his retirement from public employ, have, at length, been confirmed, and he will resign the service of the Company on the conclusion of this year."

A proposal has been set on foot for obtaining subscriptions to erect a monument to Sir Charles on his proposed retirement from India; the press is profuse in panegyric on the measures of his government, especially that by which the press of India was rendered independent.

The Cholera.—The cholera was producing numerous casualties amongst the European soldiery at Cawnpore. It was raging with violence at Rampore.

The Persian Language.—A draft of an Act is published, empowering the Governor-general in Council to dispense with any regulation of the Bengal code which enjoins the use of the Persian language in any judicial or revenue proceeding, and to prescribe the language and character to be used in such proceedings.

Kyook Phyoo.—The mortality at Kyook Phyoo (in Arracan) has been so dreadful, that the place is to be abandoned as a military station.

Native Deputy Collector.—**Abdool Razak**, a native deputy collector, who was discovered to have embezzled large sums of money collected by him on account of Government, has been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Moorsshedabad, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 25. No. 97.

The Boring Experiment.—The boring experiment in the fort has now been carried to a depth of 427½ feet, without having yet passed through the alluvial strata. The auger is still working in sand, and more fossil specimens are occasionally brought up.

Civil Order of Merit.—Government has had under consideration the expediency of instituting a civil order of merit, similar to the military order lately sanctioned for the army. Natives of respectability generally are to be eligible.

Oude.—The king, with the sanction and approbation of the Supreme Government of India, has re-nominated Nawab Hukeem Mehndee Ali Khan, Bahadar, Vizier and Naih of Oude. His majesty sent Capt. McNess, together with the state horses, elephants, and guards, to the banks of the Ganges, to escort his highness to Lucknow. The party arrived at Lucknow on the 24th September, and proceeded to the palace, where the king received the nawab with great joy, and conferred on him a *khilat* of twenty-one articles in number, consisting of elephants, horses, palankeens, swords, ornaments and other valuables. The nawab, after paying his respects to his majesty, proceeded to the house of the British resident, to pay his respects to Col. Low, who received him with every attention and kindness.

Seekur.—Major Forster and the Sherkawattee brigade have recently had a brush with the adherents of the majee at Seekur. These worthies, dissatisfied with the arrangements the British authorities had made with the Jeypore state, to check their depredations, got the majee to head them, and collecting in great numbers, garrisoned the fort, with four hundred matchlocks, relying upon her resources and strength, which had always before defied the Jeypore power. Major Forster received orders on the 2d September to proceed with a part of his brigade to Seekur. When he arrived there, he found the gates of the town shut, and every preparation made for a defence. He sought an interview of the majee, which, after two days' demur, was granted, but without the desired effect; at length, when Major Forster got up to take his leave, and warned the chiefs of the consequences that awaited them, the majee reluctantly agreed to the wholesome advice offered to her. Major Forster demanded, that the armed men should be all turned out of the fort, excepting the old, usual personal guards. After much ado, she complied with this requisition also; however, when this intimation was made known to the parties, they instantly became clamorous for immediate payment of their dues, and as it was impossible to be given then, (H)

and they would listen to no reason, Major Forster was compelled to draw up his company, and prepare to drive them out. At this moment, a four-pounder gun, with half a company, and some sowars, very opportunely arrived; this decided the business, and the fort was evacuated forthwith. Major Forster then took leave of the majee, placing a strong guard of his men at the principal gateways. In the middle of the night, however, it was reported to the major, that nearly the whole of the armed men, who had been ejected during the previous day, had found their way back into the fort, through some secret passage. Major Forster forthwith turned out the line, sending detachments to the different gates of the town, where guns were, to seize them, whilst himself, with two companies, and a gun and some sowars, proceeded direct to the mahal, in the fort, the gateway of which had been secured the day before. On his arrival, he found every thing indicating a determination for a fight, the doors barricaded, matchlocks at all the loop-holes, and the top of the palace covered with armed men, well protected by parapets, whilst the troops below, with him, could find but little shelter. Having summoned the people to surrender, and after two hours' parley, getting nothing but gross abuse and defiance, Major Forster directed a fire to be opened on the principal group, and in a moment its effects became obvious, though the matchlocks were discharged at the party below very sharply, yet it being quite dark, the injury done by the enemy was comparatively slight. The major then prepared to blow open the principal barricade and enter the palace. The majee's party seeing his proceedings, and having already suffered considerably in killed and wounded, called for quarter; and agreed to deliver up the two instigators, Hunwunt Ram and Daloo, and surrender the palace to Major Forster, which was forthwith done, and thus tranquillity was once more established.

Kumaon.—The *Friend of India* states that the affairs of this province (including a large section of Gurhwal) has long occupied the most serious attention of the government of Agra, and that investigation has shown that the *origo malorum* is "the will of the government agent being law, and the head of the government now appearing behind its agent, to show the natives that there existed any ulterior power to which they might appeal. The general management of the late commissioner, Mr. Traill, was so good as rarely to require the interference of his superiors. Mr. Traill had lived among the mountaineers till he had almost become a mountaineer himself, and before he left them, hardly one of their villages had been unvisited by him. He could,

therefore, in passing an order, rely on his own knowledge of a case, and without any open process of investigation pronounce his fiat on its merits. He wandered through his vast province at all seasons, visiting every part once in each year. Accordingly, the people of each part waited for his arrival before they prosecuted their civil suits. Judicial peregrinations have ceased to be regular, or matters of course, though occasional trips are now made. The itinerary ruler no longer comes and goes like the swallow or cuckoo, and Almora has, in fact, become the great bed of justice."

Affairs of the Punjab.—From the recent accounts from the seat of war in the country of the Afghans, it would appear that hostilities between the belligerent powers are likely to be protracted to an indefinite period. The battle of Jumrood, in its results, seems to have exasperated the parties in no ordinary degree. It is stated, that seven thousand of the combatants fell in the encounter at Jumrood. Runjeet Sing, although he claims the victory, lost a great number of his best sirdars; in open court he has taxed a number of his officers with cowardice and running away—he has issued instructions that his forces shall not advance, but remain for the present on the defensive—and he has engaged two brothers of Dost Mahomed Khan, by a bribe of three lakhs of rupees, to assist him; so in the contest neither money nor force will be omitted. From what we can understand, his forces have not advanced beyond the Khybur Pass: by the hills in which this is situated, his operations for the present are confined; nor does he, it is said, contemplate till after the rains an extension of them: but this statement may be doubted, since the influence of the rains do not extend beyond the Indus, therefore, practically, they will form no obstacle. Many of his detached parties appear to have been attacked, and to have suffered; the tribes around Peshawar, have risen in the defence of their country; some of the Seiks have even been assassinated within the city, and every thing shows the prevalence of confusion, disturbance, and demoralization. We know little that is authentic regarding the conduct and position of the Afghans—our information is wholly derived through the medium of the Punjab Akhhars. Dost Mahomed would appear to have a force of twelve thousand men concealed at or in the vicinity of Jellalabad, about four marches to the west of the field of battle. Disunion appears to be paralyzing the efforts and motions of the Afghans; treachery was strongly suspected among those who should have been firmly united in the common defence of their country; and Dost Mahomed Khan, from this cause, had

thought it advisable, in company with Hajeer Khan Kokar, to leave one of his advanced posts. The influence that the presence of the commander-in-chief, lately on a visit to the Court of Lahore, has given to the cause and pretensions of Runjeet Sing, is doubtless most prejudicial to the interests of his adversary.—*Hurkaru.*

Burmah.—The nature of our relations with the new king of Ava has latterly occasioned much discussion. Till within the last week, the balance of opinion appeared to be in favour of peace. When he had obtained possession of the throne of Burmah by violence, it was at first announced, that his partiality to foreigners was likely to strengthen our connection with that country. Then came certain indications of a hostile feeling, which were deemed prognostications of approaching war. But more than one of our Calcutta journals immediately came forward to calm apprehension by the assurance, that the idea of a rupture was, of all things, most improbable. But when we now find that the new king, intoxicated with his success, affects to treat the Governor-general in Council with barbarian contempt, (to hold him as cheap as the woongee of Rangoon, and to adopt something of the same sentiment, to which the Parisian Rothschild is said to have given utterance, when, upon the application of a French marquis for a loan, he replied, "*Je ne traite pas avec les rois.*") When we hear of his having declared in the most supercilious language, that he would no longer tolerate a British spy at his court; when we find him direct that Rangoon shall be deserted, and the seat of the southern government removed to some spot beyond the reach of English shot; when we learn that he is watching the approaches to Moulmein, and has sent officers to prepare the country for a *levee en masse*—when, on the other hand, we find that the resident has quitted the court, and retired to Rangoon, upon grounds which can only be deemed ostensible; that warlike stores have been poured into Moulmein, the Arracan local battalion doubled, and a train of artillery attached to it; and that the two vessels of war which were lying at Calcutta are ordered forthwith to Rangoon, we fancy we hear the first notes of the trumpet of battle. The king, instead of being favourable to British interests, is now discovered to hold the authors of the late national disgrace in detestation. The treaty of Yandaboo, signed by his predecessor, he declares to be no longer binding; and there can be little doubt that his first movement will be directed to the recovery of the provinces which were wrested from the old king, and to the restoration of the empire

of Alompra in all its integrity.—*Friend of India, Sep. 9.*

Principal Mill.—The Rev. Dr. Mill, principal of Bishop's College, with Mrs. Mill and family, embarked on the 8th October, in the *Sophia*, bound to Bombay, intending to proceed to Europe, *via* the Red Sea, by the steamer appointed to leave that port in November. It is the intention of the Rev. Principal to visit Syria and Palestine on his route. Dr. Mill received great honours from all classes of society before he left. The bishop and clergy addressed him in the most complimentary style, at a large party, assembled at the palace for the purpose, in which they requested him to sit for his picture, to be placed in the hall of the college. A similar request was made, in a very fine address, by the Asiatic Society, to adorn their rooms. His personal friends raised, by a subscription, sufficient funds to endow a scholarship in the college, to be called the "Mill Scholarship," and his students have presented him with a magnificent silver inkstand, at the same time giving him a most flattering valedictory address. A correspondent adds: "No man ever left India with more public and private acknowledgments of worth, and no man more truly deserves them."

The Weather.—The weather continues (9th October) oppressively hot, and much sickness prevails. The business of the Supreme Court has been at a stand-still for several days, all the judges being absent from ill-health. Sir Benjamin Malkin has suffered so much as to oblige him to visit the Sand-Heads.

The Governor-general.—The Governor-general and the Misses Eden were to leave Calcutta for the Upper Provinces about the 20th of October, to be absent for two years. Mr. Ross succeeds as governor of Bengal.

Death of the King of Delhi.—The King of Delhi, Akber Sahee, expired on the night of the 28th September, in his 82d year, after a protracted illness, at his favourite residence, near the Kootub. The event was immediately communicated to Mr. Metcalfe, the agent at Delhi, who forthwith proceeded to the palace, and before dawn the ceremony of crowning his present majesty had been gone through. At a very early hour, on the 29th, eighty-two minute-guns were fired from the post battery, and a royal salute, upon the accession of the new king, Sooraj-ooddeen Buhadoor Shah Sahee, was fired from the cantonment battery. Between eight and nine o'clock of the same day, his majesty proceeded in state to the Jumna Musjed, where a not very numerous concourse of people had assembled in anticipation of his visit, and having

gone through the usual ceremonial, returned. The king, upon arrival at the palace, held a durbar, at which the several functionaries, who are politically employed at Delhi, officiated.

Madras.

Capture of Dora Bissoye.—A letter from Ganjam, dated 20th August, announces the capture of Dora Bissoye, in the zemindary of Angolia, in Cuttack, beyond the Mahnuddy. "I have not heard by whom," says the writer, "nor any thing whatever of the circumstances of capture. He was well-known in that zemindary, whither he had gone on the part of the late Rajah of Goomsoor to concert an attack upon Boad.

Ava.—The arrangements long pending in Bengal for increasing the force in Arracan, have been brought to a rapid conclusion by the present state of things in Ava, and the Moulemein force will be strengthened by supplies of troops, &c. from this presidency. Large preparations have been going on for some time past in the Commissariat Department, and in the arsenal, and eight native and two European corps are ordered to be in readiness to embark, should their services be required.

The Cholera.—Cholera continues with unabated violence in Madras; the Rev. Mr. Darrah and his wife have both fallen victims: very many fatal cases have recently occurred in Vepery and its environs.

Steam-communication.—The Report of the Madras Steam-committee on the estimate of the Court of Directors of the expense of a monthly communication between Bombay and Suez, expresses the opinion of the committee, that the amount (£88,000 per annum) is much in excess. The estimate provides for four vessels, as if all were to be in actual employ; whereas one is to be a spare vessel, which would not require an establishment and victualling, and they reduce the estimate on this ground £6,900. The price of coals is assumed by the court at 45s. in this part of India, and 80s. in the Red Sea; whereas the committee assert, that experience has proved that 30s. and 60s. are the utmost prices. Upon the whole, they make the cost of maintaining a monthly communication by steam between Bombay and Suez, by three vessels working with one at rest,

on the Court's own data, £71,344 per annum, instead of £88,000. Other items, in their opinion, might be reduced; but this difference of £16,656 would more than defray the cost of another steam-vessel between Calcutta and Point de Galle, by Madras, twice a month, and it will remain only to provide a steam-vessel for the passage between Ceylon and Socotra to complete the comprehensive plan: the whole cost for five working vessels and one spare one, for the communication between Calcutta and Socotra would be £109,735. The committee recommend a public meeting being called, and petitions to the Court of Directors and the India Board. They close their report with a declaration of their opinion, that Capt. Grindlay, their agent, has perfectly fulfilled his instructions, and is entitled to their best thanks for his services.

Bombay.

On the 11th March, an entertainment, on an extensive scale, was given at Nuggur to Mr. Jackson Muspratt, assistant judge, on his departure for Europe on furlough. The principal sudder ameeers, sheristadars, and other functionaries of the judicial and fiscal departments, were present, as well as several of the most wealthy and influential native inhabitants. About five hundred persons assembled to take leave of Mr. Muspratt.

China.

A letter, of the 18th July, from Cumingmoon, gives the following account of the opium market:—"The scene of activity amongst us has resumed its former aspect—smugglers are pouring in (all new ones, built within the last fortnight), and a great deal delivered this month, but at an awful squeeze of 75 dols. on every chest—prices diminishing gradually, and the run is all on Malwa.

Australasia.

Australian and Tasmanian papers have been received to the middle of August: their contents are unimportant. A gold and silver mine has been discovered on some crown-land, about thirty miles from Segenhoe, the estate of Mr. Macqucen, N.S. Wales.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 20.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street, pursuant to the Charter.

GRANT TO MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

The minutes of the last general Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir J. R. Carnac) stated, that the resolution of the Court of Proprietors of the 1st and 8th of November last, for granting the sum of £20,000, to be placed in the hands of trustees, to be by them laid out for the use and benefit of the Marquess Wellesley, had been submitted to, and had received the approbation of, the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman* informed the Court, that the warrants for the half-yearly dividend on the Company's Stock would be ready for delivery (pursuant to the 11th sec. of the 3d and 4th William IV., cap. 85) on the 2d January next.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The *Chairman*.—I have the honour to submit to the Proprietors certain papers which have been laid before Parliament since the last general Court, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 5, sec. 4.

The titles of the papers were read, as follow :

Lists specifying the compensation proposed to be granted to certain reduced officers of the East-India Company in England.—(Nos. 73, 74, 75, and 76).

Lists specifying the particulars of the compensation proposed to be granted to certain persons, late of the maritime service of the East-India Company.—(Lists 74, 75, 76, and 77).

Also, lists of the compensation proposed to be granted to the widows and families of persons, late in the maritime service of the East-India Company, under arrangements sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, being warrants or instruments granting any pension, salary, or gratuity.

FINANCE AGENCY AT CANTON.

Mr. *Weeding* rose, pursuant to notice, to bring forward his motion for the abolition of the Company's finance agency at Canton. He regretted exceedingly, that the Court of Directors had not, seeing the facilities which presented themselves for obtaining remittances from India by other means, abolished that agency. That, however, not being the case, he felt it to be his duty to bring the question before the Court of Directors and that General Court, in order that an end should be put, consistently with the interests of their service, to this financial agency system. As there were, no doubt, many proprie-

tors present who were not aware of the nature of this agency, he would state, that the gentlemen composing that body drew bills in Canton on the Bengal Government, which were either purchased with money or bills payable in England, on condition that goods were placed in the hands of the Company, those bills being drawn for one-third less than the value of such goods, which were hypothecated to the East-India Company, who had the power of sale, in the event of the bills not being duly paid. The effect of these operations was, to render the exchange very changeable, and injurious to commercial operations. Now, it certainly did appear very clearly to him, and to others, that the buying and selling of bills and of dollars in the foreign market, and making a profit upon the transaction, was a commercial operation—and many individuals were of opinion that the proceeding was illegal. But, in order that gentlemen might form their own opinion on that head, he would read them the part of the Act of Parliament which related to the subject. The clause which bore on this point, in the 3d and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, sec. 4, was as follows:—"And be it enacted, that the said Company shall, with all convenient speed, after the said 22d day of April 1834, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects, at home and abroad, distinguished in their account-books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever, which may not be retained for the purposes of the government of the said territories, and get in all debts due to them on account of the commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishment, as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property hereinbefore directed to be sold," (this was an important sentence.) "or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said government." (*Hear, hear!*) He admitted, that, so far the proceeding was legal. Their purchase and sale of bills might be legal, according to the letter of the act, but he did not think that it was legal if they looked to its spirit. He would ask, was it not the implied intention of the Government that the Company should have nothing further to do with commercial affairs? That certainly was his view of the case; and it did appear to him, that by the purchase and sale of bills, by the

doing of that gratuitously, which it was not necessary for them to do, they acted against the spirit of the law. He did not, however, found his objection on that point alone; he placed his objection on a much higher ground. He opposed the system, because it was injurious to the commerce of this country and of India, and because it was not necessary for the purposes of the Company. If he shewed, satisfactorily, that the system entailed loss on this country, independently of the charge incurred in carrying it on, he thought that the Proprietors should at once call for its abolition. Now, as he knew that a few facts were more potent than many arguments, he should proceed to prove and substantiate his case. For that purpose, he should touch briefly on the history of the trade with China since the act of 1834. In that year, the Company's commercial speculations were brought to a close, and the British merchants and manufacturers prepared to take their place. The latter sent their goods to China, and the profits were calculated at £700,000 to £800,000, the rate of exchange then being 4s. 11d. to 5s. the dollar. The merchants and manufacturers thought they had secured their profits, when an advertisement was issued on the 7th October from the Company's finance committee, inviting persons to accept advances at 4s. 7d. the dollar—thus knocking down the exchange $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and occasioning a loss of £50,000 to the merchants in the transactions of the previous six months. The British merchants were ready to buy teas to the extent of £1,000,000 or £2,000,000; but as soon as the operations of the finance committee were known, by which an additional capital of £900,000 was put in circulation, up rose the price of teas and other China produce, occasioning a further loss of £250,000, and instead of 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds of tea being brought forward, 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds came to market. In consequence of this, the price went down here full twenty per cent., producing a further loss to the trade of £400,000. Thus there had been lost to the British merchant not less than £650,000, by the mistake of the Company, in forcing this agency into operation. The Chinese had realized a large amount for their teas, while the Company, on their stock of tea on hand, had, on the cost price, sustained a loss of £600,000. The principle adopted, therefore, by the Company, in the formation of the agency, was an unsound one, the Company having by it been saddled with an enormous loss, as well as the British merchants and manufacturers. Another effect of the agency might be, that the Chinese would become exporters of their own produce, without reference

to the importation of British goods, and the trade of India injured. The inhabitants of India traded largely with China, and the effect of the agency at Canton being to raise the price of China produce, the trade was injured, and there was no good reason why the agency should be continued. It was quite evident, under this system, that the British merchant and manufacturer must suffer. When the Chinese merchant found that he could obtain from the Company's agency two-thirds of the value of his goods, and thus secure a chance of the English market, he might defy the English merchant and manufacturer, become the exporter of his own commodities, and fix on them whatever price he pleased. Under these circumstances, when the British or Indian trader proceeded to China, he found the price of the productions of that country raised against him, and that he could not effect a sale of his goods, except at a depreciated price, in consequence of the competition created by the acts of his own Government. What motive, then, could they have for continuing this agency? He had shewn that it was injurious to commerce—and if he further proved, that it was not necessary for the Government of India, as a channel of remittance, it ought surely to be put an end to. Now, he contended that there was no necessity for this finance agency, as a means of enabling the Company to place sufficient funds in this country to meet the territorial payments of India payable in India. That such machinery was not called for he inferred from the fact, that from the 1st of May 1835, to the 30th of April 1836, there had been paid into the Home treasury upwards of £2,000,000, and upwards of £1,000,000 had been sent from Bengal in the same year. Here, then, without resorting to this system of finance agency, was all the money they wanted for the purpose of meeting demands payable in England. Again, in the year 1836-7, upwards of £2,000,000 had been paid into the Home treasury for the same purpose. They might procure any sum of money that was wanted, without having recourse to this agency, which injured the British merchant and manufacturer, if they would only be content with the bullion rate of the rupee; and certainly, as sovereigns of India, the Court of Directors ought not to enter into competition with the merchants of this country. The Company obtained large profits on the bullion paid into their treasury, the profit on the rupee being full five per cent. with interest. Though justified under the strict letter of the law, the Directors ought not to continue the agency. By the sale and purchase of bills, the agency inflicted mischief on the commerce of Great Britain and India. What fair mo-

tive, then, could they have, to go out of their way, and thus to derange the operations of commerce? The profit was small; but, by thus buying bills, and selling bills, they so altered the rate of exchange that there was no contending against it. He did not know that he had said anything which was likely to give offence to any party; he had put his statement within as small a compass as possible. It was very evident, that the British merchant and manufacturer who traded to China, were deeply interested in the Company's abandoning a system which had such an immense influence on the market. He had endeavoured to show that the British merchant, the manufacturer, the producer, and the consumer, were alike injured by the continuance of the agency; and surely the Company would not say that, because they had no direct interest in commercial affairs, it was no matter to them who lost or who gained; neither did he think that they would continue to proceed on an unsound principle, for the purpose of obtaining so very slight a profit. He should not trouble the Court further, unless something was said by other gentlemen which might require a reply; he should, therefore, conclude by moving:—

“That it is expedient to discontinue the East-India Company's finance agency at Canton, inasmuch as it deranges the operations of commerce between Great Britain and China, to the great injury and loss of the British merchant, manufacturer, producer, and consumer, while it is not indispensable as a means of enabling the Company to place sufficient funds in this country to meet the territorial payments of India payable in India.”

Mr. J. C. Whiteman, in seconding the motion, said, that he had been for many years in China, and he had witnessed the effects produced by the finance agency system, as described by the hon. mover; he, therefore, wished to make a few observations on the subject. At the time of the Company's trade ceasing with China, the whole body of merchants, with scarcely any dissent, considered that any attempt on the part of the Company to establish a commercial agency, would be contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter of the Act. He, for one, knew that resolutions had been drawn up and published on the subject. It appeared to him that, as the Company had agreed for forty years to refrain from trade and commerce with India, the buying and selling of bills was a commercial transaction, as much as buying and selling of Spanish dollars, and therefore the agency was illegal. The spirit of the Act of Parliament abolishing the Company's commercial privileges was opposed to the establishment of the agency, and to continue it would prove injurious to the trade of this country. These bills, by which Spanish dollars were purchased, were as much an article of commerce in Canton as any other species of property there.

His argument then went to this, that the spirit of the Act of Parliament was, that the Company should abstain, their commerce being at an end, from establishing financial agencies in any part of the world. If the Company had a right to establish such an agency at Canton, and to make a profit by it, were they not wrong in not establishing similar agencies in New South Wales and the Mauritius? But the fact was, that the Company had no authority to establish a financial agency, and it had proved extremely injurious to the British merchant and manufacturer. The hon. proprietor who introduced this subject, had most ably and most truly pointed out the loss which had been incurred by the system. If the Company required large remittances of money, instead of employing a financial agency, the political agents could have procured it. The effect of the system in China had been to enhance the price of goods held by the Chinese merchants, and to ruin parties trading from this country. When the British merchant wished to dispose of his goods, and to purchase China produce, the Chinese merchant, supported by this financial agency, was enabled to say, “I will not take your offer, but I will go to the Company and borrow money on my goods.” By this means the market was kept up. In answer to the objections made against the establishment of this financial agency in Canton, the argument was understood to be, that it would be impossible for the free merchants to supply the Company with funds. This, however, was a fallacy. The fact was, that the Company furnished no funds: they took from one merchant, what they lent to another. The effect of the agency had been, to raise the value of produce in China. The hong merchant who had his goods for sale, had been ready to take a fair price before the agency was formed, but he afterwards borrowed money from the East-India Company's agents on goods, and kept up prices. The failure of the large hong merchant, which had taken place just previously to his leaving Canton, was attributed to his having sent tens under the Company's advances. The trade of the Americans was all carried on with British capital, to the extent of three quarters of a million sterling annually. It was clear, therefore, that there was an abundance of money in Canton. The Company obtained a large profit on their rupees. The advances of the Company, in the four years their privileges had ceased, were to the extent of about £750,000 per annum, or £3,000,000 in the whole. The Company gave 222 rupees for 100 Spanish dollars. The rupees were equal in value to 4,900 pence. The remittance was at the rate of four shillings and sixpence the dollar, realizing

5,400 pence, and yielding a profit of ten to twelve per cent., or about £300,000 on the total amount of the advances in China in the four years. He conceived that it was not at all advisable for the Company to buy bills: they ought only to sell them in China. He believed that it would be greatly better for India, if British capital were suffered to circulate unchecked by any operation of the Government; in that case, it would find its natural and proper level. It was stated, that it was necessary to have a remittance of £3,000,000 annually to meet the net charges on India. But he could not see why the whole of that sum should be remitted to England, and should be paid in London.

The *Chairman*.—"It is necessary."

Mr. J. C. *Whiteman* was not of that opinion. He could not conceive, for instance, why military stores, which were sent out to India, should be paid for in this country. Why should not the payment be made in India, as was done recently with reference to coals sent out there? He now came to another point. As the Company paid one-third of the expense of the China establishment, and as China was the best market for the chief productions of India, opium, &c., would it not be proper that the influence of the Company should be exerted for the purpose of endeavouring to open the northern ports of China—not by aggression, but by embassies. As an instance of what might be done by conciliation, there was now a British superintendent permanently residing at Canton—a circumstance unknown before. The trade to Japan, and other places in that direction, had greatly increased within the last twenty-five years; and if the Directors could obtain the opening of the northern ports of China, they would do more for British commerce than had been done for years past. He repeated, that it would be much more beneficial for commerce, and more in accordance with the spirit of the Act of Parliament, that the Company should cease altogether to support a financial agency at Canton, and that they should always sell bills, and never buy them.

Mr. *Fielder* said, he hoped the hon. proprietor (Mr. *Weeding*) would withdraw his motion, for it appeared to him that the subject was a question, not between the Company and the natives of India, but a question between Lloyd's Coffee-house and Canton.—(*Hear!*) In the Court of Proprietors of the East-India Company, he thought both Lloyd's Coffee-house and Canton—indeed, every thing inimical to India and her Company, should be left out altogether; and that the business for which the Court met was, to act as trustees, protecting the real in-

terests of India and her Company. (*Hear!*) It appeared to him that the Act of Parliament alluded to, merely restricted the Company's commercial pursuits, namely: the Company's continuing their trade as heretofore; but that the Act never, either in letter or spirit, contemplated the least interference with the Company's collecting or administering the revenues of India, and in particular, with the mode of making the necessary remittances, arising out of those revenues, for payments in England; and he thought there could be no doubt that the question then at issue must be considered, not a trading but a monetary system, and in nowise to come within the meaning of the Act of Parliament referred to.—(*Hear!*) This monetary system appeared to him to be one of great difficulty and intricacy, and must exclusively belong to their executive body, as it could not, in his opinion, be adjusted in a general Court of Proprietors; and he conceived that the Court ought not to be called upon to interfere with the Court of Directors in intricate accounts, and matters of difficulty and secrecy, to whom they had hitherto belonged, and been well managed. The Court of Directors, he had no doubt, would look to those measures which best suited the interests of the natives of India and the Company at large; at the same time doing justice, as far as possible, to the British merchant. (*Hear, hear!*) He must be permitted to say, that the Court of Directors had a bounden duty to perform, which was, to obtain the remittances for payments in England in the most beneficial and in the safest way.—(*Hear, hear!*) The East-India Company were to administer the revenues and affairs of India, not for the benefit of any particular class of persons in this country, but in the best manner the Company could, for the whole empire of India. And, he thought that, by obtaining the required remittances from the revenues of India for payments in England by the most cheap and most safe mode, the Company would lessen the taxation of the natives of India, and consult their best interests.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Marriott* said, that something like a charge had been made, as if the Company had been violating the compact entered into with Government. But, if such a thing were attempted, Government would take good care to keep them to their bargain. The present might be called a banking, but certainly was not a trading, transaction. He should oppose the motion, as being an unnecessary interference with the Court of Directors.

The *Chairman* said, he felt bound to declare his opposition to the motion of the hon. proprietor. It was, he must say, extremely hard on the East-India

Company, that they should see gentlemen rise in that court, and advocate the interest of the trader, the agent, and the manufacturer—in short, every interest, save that of the Company.—(*Hear, hear!*) As had been said by an hon. Proprietor, this really did appear to be a question between Lloyd's Coffee-house and Canton. It involved an interference with the financial arrangements of the Company, and must also be regarded as of primary importance, as affecting the character and stability of the Company generally, and the interests of the proprietors, whose dividends depended on the regularity of the remittances from India. (*Hear, hear!*) Without disputing the undoubted right of hon. proprietors to discuss this or any other subject connected with the Company's affairs, he thought that he might fairly question whether, on the present occasion, that right had been discreetly exercised. (*Hear, hear!*) The financial arrangements of the Company, and the best mode and channel of making remittances, were points of great interest, and, he would maintain, ought to be left, as far as possible, in the hands of the executive body. (*Hear, hear!*) This he would confidently state, that it was the anxious desire of the Court of Directors, that the remittances, which were indispensably necessary, should be made in the way least likely to interfere with the welfare of general commerce. The interests of the merchants and the Company he considered to be identified, and the public might be assured that, if the Company found that the present mode of remittance could be dispensed with beneficially towards the merchants, and without being injurious to the Company, the Court of Directors would not be disposed to offer any pertinacious objection to it; and if any change were deemed necessary, due notice would be given, to prevent any injurious consequences that might arise, if they departed too suddenly from an old-established system. (*Hear!*) He thought sufficient reasons had been stated, by those who had already spoke against the motion, to induce the Court not to interfere in this matter; and the proprietors ought not to lose sight of the fact, that they met there for the purpose of supporting their own interests. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor had declared, in the course of his speech, that the proceedings adopted by the Company, in this matter, was altogether illegal. Well, if the hon. proprietor were correct in his opinion, then there was an end to the argument. But, in the very same breath in which he stated that the Company's conduct was illegal, he read an extract from the act of Parliament, which proved that it was perfectly legal.

Mr. Weeding.—I said that the conduct
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of the Directors was so far legal that they had adhered to the letter, but not to the spirit of the Act.

The *Chairman*.—Now what did this enactment say? The hon. proprietor read a part of it, that part which made for his own argument, very distinctly; but he dropped his voice (*a laugh*) when he came to the other portion, which made against him. (*A laugh*) The clause provided that the Company “shall abstain from all commercial business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property herebefore directed to be sold; or, (and here he begged leave to raise his voice) “or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said government.” (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Weeding.—I read that very distinctly.

The *Chairman*.—Then, if the hon. proprietor did so read it, he must be distinctly of opinion, that the Company's commercial arrangements with China came evidently under that enactment, and were not illegal. But the Court of Directors had anticipated all the objections of the hon proprietor, at the time when the negotiations for the new charter were going on. They knew that it was necessary to continue their mode of remitting money, and that in a very short period the merchants would come into collision with the East-India Company; and they, in one of the special supplementary papers which they submitted to the notice of the Government, stated, that by the present system the operations of the East-India Company—the necessity which would exist for their making large remittances—must, of necessity, produce an effect on prices. The attention of the Government was thus called to a full consideration of the question; and yet, after that, the bill was passed, containing an enactment which rendered the financial agency of the Company at Canton perfectly legal. Unless hon. proprietors could suggest any other plan by which the Company could obtain a remittance of their funds with regularity and certainty, they ought not to interfere with the present system, the only object of which was the realization of those funds. And certainly no consideration should induce him to depart from the system, unless some other plan were pointed out which was calculated to produce the same results. He could not, therefore, entertain this question. For the reasons he had already stated, he should oppose the motion; and he hoped the great body of proprietors would support him in so doing, and agree with him in the propriety of withholding their assent from it.

Mr. Twining said, he certainly considered this to be a question of very great
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importance, and one with respect to which he could not be supposed to be indifferent. He had great satisfaction in hearing it admitted to be a subject of deep consequence to the merchants of this country. He should be extremely sorry, if the changes which had been effected, and which it was hoped would be so profitable to the nation at large, should, in consequence of any arrangement, prove detrimental either to the merchant or to the consumer. Though the Company were naturally anxious to look for the safe remittance of funds from India, still he thought it right that attention should be turned to the effect which the mode of making those remittances might have on the interests of the consumers in this country. The present plan was, in some degree, an experimental one, and they ought to consider its probable effects. He thought that, on the opening of the trade with China, the business could not have been carried on without some assistance from the Company. That was rational and proper for some time; but if, after a certain period, the system seemed to have the effect of enhancing the price of tea in China—if it acted thus injuriously to the public, who had been taught to expect that under the new arrangement, teas would be imported into this country at more reasonable rates, it certainly was a subject that strongly claimed the attention of the Court of Directors. If, therefore, when the trade was permanently settled (as he believed it soon would be), it should be found that the course adopted by the Directors enhanced the price of that article, he thought the subject would then become one that would afford a strong ground of claim on the consideration of the Court of Directors. It undoubtedly was a primary object to have remittances made regularly and punctually from India to this country; but all he intreated of the Court of Directors was, not to lose sight of that other great object; and if the present plan were found to raise the prices of tea in this country, to adopt some other system which would not produce such an effect. When the great measure of taking the tea trade from the Company, and throwing it open, was carried, it was said that the public would derive great benefit from it. The subject was one unquestionably of high importance, and he hoped therefore that he should be excused in thus calling the attention of the Directors to it.

Mr. Wigram (a Director) said, he was surprised at the observations of the hon. proprietor who had last addressed the court, the effect of which was to send it forth to the world, that the Court of Directors were endeavouring to do that indirectly which they could not do in a direct manner—namely, advance the

price of tea. They had many other interests to look to besides those mentioned by the hon. mover. They had to look to the interests of the merchants of Canton—they had to look to the interests of the merchants of Calcutta—to the interests of the merchants of all India—and of England also. They had, besides, to look to the good government of India, and to the security of their dividends. (*Hear, hear!*) An hon. proprietor (Mr. Whiteman) had said, that they might with propriety buy bills, but that they ought not to sell them. Now, he should like to know where was the distinction; he, as a commercial man, could see none. In these transactions, it was immaterial to the Chinese merchant, whether he had the bill of the Indian Government or a number of dollars, because the bill must be finally sold. The matter, however, narrowed itself into this point. The India Company could not meet the demands on the Government without £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 being annually brought to this country. The existing system had answered that purpose extremely well; and he would not consent to give it up for any visionary scheme, or to advance the interest of any person in Canton, in Calcutta, or in London. He would not be doing his duty if he did not oppose any such alteration. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Twining, in explanation, observed, that he did not mean to say any thing, and he hoped that he had not said any thing which could, in the slightest degree, be considered as impugning the conduct of the Court of Directors, or their views. He certainly was not aware of having said any thing of the kind.

Mr. J. C. Whiteman repeated, that the Company, by lending money to the native merchant, with a lavish hand, enabled him to keep up the price of his commodities, to the great detriment of the British merchant and manufacturer.

Mr. Weeding, in reply, said, it had been asked, are we not to consider the interests of India and of the merchants of Calcutta? And the sentiment was warmly responded to by the gentlemen behind the bar. This was a very important observation, and he entirely agreed in the propriety of it;—for he had himself said, “if you have no sympathy for the merchants of England (though I am sure you have), yet show some for the merchants of India;” who, in his opinion, were injured by this agency system. He was quite assured that that system materially affected the interests of the commercial community of Great Britain and of India, by deranging all the operations of commerce, and destroying at the same time those very interests which it was the bounden duty of the

Company to support. He did not consider the present as a mere question between the merchants at Lloyd's and those at Canton. He was surprised that such an argument should have been used by any gentleman at all conversant with the subject; and still more at the endeavour that had been made to frighten the proprietors by a reference to their dividends. He was happy to assure them, that there was no ground for fear on that subject. He said now, as he had said before, that it would be easy for the Company to procure any money they wanted, without having recourse to this system. The Government of India could, at any time, without such intervention, obtain £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 of money; and experienced men would laugh at those who denied the fact, and say that they knew nothing about the business. In conclusion, he begged to state, that in bringing forward the present motion, he was not actuated, as some hon. proprietors appeared to imagine, by any desire to support any particular interest; on the contrary, he could assure them, that his only object in doing so was to promote the general interests of the East-India Company and the commercial interests of the country.

The motion was again read.

Mr. *Fidler* trusted that the Court would permit him to say a few words in explanation, and in so doing, he begged to refer to the hon. proprietor's own motion. In the motion, he did not find one word in favour of the natives of India, their manufactures or commerce; not a syllable for the East-India Company; but it stated that the Company's finance agency at Canton deranged the operations of commerce between Great Britain and China, to the injury of the British merchant, manufacturer, producer, and consumer. Now he, (Mr. F.) therefore, looking, as he was bound to do, to the natives of India, and also to the East-India Company, requested to know whether he was not fully warranted in considering the question then before the Court, not a question between the Court of Proprietors and India, but a question between Lloyd's Coffee-house and Canton, with which the East-India Company, in his opinion, had nothing to do? (*Hear, hear!*)

The question was then put from the chair, and the motion was negatived by a large majority.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Mr. *Poynder* expressed a wish to put some questions to the Chairman. After adverting to two memorials, the one from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the other from the Church Missionary Society, which had

been forwarded to the Court of Directors, impressing on their minds the necessity of taking immediate steps for carrying into effect the suggestions contained in their despatch of February 1833, to the Government abroad, for withdrawing all countenance from idolatrous worship in India, he said: "Now, Mr. Chairman, my first question, founded on these two documents, is, what answer has been returned to the memorial of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge?"

The *Chairman*.—It has been laid before the Court of Directors, and is now under consideration of the Court. No answer has been returned.

Mr. *Poynder*.—I shall next ask, whether any answer has been given to the letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in August last, which accompanied that memorial?

The *Chairman*.—There was not.

Mr. *Poynder*.—May I beg leave to ask, what answer was returned to the memorial of the 24th of October last from the Church Missionary Society?

The *Chairman*.—That is precisely in the same situation as the other memorial.

Mr. *Poynder*.—May I ask what answer was given to the letter of the Earl of Chichester, who transmitted the second memorial?

The *Chairman*.—We have received all the memorials and letters to which the hon. proprietor has adverted, but as yet no answer has been given to them.

Mr. *Poynder*.—I thank you for answering my questions; and I shall now read a notice of motion, which it is my intention to submit to the next general Court. It is as follows:—

"That the next Quarterly Court do take into consideration the answer of the Governor of Madras, addressed to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, bearing date the 25th day of April last, conveying the judgment of the Governor-general in Council upon the memorial transmitted by the Governor of Madras to the Supreme Government, and undersigned by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, thirteen chaplains of the Company, thirty-seven missionaries, and one hundred and fifty-two civil and military officers of various ranks and stations, complaining that the Christian servants of the Company are compelled to perform services incompatible with their sacred obligations, and also that Christianity itself is dishonoured in the eyes of the natives, by the official sanction and encouragement afforded to those superstitions of idolatry which are destructive to the soul, and involve apostasy from the only true God; which memorial was forwarded to the Governor of Madras by the late Bishop of that presidency, on the 6th of August, 1836. And also that the same Court do

take into consideration a memorial to the Governor in Council of Bombay, signed by the Venerable the then Archdeacon (now the Bishop of Bombay), the chaplains of the church of England, the missionary of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and various civil and military servants of the Hon. Company, praying that the orders of the Company, as expressed in their despatch to the Supreme Government, dated the 20th of February 1833, may be carried into effect, requiring that, 'in all matters relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, and their ceremonial observances, our native subjects be left entirely to themselves.'"

THE COMPANY'S ST. HELENA CIVIL SERVANTS.

Mr. *Weeding* said that he wished, before the Court adjourned, to ask a question of the hon. Chairman relative to the St. Helena officers of the Company. It would doubtless be recollected that he (Mr. *Weeding*) had, on a former day, made a motion in that court on their behalf, which he was afterwards induced to withdraw, on receiving an intimation from the Chairman that he would do all in his power with Government in favour of the claimants. He begged, therefore, now to ask of the Chairman whether he had done so, and what had been the result?

The *Chairman* said, that the Court of Directors had been most deeply impressed with regard to the claims of those individuals, and they had sent up their memorial to Government, with the strongest recommendation for its favourable consideration: but he regretted to say that the answer was not of a favourable nature. Those parties had recently sent in another memorial, most admirably drawn, in which their case was set forth more ably than before, and the Court of Directors had repeated their strong recommendation of the claims of the memorialists to the Government. He trusted that this appli-

cation would be more successful than the former one.

Mr. *Burns* was most anxious to impress on the Court of Directors the great hardship to which their meritorious civil servants of St. Helena had been most unmeritedly subjected. He was perfectly competent to speak to their merits, and to their distress; and he had no hesitation in declaring to the Court of Directors and to the Proprietors at large, that they well deserved every thing that could be done for them. He hoped, therefore, that their peculiar circumstances would be taken into serious consideration by the Government. It was clear, from the correspondence which took place in 1833, down to the month of August in that year, that the Directors were most anxious to do justice to these persons. At that time, Mr. Grant (now Lord Glenelg) was at the head of the Board of Control; and, it was hoped, that all that was consistent with fairness and justice would be done for those individuals. They were, however, disappointed—and many of them were now miserably provided for. Some, whose salaries had been £600 a-year, were reduced to £200; others, who had received £320 a-year, got no more than £100; while some were reduced to so low a sum as £90 a-year. They could hardly exist, with their families, on such scanty allowances. They were anxious for employment, but none could be obtained; and they were really in a state of the greatest distress. They now humbly appealed to the Court of Directors for their support and assistance. They were grateful to the Court of Directors for having taken up their cause; but they still relied on the exertions of that honourable body in their favour. (*Hear, hear!*) He trusted that the Court of Directors would do whatever lay in their power to forward the interest of those suffering individuals. (*Hear!*)

The Court, then, on the question, adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PORT TO PORT TRADE IN INDIA.

East-India House, 23d Nov. 1837.

Sir:—I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst.; and, agreeably to your request, to transmit to you, for the information of the merchants and ship-owners interested in the subject, a copy of the enacting part of a regulation

affecting the port to port trade in India, which was transmitted to the government of India, under date the 28th July last, with instructions to promulgate and carry the same into effect.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL,

George Lyall, Esq. Secretary.

"Foreign ships belonging to any state or country in Europe, or in America, so long as such states or countries respectively remain in amity with his Majesty,

may freely enter the British sea-ports and harbours in the East-Indies, whether they come directly from their own country, or from any other place, and shall be there hospitably received; and such ships shall have liberty to import into such sea-ports, from their own respective countries, goods, the produce of their countries, and to export goods from such sea ports, to any foreign country whatever, conformably to the regulations established, or to be established in such sea-ports.

"Provided that it shall not be lawful for the said ships, in time of war between the British Government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said British territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any military or naval stores, saltpetre, or grain, nor to receive goods on board at one British port of India, to be conveyed to another British port in India, on freight or otherwise; but nevertheless the original inward cargoes of such ships may be discharged at different British ports for their foreign destinations."

MAILS TO THE EAST-INDIES, 1838.

The Overland Mails for India, *via* Fal-mouth, will be made up at the Post office, according to the arrangement between her Majesty's Government and the East-India Company, on the following Saturdays:—Jan. 20th; Feb. 17th; Mar. 17th; Apr. 14th; May 12th; June 9th; July 7th; Aug. 4th; Sept. 1st; Sept. 29th; Oct. 27th; Nov. 24th; Dec. 22d.

Rates of Postage.

Letters for the East-Indies, *via* the Mediterranean and Red Sea, single 2s. 6d.; double 5s.; and so on in proportion, provided such letters are intended to be sent *via* Falmouth.

If specially marked *via* Marseilles, to be charged as under:—

Single, the British rate	s. d.
— the French rate	0 10
Making to Egypt ..	2 8½
And on each single letter to the East-Indies, by the latter route an addition of	1 0
In all	3 8½

No inland postage is to be charged for letters to the East-Indies, posted at any place in the United Kingdom.

N.B.—The French packets leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and reach Alexandria in about ten days in summer, and twelve days in winter.

NEW PAY REGULATION.

The Court of Directors, with a view to the accommodation of the service at home, have ordered the issue of pay, pensions, &c. to take place quarterly instead of half-yearly, as heretofore. The periods will, after January, be in the months of May, August, November, and February next ensuing.

RETIREMENTS, &c. FROM THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Major Charles Christie, 7th N.I., from 9th July 1835.—Capt. John Pynes, 2d N.I., from 18th July 1837.—Capt. Lewis Burrough, artillery, from 11th Oct. 1837.—Surg. Wm. Thomas, from 1st Aug. 1837.—Surg. George G. Campbell, from 1st Sept. 1834.

Resigned.—Capt. Frederick Corner, 1st N.I., from 6th July 1837.—Capt. Allan T. Davies, 2d N.I., from 4th Aug. 1836.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Brev. Col. Hanbury Raynsford, of Cavalry, from 11th Sept. 1834.—Lieut. Col. Edward Cadogan, of Infantry, from 11th June 1837.—Capt. Robert Gordon, 26th N.I., from 19th Aug. 1837.—Capt. J. H. Robley, 43d N.I., from 19th Dec. 1836.—Lieut. James Gomm, 47th N.I., from 19th Feb. 1837.—Mr. M. Beauchamp, p. n. sion estab., from 8th Feb. 1837.

Resigned.—Ens. J. F. Vincent, 23d N.I., from 19th July 1835.

Retired on Lord Clive's Fund.—Assist. Surg. J. T. Bell, from 7th April 1837.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Lieut. James Carr, invalid estab., from 28th June 1837.

Pensioned.—Lieut. Charles Parbury, invalid estab., Indian Navy, from 12th July 1837.

H.M. FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. Charles Campbell, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. Ewen MacDonnell who exch., rec. dif. (28 Nov. 37).—Maj. F. Healey from h. p. unattached, to be major, v. Brev. Lieut. Col. E. Charlton who exch. (1 Dec. 37).—Brev. Maj. H. Simmonds to be major by purch., v. Healey who retires; Lieut. J. W. Dalgety to be capt. by purch., v. Simmonds; Ens. C. C. Deacon to be lieut. by purch., v. Dalgety; and G. E. Coryton to be ens. by purch., v. Deacon.

62d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. V. L. Lewis to be capt. by purch., v. Gwynne who retires; Ens. John Grant to be lieut. by purch., v. Lewis; and Chas. Young to be ens. by purch., v. Grant (all 28 Nov.)

63d Foot (at Madras). Capt. Henry Croly, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. Lane app. paymaster (9 Sept. 37).—Capt. Richard Lane to be paymaster, v. Foster app. paymaster of a recruiting district (29 do.).—Captain D'Arcy Wentworth to be major by purch., v. Briggs who retires; Lieut. J. H. Ferron to be capt. by purch., v. Wentworth; Ens. Conan Hopton to be lieut. by purch., v. Ferron; and Wm. Kenny to be ens. by purch., v. Hopton (all 3 Nov.). Maj. Sir E. S. Prideaux, Bart., from h. p. unattached, to be major, v. D'Arcy Wentworth who exch.; Capt. A. C. Pole to be major by purch., v. Prideaux who retires; Lieut. J. S. Adamson to be capt. by purch., v. Pole; Ens. G. N. Harrison to be lieut. by purch., v. Adamson; and W. F. Carter to be ens. by purch., v. Harrison (all 1 Dec. 37).

Recent.—Capt. S. Chartres, on staff at Cape G. Hope, to be major in army (10 Jan. 37).

Ceylon Rifle Regt. Lieut. R. Macbeath, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut., v. George Hamilton who exch., rec. dif. (22 Sept. 37).—Capt. G. T. Parke, from 61st F., to be capt., v. Thomas who exch.; Lieut. C. H. Roddy to be capt. by purch., v. Powell who retires; 2d Lieut. W. J. Kirk to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Roddy; and J. B. Stevelly to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Kirk (all 27 Oct.). C. T. Smith to be 2d lieut., by purch., v. Hamilton who retires (17th Nov.).

Unattached.—Maj. J. H. Phelps, from 4th F., to be lieut. col. without purchase (10 Nov. 37).

Staff.—Major Edward Charlton, of 61st F., to be deputy adj. gen. to troops serving in Island of Ceylon, (with rank of lieut. col. in army), v. Walker app. to 21st F. (17 Nov. 37).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 25. *Sarah Elizabeth*, Davison, from N. S. Wales 15th Aug.; at Deal.—*Mary Ann Webb*, Lloyd, from Bengal 24th July; at Liverpool.—

Dec. 1. *Caroline*, Williams, from N. S. Wales 4th Aug.; off Dover.—*Lady Fitzherbert*, Ferrier, from Bengal 11th May, and Mauritius 14th Sept.; *Sir Andrew Hammond*, Davies, from South Seas; both at Deal.—*John Renwick*, Lenington, from Batavia 16th Aug.; at Cowes.—*2. Lady Kennaway*, Davison, from Bengal 29th June; and *Margaretha*, Barcham, from Batavia 6th Aug.; both at Deal.—*4. Ann Wise*, Renny, from V. D. Land 26th July; in the River.—*Francis Smith*, Edmonds, from Bengal 2d July; and *Indus*, Macfarlane, from Bengal 15th July; both at Deal.—*Sourfield*, Evans, from Bombay 5th Aug.; off Swanage.—*Ranger*, Jellard, from Bengal 23d July; at Liverpool.—*Benevolence*, Brown, from China 22d June, and Batavia; off Liverpool.—*General Chasse*, Harkens, from Batavia 30th Aug.; off Dover (for Holland).—*Batavis*, Sharper, from Batavia 18th Aug.; off the Start.—*11. Lantana*, Pinder, from Bengal 24th July; off Scilly.—*14. Sylph*, Nass, from Batavia 20th Sept.; off Portland (for Rotterdam).—*16. Jaeger*, Riley, from Bengal 1st Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Gunga*, Youngusband, from Bengal 4th Aug.; off Liverpool.—*18. Olympia*, Cowl, from Bengal 23d July; at Deal.—*Montreal*, Key, from South Seas; off Plymouth.—*19. Coromandel*, Chessier, from Bengal 1st Aug.; at Deal.—*20. Hibernia*, Gelles, from Bengal 15th July, and Cape 7th Oct.; off Margate.—*Meg Merritts*, Skinner, from Cape 9th Oct.; at Deal.—*21. Junius Turcan*, Turcan, from Bengal 3d Aug.; off Liverpool.—*22. The overland mail of October* (Mr Waghorn's letters via Marseilles).—*23. Mithu*, Welch, from Ceylon 27th Aug.; off Dover.—*Souvrance*, Meeum, from Batavia, 31st Aug.; off Portsmouth.—*25. Achilles*, Duxson, from Ceylon 3d Sept., Mauritius 26th do., and Cape 21st Oct.; off Dover.—*Hindutan*, Redman, from Madras 3d Sept., and Cape 1st Nov.; at Deal.—*26. William Montpelier*, Phillipson, from Bengal 17th Aug.; at Deal.—*Adeleur*, Smith, from China 4th Aug., off Portsmouth.—*Esther*, Douglas, from Bengal 16th Aug.; at Liverpool.—*27. Edward Burnett*, Proudfoot, from Bengal 16th Aug.; at Deal.—*Mayflower*, Headley, from V. D. Land 19th Aug.; off Dover.—*Fur*, Withycombe, from Mozambique 9th Oct., and Cape 1st Nov.; off Margate.—*28. Crusader*, Macdonald, from V. D. Land 13th July; off Dover.

Departures.

Nov. 6. *Palmer*, Francis, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—*23. Frank*, Smith, for Mauritius; and *Globe*, Alexander, for Cape; both from Deal.—*24. William Jardine*, Hyatt, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Greenock.—*29. David Scott*, Spence, for Cape, Madras and Bengal; and *John Denniston*, Mackie, for Mauritius and Ceylon; both from Deal.—*30. Monarch*, Booth, for Bombay; and *Edward Cannon*, for N. S. Wales; both from Liverpool.—**Dec. 2.** *Victory*, Blackley, for Bengal; *Lawrence*, Gill, for Bengal; *Hindoo*, McGill, for Bengal; *Trinidad*, Rea, for Singapore; and *Catherine*, Leitch, for Madras; all from Liverpool.—*Purbeck Hall*, Canny, for Rio, Cape, and Ceylon; from Portsmouth.—*Duchess of Northumberland*, Roxburgh, for N. S. Wales (with emigrants); from Plymouth.—*Cyde*, Kerr, for Cape; from Deal.—*3. Orontes*, Short, for N. S. Wales (with emigrants); from Deal.—*Enterprise*, Fleurd, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—*4. Gravel*, Shittler, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Bristol.—*5. Kilmara*, Thomson, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Kite*, Noble, for Mauritius; from Bordeaux.—*6. Thomas Laverie*, Price, for Launceston; from Deal.—*7. Tamerlane*, Smith, for Bombay; from Greenock.—*8. Alexander*, Mac Lachlan, for China and Manila; and *Vanguard*, Stuart, for China; both from Liverpool.—*9. Kinnear*, Mallard, for N. S. Wales; and *Jane Blain*, McAlister, for Cape; both from Deal.—*Trusty*, Jamieson, for South Australia and Launceston; from Falmouth.—*Mary Bibby*, Midcall, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Margaret Connell*, Morris, for Bengal; from Greenock.—*10. Ganges*, Macdonald, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—*John Johnston*, Granberg, for Bombay; from Cowes.—*13. Kyle*, Fletcher, for Bengal; from Deal.—*12. Vefor*, Falconer, for Cape; from Deal.—*20. John Woodhall*, Mossman, for Llanelli and Bombay; from Deal.—*21. H. C. steamer Semiramis*, Brucks, for Tenerife, St. Vincent, St. Helena, Cape, Mauritius, Cochin, and Bombay; from Falmouth.—*Justina*, Young, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*21. Isabella*, Munro, for Bengal; *Isabella*, Porter, for Algoa Bay; *Isabella*, Sampson, for Hobart

Town; *Mary Anne*, Jones, for N. S. Wales; and *Logan*, Follanship, for Batavia and China; all from Deal.—*25. Augustina*, Perry, for Cape; from North Shields.—*31. Malcolm*, Eyles, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Seymour*, Dare, for Mauritius; *Britannia*, Gibson, for Launceston; *Ferguson*, Robertson, for N. S. Wales; and *Albatross*, Westmoreland, for Launceston; all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Child Harold, from Bombay: Mrs. R. Warden and child; Col. and Mrs. Lodwick and two children; Mrs. Rousseau; Capt. Cooper; Lieut. Pottinger; Mr. Hart; Mr. Isaacs; two servants; 50 seamen from the late wrecks at Bombay (7 died on the passage); 6 steerage passengers. (Captain Bland was landed at the Cape.)

Per Caroline, from N.S.W.: Capt. Dickinson; Capt. Hector.

Per Lady Kennaway, from Bengal: Mrs. Priestman; Miss Stanistreet; Mr. Koen.

Per Francis Smith, from Bengal: Mrs. Hill; Miss Hill; Alex. Fraser, Esq.; Hugh Scott, Esq.; Rev. J. Heberlin. Capt. Villiers Stewart, late of the *Bengal Purbeck*; Mr. Arthur Peck; Master Lacroix; B. Hodgson, Esq., from St. Helena.

Her Lady Fitzherbert, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. May; Mrs. Farrwell and four children; Miss Sampson; Mr. Sovare.

Per Gunga, from Bengal: R. C. Brandur, Esq.; Messrs. Deruseet.

Per Hibernia, from Bengal (additional): Lieut. Hollar, Miss Martineau.

Per H. C. steamer Hugh Lindsay, from Bombay to Suva: Major and Mrs. Davies; Lieutenant Croomie; Mr. Larkins, Bombay C.S.; Capt. C. Clarke, 21st Bombay N.I.; Mr. Campbell.

Per Achilles, from Ceylon and Cape: Capt. Byron, late of the *Ranger*; Mrs. Byron; Mr. Park—(Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick; Mr. and Mrs. Cayron; Dr. Longstaff and Mr. Michell, were landed at the Cape).

Per Hindutan, from Madras: Mrs. Clark; Mrs. Hallet; Miss Clark; Major Limont; J. White, Esq., surgeon; C. H. Hallet, Esq., civil service; Dr. D. Sturrock; Capt. Chapomiere; Capt. Colman, H. M. 55th regt.; Lieut. Edwards, 2d L.C.; Lieut. J. S. Cotton, 7th L.C.; Lieut. Hinchey, 36th N.I.; Ens. Burgoynne, 5th N.I.; (Lieut. Jerminham, H. M. 54th regt., fell overboard, and was drowned).

Per Wm. Metcalfe, from Bengal: Mr. Burnell.

Expected.

Per Lady East, from Bombay: Lieut. A. Robertson; Mr. Lancaster; Mr. Robson.

Per Columbia, from Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Sterling; Mr. Sterling; Mr. Fowler; Mr. Levan; Mr. Bush.

Per Barrosa transport, from Ceylon: Mrs. Twopenny; Mrs. McPherson and five children; Mrs. Bull and two ditto; Mrs. Shaw and one child; Lieut. Col. Douglas; Capt. Twopenny, Vassal, McPherson, and Braham; Lieuts Hamilton, Lamert, Collins, and Brown; Adj. Bell; Assist. Surg. Young; and Qr. Mast. Gunn, all of H.M. 78th regt.; Major Ricketts, H.M. 68th regt.; 449 rank and file, 32 women, and 76 children, of H.M. 61st, 58th, 9th, 97th, and Royal Artillery.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H. C. war steamer Semiramis, for Tenerife: Mr. L. Hamilton; Mr. A. Robertson.—For St. Helena: Mr. Williams, assist commissary general.—For the Cape: Mr. Cannon.—For the Mauritius: Mr. Pierson.—For Bombay: Mrs. Brucks; Miss Rind; Major Lang; H. M. 18th Drags.; Lieut. Lewis, 2d Bombay N.I.; Lieut. North, 2d Madras L.C.; Ens. Pugsion, 5th Bombay N.I.; Messrs. Stanley, Wiseman, Leckie, Morris, and Spence.

Per Isabella, for Bengal: John Morgan, Esq.; Miss Morgan; J. M'Dougal Masson, Esq.; Miss Masson; Lewis Grant, Esq.; — Mundel, Esq.

Per Kyle, for Bengal: Dr. Dunbar; Mr. Caulfield.

Per Justina, for Bengal: Mr. Carr; Mr. Plowden; Mr. Walford; Mr. Boucher.

Per Malcolm, for Madras and Bengal: S. C. Malan, Esq.; Mrs. Malan and family; Mrs. Ouse-

ly; Mrs. Fenning; Miss Wall; P. Hansen, Esq., Governor of Serampore; Miss Austen; Miss Barlow; Dr. Gordon; Messrs. Ffrench, Manley, Reynolds, Dent, Hood, Willetton, Whyming, Paterson, Place, Steell, Mainwaring, Dale, Emerson, Edwards, Wilton, and Burns; Mrs. Longden; Miss Wilson.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 26. The lady of Captain Richard S. M. Sprye, of the Madras army, and of Uglborough, Devon, of a daughter, who died on the 29th.

28. At Leicester, the lady of Jackson W. Muspratt, Esq., Bombay civil service, of a daughter.

29. At Harcourt Villa, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire, the lady of Major O'Donoghue, of a son.

Dec. 8. At Brighton, the lady of E. B. Thomas, Esq., Madras civil service, of a son.

10. In Harley-street, the wife of James Gordon Duff, Esq., of a daughter.

17. At Grange Hall, Morayshire, the lady of Major Grant Peterkin, of a son.

22. At Cheltenham, the lady of J. D. Devitre, recently of the Bombay civil service, of a son, still-born.

— At Hill House, Bucks, the lady of Col. Horne, of the Madras army, of a still-born child.

25. The lady of the Rev. Frederick Borradaile, of Clapham-Common, of a daughter.

Lately. At Edinburgh, the lady of Major Rybot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 25. At the Hague, James Mudie, Esq., to Eliza, widow of the late Capt. Darvil Miller, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

Nov. 15. At Barnstaple, Devon, J. G. Nash, Esq., surgeon in the Hon. E.I. Company's late maritime service, and eldest son of the late Capt. James Nash, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of the late John Darby, Esq., of Gray's Inn.

18. At Dover, Mr. James Ross, son of the late G. O. Ross, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, to Eliza Simson, relict of the late James Boys, Esq., of Rochester.

30. At Trinity Church, St. Mary-le-bone, the Rev. Douglas Macdonald, eldest son of the Venerable Archdeacon Macdonald, to Flora Georgina, daughter of Patrick Hadow, Esq., of Upper Harley-street.

Dec. 2. At Brussels, H. W. Reeves, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Robert Nicholas, Esq., of Ashton Keynes, in the county of Wilts, chairman of the Board of Excise.

5. At Rattery, in the county of Devon, the Rev. R. C. Kitson, vicar of Dean Prior, in the same county, to Frances Reynolds, second daughter of the late Wm. Johnson, Esq., of Calcutta, and of Great Torrington, county of Devon.

7. At Streatham, the Rev. James Betts, M.A., of Ellingham, Norfolk, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Richardson Borradaile, Esq., of Bedford-hill, Surrey.

9. At Brompton, P. C. Hayman, Esq., of Axminster, Devonshire, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mrs. Newbery, of Brompton-square, London, and the late Thos. Newbery, Esq., surgeon of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

13. At Hampstead Church, James T. Gordon, Esq., of the Bengal military service, to Caroline, only daughter of the Rev. J. H. Evans, of John-street Chapel, London.

14. At St. Mark's, Kennington, John Furley, jun. Esq., late of the Hon. E.I. Company's civil service, to Eliza Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Deery, Esq., of Dublin.

23. At St. Dunstan's Chas. Alex. Gordon, Esq., of Calcutta, to Sophia Louisa, second daughter of William Alexander, Esq., of Steyne-green.

DEATHS.

July 20. On his passage from Calcutta to the Mauritius, aged 32, Capt. Wm. Lathuer, of the ship *Andromeda*, of London.

30. Atsea, on her passage from Calcutta, in her 33d year, Jane Ann, wife of A. C. Dunlop, Esq., of Meerunge, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Ludovick Grant, of Bank House, Worcestershire.

Aug. 20. On his voyage home from India, Dr. Alexander Creighton.

Oct. 9. At St. Helena, Mr. Randal Walker, son of Major Walker, of Monteith Row, Glasgow.

22. On his passage home from India, on board the *Hindostan*, Lieut. Jerningham, of H. M. 54th Regt. He fell off the poop and was drowned, although every exertion was made to save him. The ship was going at the rate of eight or nine knots an hour.

Nov. 11. At his residence, in Bath, Major Gen. Robert Patton, C.B., of the Hon. E.I. Company's Bengal service.

21. At Sudbury-grove, Middlesex, Lieut. Col. G. J. Sale, late of the 4th Light Dragoons.

26. At Camden Town, Lieut. Col. James Hington, Royal African Corps. He formerly served in the 83d regt. at the Cape of Good Hope, whence he accompanied his corps to Ceylon, and was in that island during the Kandyan war of 1818, where he distinguished himself whilst in command of a detachment, by totally defeating a large force of the enemy. He subsequently assisted in the defeat of the Ashantees at Doodawah, in Africa, in 1826.

29. At Bath, Mrs. C. Atkinson, relict of the late John Atkinson, Esq., late of Taunton, who for upwards of forty years held a high situation in the East-India House.

— At Worthing, Emma Matilda, youngest daughter of C. B. Francis, Esq., of the Bengal medical estab., aged three years.

Dec. 2. At his house in Bruton-street, Sir John Woolmore, K.C.H., in his 83d year. Sir John was one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and long the intimate friend and companion of his late Majesty.

— At Edinburgh, at an advanced age, Mrs. Janet Weir, relict of the late Wm. Boggie, Esq.

4. At Blackheath, Margaret Marianne, Lady Inglis, relict of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir Wm. Inglis, K.C.B.

6. At Walmer, in Kent, Eliza, widow of the late Col. G. B. Bellasis, of the Bombay artillery.

9. At Brighton, in her 70th year, Ann, wife of Dr. Kelly, late of Finsbury-square, London.

13. At Brighton, of apoplexy, John Towler, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, C.B., in his 60th year.

14. At his residence, No. 23, Devonshire-place, John Stuart Sullivan, Esq.

15. Lieut. Col. James Michael, late of the Hon. E.I. Company's service. The deceased put a period to his existence, by nearly severing his head from his body in a state of temporary mental derangement.

17. At No. 10, Charter-house-street, Edward Graham Beetham, Esq., only son of the late R. G. Beetham, Esq., master-attendant of Negapatnam, East-Indies, in his 22d year.

— Mary Maxwell, relict of Capt. Alex. Sutherland, of Melina-place, Lambeth, and daughter of the late Col. James Sutherland, of Uppal, in the county of Sutherland.

20. At Brussels, aged 30, George James Carnegie, Esq., only son of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Carnegie.

23. At Hastings, John Lloyd, Esq., formerly of the Secretary's Office, East-India House, aged 67.

— At his house in Manchester-square, John Leckie, Esq., formerly of Bombay, in his 62d year.

— Deeply lamented, aged 72, Henrietta, relict of the late James Rivett Carnac, Esq., formerly Member of Council at Bombay.

27. In London, in his 77th year, John Forsyth, Esq., of Montreal, Member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sr. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, October 7, 1837.

		Rs. A.	Rs. A.			Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt.	12	@ 18	0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md.	5
Bottles	100	13	12	0	— flat	do.	5
Coals	B. md.	0	6	0	— English, sq.	do.	3
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md.	35	6	35	— flat	do.	3
— Brasiers'	do.	35	8	36	— Bolt	do.	3
— Ingot	do.	32	0	32	— Sheet	do.	5
— Old Gross	do.	33	8	33	— Nails	cwt.	9
— Bolt	do.	35	8	36	— Hoops	F. md.	5
— Tile	do.	31	14	33	— Kettle	F. md.	1
— Nails, assort.	do.	30	8	37	— Lead, Pig	F. md.	7
— Peru Slab.	Ct. Rs. do.	36	0	36	— unstamped.	do.	7
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	2	0	2	— Millinery	15 D.	30
Copperas	do.	2	0	2	— Shot, patent	bag	3
Cottons, chintz	pce.	3	0	8	— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	6
— Muslins, Book	do.	1	4	4	— Stationery	25 to 35 D.	to P.C.
— Yarn 16 to 180	md.	0	4.3	0	— Steel, English.	Ct. Rs. F. md.	5
Cutlery, fine	10 A.	—	20	A.	— Swedish	do.	6
Glass	10 A.	—	25	A.	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes	17
Hardware	10 A.	—	35	A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	5
Hosiery, cotton	—	—	—	—	— coarse and middling.	1	0
Ditto, silk	25 D.	—	50	D.	— Flannel fine.	0	8

MADRAS, July 5, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Bottles	100	12	@ 14	Iron Hoops	candy 28	@ 30
Copper, Sheet	candy 280	— 300		— Nails	do. 70	— 105
— Bolt	do. 250	— 240		— Lead, Pig	do. 44	— 46
— Old	do. 240	— 250		— Sheet	do. none.	
— Nails, assort.	do. 350	—		— Millinery	P.C.	— 15 A.
Cottons, Chintz.	piece 5	— 8		— Shot, patent	bag 3½	— 4
— Ginghams	do. 3	— 4		— Spelter	candy 45	— 47
— Longcloth, fine	do. 10	— 14		— Stationery (select).	5 A.	— 10 A.
Cutlery, coarse	15 A.	— 20 A.		— Steel, English	candy 35	— 38
Glass and Earthenware	10 A.	— 40 A.		— Swedish	do. 42	— 45
Hardware	10 A.	— 15 A.		— Tin Plates	box 17	— 18
Hosiery	P.C.	—		— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P.C.	— 10 A.
Iron, Swedish,	candy 55	— 59		— coarse	P.C.	— 10 A.
— English bar	do. 23	— 25		— Flannel, fine	10 to 12 ans. pr. yd.	
— Flat and bolt	do. 23	— 25		— Ditto, coarse	7 to 8 ans. do.	

BOMBAY, October 21, 1837.

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 13	@	14	Iron, Swedish	St. candy 52	@	—
Bottles, quart.	doz. 1.6	—	—	— English	do. 26	—	—
Coals	ton 12	—	15	— Hoops	cwt. 7	—	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 58	—	—	— Nails	do. 10	—	12
— Thick sheets	do. 61	—	—	— Sheet	do. 7.12	—	—
— Plate bottoms	do. 63	—	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 26	—	—
— Tile	do. 50	—	—	— do. for nails	do. 34	—	35
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	—	— Lead, Pig	cwt. 11.8	—	—
— Longcloths	—	—	—	— Sheet	do. 15	—	—
— Muslins	—	—	—	— Millinery	25 D.	—	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb. 0.84	—	0.14	— Shot, patent	cwt. 12	—	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	0.15	—	0.22	— Spelter	do. 8.4	—	8.8
Cutlery, table	P. C.	—	—	— Stationery (select)	40 D.	—	—
Glass and Earthenware	35 D.	—	40 D.	— Steel, Swedish	tub 9	—	—
Hardware	P. C.	—	—	— Tin Plates	box 15.8	—	16
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.	—	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4	—	—
				— coarse	2	—	—
				— Flannel, fine	1.8	—	—

CANTON, June 13, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.....	piece	3 @ 6	Smalts	pecul	40 @ 45
— Longcloths	do.	3 — 10	Steel, Swedish	tub	3.7 —
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	5 — 9	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1 — 1.30
— Cambrics, 48 yds.	do.	10 — 2.10	— do. ex super	yd.	2.5 —
— Handkerchiefs	do.	1.10 — 2.10	— Camlets at Lintin	pce.	26 — 27
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50.	pecul	37 — 42	— Do. Dutch	do.	22 — 29
Iron, Bar	do.	1.80 — 2	— Long Ells	do.	84 — 82
— Rod	do.	3.30 — 3.50	— Tin, Straits	pecul	16 —
— Lead, Pig	do.	6½ —	— Tin Plates	box	7 — 7½

SINGAPORE, July 22, 1837.

		Drs.	Drs.			Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	6	@	9	Cotton Hkfs. imlt. Battick, dble.	doz.	4 @ 5
Bottles	100	—	—	—	do. do Pullicat	doz.	—
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	35	—	26	Twist, 30 to 50	pecul	48 — 55
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd.	pes.	2	—	21	Hardware, and coarse Cutlery ..	market	supplied.
Imit. Irish	24	34-36	do.	23	Iron, Swedish	pecul	41
Longcloths 36 to 39	do.	4	—	7	English	do.	39 — 4
do. do.	fine	do.	5	7	Nail, rod	do.	43
40 to 45	do.	43	—	6	Lead, Pig	do.	63
54 to 64	do.	7	—	9	Sheet	do.	6
54 do.	do.	—	—	—	Shot, patent	bag	—
Prints, 7-8, single colours	do.	2	—	23	Spelter	pecul	6
9-8.	do.	2	—	23	Steel, Swedish	do.	43
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 42 in.	do.	2	—	23	English	do.	—
Jaconet, 20	40	44	do.	13	Woollens, Long Ellis	pes.	8 — 9
Lappets, 10	40	44	do.	13	Camblets	do.	22 — 28
Chintz, fancy colours	do.	3	—	5	Ladies' cloth	yd.	1 — 1 1/2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Oct. 7, 1837.—Operations in Chintzes and all other British Piece Goods have been very limited since our last, the native holidays of the Doorga Poojah, which commenced on the 4th inst., having suspended all business. In White Cottons also business has been on a small scale, attributable to the same cause: no change in prices to notice. The Mule Twist market has been without action since our last, holders having shown more firmness in their demand. The market is expected to improve after the holidays. Turkey Red and other Yarns are slightly reduced in prices.—Sales of middling and coarse Woollens continue to be effected, but to a limited extent at former prices.—A slight advance on Copper may be noticed throughout the assortments.—Iron and Steel remain as quoted.—A sale of Pig Lead has been effected at a slight reduction in price.—Spelter without sale.—Tin Plates and Quicksilver without sales; the latter article very scarce in the market, and much enquired for.

Bombay, Oct. 21, 1837.—There has been less activity in the market for Piece Goods during the past week than during the preceding, which is to be attributed in a great measure to the near approach of the Dewallee Holidays. Little business, therefore, will likely be done until the beginning of

next month, when these holidays will be over.—The prices of metals, owing to the smallness of the imports by the late arrivals, are steadily maintained, with a tendency to advance in some descriptions.—Woollens: although the arrivals have not been extensive, the stock is more than sufficient for the very inactive demand that has existed for many months past.

Singapore, July 22, 1837.—There has been but a very limited demand this week for Longcloths, buyers offering very low prices. The inquiries for good Stout Grey Shirts continue, Cambrics, few transactions to notice. Jaconets and Mulls not inquired for at present. Turkey Red Cloth, the stocks heavy, and only saleable when good stout cloth is not procurable. Printed Cottons continue to be much inquired for; new and suitable patterns would meet a ready sale.—Metals, the stock much reduced. Bar Iron saleable at quotations: Spelter and Lead remain without inquiry.

Calcutta, June 13, 1837.—The demand for Longcloths continues, with very few in the importer's hands. Cotton Yarn is in more request, and prices are a shade higher; several parcels have lately been shipped to Calcutta.—Woollens, no improvement.—Lead, firm at our quotations.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 7, 1837.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.	
Stock { Transfer Loan of	Sa. Rs.		
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay-	prem. 15	0 14 0	
able in England		per cent.	
Second { From Nos. 1,200	to buy do.	0 12 4 0	
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord.	to sell do.	0 4 3 4	
ing to Number	do.	3 4 2 12	
Third 5 per cent.	disc. Co's Rs.	1 6 1 13	
4 per cent.			

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. — 2,850 a 2,750
 Union Bank, Prem. (Co. Rs. 1,000) — 350 a — 325

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bill: 9 0 per cent.
 Ditto on government and salary bills 5 0 do.
 Interest on loans on govt. paper 6 8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy 2s. 2d.; to sell 2s. 3d.

Madras, July 5, 1837.

Government Securities.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 prem. to 3 disc.
 Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3 prem.
 Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—2 disc.
 Ditto ditto New four per cent.—2 disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 2s. 0 1/2d. to 2s. 3d. per Madras Rupee.

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Bombay, Oct. 21, 1837.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
 On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 100 to 100.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
 On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99 to 99.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23,
 Ditto of 1825-26, 100 to 11.4 per ditto.
 Ditto of 1829-30, 111.4 to 111.8 per ditto.
 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-31, 106 to 106.4 per do.
 Ditto of 1835-36, 99.8 to 99.12 Company's Rs.
 Book Debt 5 per cent. Loan 117 to 117.8 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, July 22, 1837.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 7d per Spanish dollar.
 On Bengal, gov. bills, at 30 days, 215 to 216 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. dollars.

Canton, June 13, 1837.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 5s. per Sp. Dol
 On Bengal, Company's Bills, 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days, 222 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.
 On Bombay, Private Bills, 222 ditto.
 Sycee Silver at Lintin, 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. prem.

(K)

THE LONDON MARKETS, Dec. 26.

Sugar.—The Market for West India Muscovades is not brisk; still there has been a steady business transacted in grocery descriptions. In Mauritius, there has been a very good business doing: the demand has been principally for mid and good yellow descriptions. Of East-India, the grocers have purchased sparingly, by private contract, of the good and fine white descriptions of Bengal, subject to the lowest rate of duty. From the ship-owners, there has been no request for those at the 3½c. duty. Siam and Manilla are held firmly at the prices quoted.

Coffee.—Of British Plantation none has been offered at public sale; the operations privately have been limited, but the importers continue to demand fully late rates.

Cotton.—The importers have obtained an ½d. advance on previous rates, at which there has been a good demand chiefly for Surat.

Indigo.—The operations in East-India, by private treaty, have been limited: Holders are not so firm in their demands as they have been of late, and the few small lots which have changed hands this week have been at a reduction on previous prices of 6d. for picked lots, and 3d. for general runs. The quantity declared for sale on 16th January has been increased to 6,888 chests. Accounts from Calcutta to 6th October, estimate the crop at 100,000 to 105,000 maunds.

Tea.—The East-India Company's final sale of tea commenced on the 4th December, and con-

cluded on the 18th. The whole, 4,217,000 lbs., were sold at the following rates, viz.: Bohea, Canton, quarter-chests, 2s. 10½d. to 2s. 11d. per lb., duty paid; half-chests, 2s. 10½d. to 2s. 11½d.; whole, 2s. 9½d. to 2s. 10½d.—Congo, mixed leaf, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb., in bond; mixed blackish leaf, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.; rather strong, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 2d.; blackish leaf, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5 d.; blackish leaf, strong, 2s. 3d. to 3s.; one break, superior, 3s. 3½d. and 3s. 3½d.—Souchoing, fair to good, 2s. to 2s. 4d.—Hysson, common, 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 5 d.; good, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10 d.; fine, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4½d.; thirty chests, superfine, 6s. 0½d. to 6s. 4½d.—These prices are ½d. to 6d. above those of the September sale for Bohea; 7d. higher for common Congo; and 2d. to 3d. higher for the blackish leaf and strong. The common and good Hysson sold only at about the September sale prices, or 2d. lower than the previous market.

The quarterly free trade sales commenced on the 18th December; owing to the large quantity brought forward, the buyers were cautious, but the sellers displayed considerable firmness, and a large proportion of the teas that passed the hammer was bought in at full prices. Canton Bohea bought in at 3s., duty paid; common Congous ruled from 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 9½d., in bond; blackish leaf kinds, 1s. 10 d. to 3s.; Twankays, 1s. 10½d. to 2s. 0½d.; Hyssons, 2s. 7d. to 3s. 3½d.; Imperials, 2s. 7d. to 3s. 5d.; Gunpowders, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 3½d.; Young Hyssons, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 7d. per lb.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from November 26 to December 26, 1837.

Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bill.
27	212½	92½92½	93½93½	99½	100½01	14½ 14½	—	93½93½	29 31p	43 46p
28	211½	92½92½	93½93½	99½99½	100½1½	14½	269½70	93½93½	28 30p	43 46p
29	207 212	92½92½	93½93½	99½99½	101 1½	14½ 14½	—	93½93½	28 30p	45 47p
30	205½206½	92½92½	93½93½	99½99½	101½1½	14½	268	94 94½	25 28p	44 47p
Dec.										
1	204 206	92½92½	93½93½	99½99½	100½01	14½ 14½	—	93½94	24 26p	43 46p
2	203½204½	92½92½	Shut	99½99½	Shut	14½ 14½	268	93½94	28 30p	44 46p
4	203½	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	14½ 14½	266½7½	93½93½	26 30p	45 46p
5	202½203½	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	14½ 14½	267	93½93½	27 29p	46 48p
6	202 204	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	14½ 14½	—	93½93½	28 30p	47 50p
7	205½206	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	14½	—	93½93½	26 30p	47 49p
8	206	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	14½ 14½	—	93½93½	27 29p	47 49p
9	205	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	14½ 14½	—	93½93½	27 29p	47 49p
11	204½205	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	—	—	93½93½	27 29p	47 49p
12	204½205	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	14½ 14½	—	93½93½	27 29p	47 49p
13	205 205½	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	14½ 14½	—	93½93½	27 29p	47 49p
14	—	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	—	—	93½93½	27 29p	47 49p
15	206½207	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	14½	—	93½93½	27 29p	47 49p
16	206 206½	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	14½ 14½	—	93½93½	26 28p	46 48p
18	207	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	—	—	93½93½	26 28p	45 48p
19	206½206½	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	14½	—	93½93½	25 27p	45 47p
20	—	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	14½ 14½	—	93½93½	26 28p	45 47p
21	206 206½	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	14½ 14½	—	93½93½	26 28p	45 47p
22	206 206½	92½92½	—	99½99½	—	14½	—	93½93½	26 28p	45 47p
23	203½205	90½91½	—	98½99	—	14½ 14½	—	91½93	26 28p	45 47p
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	203 203½	90½91	—	98 98½	—	14½ 14½	—	91½92½	26p	45 47p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,

7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, December 26, 1837.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	2 0 0 @	2 10 0
— Samarang	2 3 0	2 5 0
— Cheribon	2 5 0	2 10 0
— Sumatra	1 10 0	1 14 0
— Ceylon	2 0 0	2 10 0
— Mocha	3 5 0	5 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0 0 4	0 0 6½
— Madras	0 0 4	0 0 5½
— Bengal	0 0 4	0 0 8
— Bourbon	0 0 5½	0 0 8
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5 0 0	18 10 0
— Anniseeds, Star.....	2 10 0	—
— Borax, Refined.....	2 5 0	—
— Unrefined	2 3 0	—
— Camphire, In chests ..	8 10 0	—
— Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0 2 2	0 2 9
— Ceylon	0 1 0	0 1 9
— Cassia buds.....cwt.	2 16 0	3 5 0
— Lignum	2 13 0	3 0 0
— Castor Oil	0 0 3	0 0 7½
— China Root.....cwt.	23 0 0	27 0 0
— Cubebs	2 15 0	2 18 0
— Dragon's Blood.....	0 15 0	10 0 0
— Gum Ammoniac, drop..	6 0 0	10 0 0
— Arabic	1 15 0	4 0 0
— Assafetida	1 14 0	7 0 0
— Benjamin, 3d Sort.....	5 0 0	8 10 0
— Aniini	3 15 0	9 0 0
— Gambogium.....	4 15 0	5 15 0
— Myrrh	3 10 0	13 0 0
— Oilbanum	0 19 9	3 0 0
— Kino	2 0 0	11 0 0
— Lac Lake.....lb	0 1 0	0 3 0
— Dye	0 3 6	0 4 0
— Shell	2 0 0	7 0 0
— Stick	2 5 0	2 7 0
— Musk, China.....oz.	0 10 0	1 16 0
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 7 0	0 8 0
— Oil, Cassia	0 7 6	0 9 6
— Cinnamon.....	0 7 0	0 8 6
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	1 14 0	—
— Cajaputa.....oz.	0 0 4	0 0 5
— Mace	0 0 3½	0 0 4
— Nutmegs	0 1 4	0 1 6
— Opium.....	none	—
— Rhubarb.....	0 1 6	0 3 9
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	—	—
— Senna	0 0 3	0 1 2
— Turneric, Java.....cwt.	0 10 0	0 18 0
— Bengal	0 14 0	0 17 0
— China	1 0 0	1 5 0
Galls, In Sorts	—	—
— Blue	—	—
— Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0 0 3	0 0 4
— Ox and Cow	0 0 3	0 0 6
Indigo, Fine Blue.....	0 8 3	0 8 6
— Fine Purple.....	0 8 0	0 8 3
— Fine Red Violet.....	0 7 6	0 8 0
— Fine Violet.....	0 7 6	0 8 0
— Mid. to good Violet ..	0 7 0	0 7 10
— Good Red Violet	0 7 3	0 7 6
— Good Violet and Copper	0 6 9	0 7 0
— Mid. and ord. do.....	0 5 9	0 6 0
— Low consuming do.....	0 5 6	0 6 0
— Trash and low ord.....	0 3 6	0 4 6
— Madras	0 3 6	0 6 6
— Oude	0 4 0	0 6 6

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl.....cwt.	2 18 0	@ 4 0 0
— Shells, China.....	—	—
— Nankeens.....piece	0 2 0	0 4 9
— Rattans.....100	0 1 0	0 4 0
— Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0 12 0	0 14 0
— Patna	0 14 0	0 15 0
— Java	0 9 6	0 12 6
— Safflower.....	1 15 0	7 0 0
— Sago	7 6 0	9 6 0
— Pearl	11 6 0	18 0 0
— Saltpetre.....	23 0 0	24 0 0
— Silk, Company's Bengal..lb	0 13 0	1 6 0
— Orgazine do.....	—	—
— China Tsatlee.....	0 18 0	1 2 0
— Bengal Privilege.....	—	—
— Taysam	0 15 0	—
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 3 8	0 7 8
— Cloves	0 1 0	0 2 0
— Mace	0 2 8	0 7 0
— Nutmegs	0 3 0	0 5 0
— Ginger	1 1 0	1 10 6
— Pepper, Black.....lb	0 0 3½	0 0 4½
— White	0 0 10	0 1 10
— Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	3 3 0	3 8 0
— Siam and China.....	1 6 0	1 14 6
— Mauritius	2 16 0	3 8 6
— Manila and Java.....	1 0 0	1 15 0
— Tea, Bohea (duty paid)..lb	0 2 10	0 2 11
— Congou	0 1 5½	0 3 3
— Souehong	0 1 5	0 4 0
— Caper	0 1 6	0 2 1½
— Campl	0 1 3	0 3 0
— Twankay	0 1 8½	0 2 3½
— Pekoe	0 1 10	0 4 5
— Hyson Skin.....	0 1 4½	0 1 8
— Hyson	0 2 5	0 6 6
— Young Hyson.....	0 2 0	0 3 10
— Gunpowder	0 3 8	0 5 8
— Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3 17 0	3 18 0
— Tortoiseshell.....lb	1 7 0	1 14 0
— Vermilion.....lb	0 4 0	0 4 4
— Wax	5 15 0	6 12 6
— Wood, Saunders Red ..	7 0 0	7 15 0
— Ebony	—	—
— Sapan	8 10 0	16 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0 0 6	0 0 7
Oil, Fish.....ton	31 0 0	33 10 0
Whalebone.....ton	175 0 0	—
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.	—	—
— Best	0 1 11	0 2 3
— Inferior	0 0 4	0 2 2
— V. D. Land, viz.	—	—
— Best	0 1 11	0 2 3
— Inferior	0 0 4	0 2 2

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....cwt.	2 8 0	2 10 0
Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb	—	—
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	1 5 0	1 10 0
Hides, Dry	0 0 4½	0 0 6½
— Salted	0 0 3½	0 0 5
Oil, Palm	1 15 0	1 16 0
Raisins	—	—
Wax	7 10 0	9 0 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best..pipe	15 0 0	18 0 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality ..	12 0 0	14 0 0
Wood, Teak.....load	9 5 0	10 10 0
Wool.....lb.	0 0 4	0 1 8

PRICES OF SHARES, December 27, 1837.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East India.....(Stock)...	106	6 p. cent.	623,334	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock)...	53½	2½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	100	4½ p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debutures.....	101	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	100	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West India.....(Stock)...	95½	4½ p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	34½	—	10,000	100	27½	—
Bank (Australasian).....	60	—	5,000	40	—	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	9½	—	10,000	100	17	—

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, August 9, 1837.

Ret v. Abassee Khanaum.—This case (referred to in p. 5) excited much curiosity: numbers collected at an early hour at the court-house. The defendant was brought into the side room, leading from the grand-jury room, in a sedan-chair,* closely shut up, accompanied by her husband, son, and relations.

Sir Benjamin Malkin took his seat, and in consequence of an application made to him on certain affidavits, stating that an exposure of her face to the Court and jury would subject her to disgrace, which, in the event of an acquittal, would operate to exclude her from the society of all respectable females of rank in her sect, gave directions that the defendant should be brought into Court in the conveyance in which she then was, secure from public gaze.

The jury were then called, when several were challenged on the part of the defendant.†

Sir Benjamin Malkin stated it was necessary that the defendant should be identified, and for such purpose called Belall, the chief witness for the prosecution, a eunuch in the service of the defendant and her husband, who stated he had seen defendant a few minutes before in the room next to the grand jury room, and that she was the same person as that against whom he had given evidence before the coroner and magistrate, and was the party charged with the offence of killing Rohimun, the deceased child; her name Abassee Khanaum. Mirza Causim, the son of defendant, deposed that the person in the palanquin was the same person Belall had seen in the room, and that it was Abassee Khanaum. Mr. McCann deposed that he was present when the palanquin was brought into the grand-jury room; that he had taken charge of it then, and that no other person than that who had entered the room in it, could be in the same, as he had examined the room previously, and had not lost sight of it since.

The defendant was then arraigned on the coroner's inquest for murder, and afterwards on the indictment found by the

grand-jury for manslaughter, and pleaded personally to both *not guilty*.

Belall was then called, for the prosecution, who deposed very much to the same facts as those disclosed by him at the coroner's inquest. On the cross-examination, however, many discrepancies appeared between his former and present statements, amongst which were the following: "What affection could I have for my mistress, when I was deprived by her of money for clothes, shoes, and every thing? She has no regard for me; she cannot bear the sight of me: why should I have any regard for her? I have been six years in the family. When I came first, I was treated well; but for the last three years have been deprived of every thing. I went to the police with deceased, because, if it was inquired into, my grievances would be taken into consideration; and have come here to be revenged for my grievances. The deceased made her complaint because of the peril her life was put in. It was at the instance of the girl I did what I did, and was not questioned as to that before the coroner; I did not, therefore, tell the coroner any thing of it. When I was going to toast some bread for my master, the girl said, 'Can you not get me out of this?' Nobody was near me. I did not think of taking her to the police as she went to Khanumjee; I did not do it that day from dread; fear prevailed over me. The other day I had overcome my fear. I do not wish to remove my mistress from the world. When I brought the girl in the way, I stated she was alive; I did not think she would die. For the three last years I have done no work for my mistress, for which she stinted me in every thing. I was not stationary in any place. I happened to pass, and observed what I have stated. I was not prosecutor; I gave evidence on the part of Government before the coroner. I did not know I should be puzzled in this manner. Since I did no work for my mistress, she gave me nothing; she used to give me every thing before; she kept me at a distance; but I wanted for nothing. When the females did their duty, my mistress was very kind to them; she was very kind to the deceased, who used to play with the children; she got her belly-full of victuals. The deceased came to our house two years since; she had then the spleen, and she had fever and ague then with it. I said before the coroner, that the blows given were slight; they were so slight, that my mistress thought she was shamming."

Khanumjee. The evidence of this woman was nearly the same in substance as (L.)

* The vehicle was a *tonjon*, shaped like a chariot-body, with venetians.

† The *Englishman* says: "Some of the parties summoned for the jury having been overheard expressing a determination to bring in a verdict of *guilty*, no less than twelve were challenged by the counsel for the defence, Messrs. Pearson and Prinsep.

that which before appeared in the report of the proceedings before the coroner; the following are some abstracts of the present deposition: "Belall and Syed were with the palanqueen; they both brought the girl to the house. The deceased came to the house about two years since; she was one of the girls that came from the country that was inundated; she had the spleen; used to remain well ten or twenty days, and then got ill and then well, and this continued to the day of her death. She was subject to purging; when she was brought to me, they gave directions to administer medicine, and send for a doctor. I did not get any, because I was ill myself. The two boys who brought her took her away. Belall came first, Syed afterwards."

Meerun.—"I attended the Mirza's children. Two women attend the children. Was three months in the house. The deceased was sent out of the house to get medicine administered; she had spleen, and sores on her hands and body, her feet, back, and head; she had itch on her body, hands and head. Belall tied her hands with a rope; I saw that; he suspended her from the floor, and beat her; her hands swelled, and on that account chunam and turmeric was put on her hands. She had looseness on her. I was examined before Mr. Robison, the magistrate, and told him this. I signed deposition before him."

C. K. Robison.—Shown the examination of last witness before him, and cross-examined by the Advocate-general: witness was not sworn, only examined. "I can examine on suspicion. Meerun was not imprisoned; was detained at the police till she found bail. She gave me her name as Kelye, and that did not belong to her. She staid at the police. There is a universal direction not to let a witness depart till I give leave. I took down every thing, I think." The examination was continued with great energy and force by the Advocate-general, who stated he did not like fencing from a question in any witness, much less in a magistrate.

The *Advocate-general* objected to this examination being read.

Sir B. Malkin.—"Not as evidence; but it may be read to the witness."

Syed, a slave to husband of the defendant.—"Formerly I had access to the zenana; the last three years not. I was desired to take the deceased in a paulkee to Khanumjee; did so. I was desired to bring her back; I brought her; and when I got opposite the Loll Bazar, I told Belall to go with it, as I had occasion to go to a privy. I did not see the palanqueen after. I left the zenana, because I was approaching to manhood. Three months since this was. Belall is a eunuch; I am not. I have not seen my mistress since.

She used to look on me with kindness, as she did the deceased, and gave her good food, clothes, and was a play-mate of the children. When deceased came, she had the spleen. Khanumjee used to give her medicine. She would get well, and then ill, and had fever. She and Belall could not agree."

Gopaul, a ticca bearer, spoke as to having been employed in taking deceased from the house of Khanumjee, and thence to police.

Khoosh Kuddum was a slave girl, and obtained her emancipation at the request of defendant, and is married; spoke to the kindness of defendant to her servants.

Dr. Bain, the police surgeon, described the wounds, and stated his opinion, that the extent of the sloughing ulcers on the body was the cause of death. "Sloughing ulcers generally arise from bruises on a very irritable system. That would scarcely be the case with an ordinary healthy subject. I have heard the evidence of Belall. It is my opinion, that the injuries he has described could not have produced death. In an ordinary healthy subject, any irritating application would produce sloughing ulcers. Turpentine, or turmeric, would irritate. I took hold of the spleen in the body, but did not take it out. Mr. O'Brien took it out."

Mr. O'Brien, after describing wounds on the body, stated: "I observed, during the child's life, when brought to the hospital, that she had enlarged spleen. She smelt of turpentine. I think deceased died from the sloughing ulcers, which brought on the irritation which caused her death. I opened the body for the purpose of examining the spleen; it was enlarged and indurated, and double its natural size. I saw some worms that had crept out of the body,—intestinal worms. I consider the sloughing was produced by the disease of the spleen, and it would not have taken place in a healthy subject; disease of spleen predisposed to that affection."

Dr. Raleigh knows disease of enlargement of the spleen; generally the result of repeated attacks of fever; generally exists in a very disordered constitution, and one greatly reduced by fever, and is accompanied by affections of the bowels. Generally speaking, when a constitution is in this state, the most trivial injury to the skin is followed by rapid sloughing and gangrene; generally speaking, it is the result of external violence, or of blistering. In a subject of that description, such injuries as Belall has described would be likely to produce that effect; certainly, not on ordinarily healthy subjects. The scratch of a pice might have produced sloughing to a great extent.

Dr. J. R. Martin.—Spleen is almost universally the result of fever. In the lower provinces, persons become peculiarly ob-

noxious to injuries—so much so, that a leech, a blister, or any abrasion on the skin or the surface, ends in a very unkindly manner. Fatal results might be produced by injuries that, with healthy subjects, would be quite harmless.

For the defence.—Syed Abdad Sumed spoke to the existence of spleen in the deceased, witness having attended her.

Sir Benjamin Mulkin summed up the evidence to the jury; immediately on the close of which, the jury, without withdrawing, pronounced a verdict of *Not guilty* on both the inquest for murder, and on the indictment for manslaughter. The defendant was at once discharged.

The *Englishman*, advertising to this trial, observes:—"We have no purpose to refer to its merits; but we do think that the upright and honourable—indeed, under all the circumstances, we may say the noble—conduct of Mirza Mehendee, the husband of the unfortunate lady, ought not to be allowed to pass without notice. When he first became acquainted with the circumstances, which was not until the parties were before the police, he made no attempt to secrete his wife, or to prevent the execution of the warrant for her apprehension. On the contrary, he afforded every facility for its execution; and, relying on the spirit in which he knew that British law was administered in such cases, he subsequently afforded every facility in the progress of the inquiry, evincing throughout a high sense of honour, and sacrificing his feelings to his duty, with a steadiness that would have been honourable to any man; while the considerate attention he bestowed on his wife, showed how keenly he felt for her. It is, indeed, a source of infinite gratification, to find that there are, among the native gentlemen of this place, those who, relying on the purity of the administration of the law, can thus repress natural prejudices, which have grown with their growth and strengthened with their strength, till they have become a second nature, affording every requisite assistance, in order that substantial justice may be done, though their nearest and dearest connexions may be implicated, seeking alone to be released from forms of little import to others, but reflecting disgrace and dishonour on them."

August 11.

Rez on pros. of Bruce and others v. Fergusson.
—This was an indictment for libel. The indictment consisted of thirteen counts, twelve of which were counts of libel, and the other contained the jurisdiction clause. The alleged libels are contained in letters addressed by Mr. T. Fergusson to the firm of Bruce, Shand and Co., as follows:—

I consider the whole bearing of your conduct, on the subject of our recent correspondence, to be perfectly in keeping with the flagitiousness of that

which I have previously, in other respects, expiated at your hands. The time, however, I trust, is not far distant, when the policy of your treatment of me will be put to a test that will separate truth from falsehood, honour from infamy, and faith from perfidy. In the mean time, you will clearly understand that I shall hold you responsible for whatever sum I may be endangered by the non-employment of the *Heroine*; and further, that I view, with the sovereign contempt which the insolence of the proposal merits, the measures which, in the plenitude of self-sufficiency, you have had the audacity to suggest as a substitute for those Mr. Hurry was the medium of communicating from you, and upon which my treaty with Ilustomjee was based and influenced.—Dated 28th January.

No. 2.

The contempt and scorn, which your last communication of Saturday excited, took such an ascendancy over my indignation, as to restrain the expression of my disgust at the temerity with which you continue to commit yourselves to assumptions, which are well known to be wholly fallacious, and destitute of all foundation; and, as I conceive that the lesson of falsehood, with which almost every syllable of the letter which you have addressed to your agents on the subject of the *Heroine's* insurance, places your assertions beyond the pale of all rational or argumentative discussion, I do not now take up my pen either to complain of or to refute them, but merely to tell you, that the shallow stratagem you have resorted to, affords ample illustration of your aptitude for the practice of any contrivance, however untenable and fraudulent, that might aid you in eluding a responsibility to which you stand both legally and morally bound. The artifice in question betrays, on your part, such a want of capacity and gross ignorance of the rules of business, as any school-boy would be ashamed of. In conclusion, I have only to reiterate my resolution to hold you accountable for the damage of the *Heroine*, a penalty which, with reference to the employment now available to me, will be found of no inconsiderable import, on whomsoever it may fall.—Dated 30th January.

No. 3.

I was not at home on Saturday evening, when your communication of that day was delivered, or it should have been contemptuously returned to you by the bearer of it; and I only refrain from the adoption of such a course now, in the view of hereafter exhibiting the measure and falsehood which characterize this precious contrivance, and of adding it to the other records in my possession, of your baseness and folly. I may, however, as well intimate, that I should consider it nothing short of yielding to a species of contamination, which out of respect for myself I am bound to resist, were I in future to permit myself to be open to the reception of any further direct communication from so polluted a source; and I must, therefore, desire that you will never again presume to take the liberty of addressing me on any subject whatever, except through the medium of the third party, because, from the experience I have had of your treacherous disposition, I naturally view with suspicion, distrust, and horror, every thing that emanates from parties, that I know to be so familiar with acts that the less evil would shrink from the perpetration of, and who are, at this moment, recklessly luxuriating in the temporary possession of property, out of which I have been cheated and defrauded by the most surreptitious artifices. It will be my province, however, to use the most exuberant means, yet so happily in my power, to bring you to your proper bearings; and depend upon it, there shall be no relaxation of my energies on that behalf, until my wrongs are not partially, but wholly and substantially redressed. You are consigned to the degradation which, sooner or later, ever takes such hypocrisy and imposition, as I have to complain of at your hands.—Dated 20th March.

The cause of the misunderstanding between the firm of Bruce, Shand and Co., and Mr. Fergusson, did not come very clearly before the Court, the learned judge deciding that it was foreign to the question

the jury had to try. The main question was, the publication of the letters by the defendant. Several witnesses were examined. It was distinctly proved that Mr. Fergusson had written two of the letters, and that his signature was attached at the foot of the third, but the evidence of a third party having perused the letters, was very slight indeed. Much discussion took place on the question of publication, and the learned judge summed up, taking a very favourable view of the defendant's case. His lordship said, in his opinion, the publication, as laid in the indictment, was not made out. The jury retired, and after half an hour's consultation, returned with a verdict of *guilty* on the 7th, 8th, 11th, and 12th counts of the indictment. We subjoin the verdict:—"We find the defendant guilty of writing and publishing the letters of the 30th Jan. and 20th March, and not guilty of the publication on the other count."

Mr. *Advocate-general*.—I think I have a good remedy on the finding on these counts.

Mr. *Justice Malkin*.—I think you have. I shall certainly not pass sentence now. Let the defendant go at large on his own recognizances.

The verdict appeared to excite much astonishment.

August 25.

The grand-jury delivered their presentment against the state of the copper currency, and the want of a sufficient number of good tanks in Calcutta. Mr. Justice Malkin observed upon it, that the matters contained in it were not such as the Court could take judicial cognizance of, especially on the Admiralty side; but, as the objects brought to his notice by the grand jury appeared to be of much public interest, he should direct the officer of the Court to send a copy of the document to the proper authority.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, August 19.

In the matter *W. F. Clark and others*.—Mr. Justice Malkin gave the judgment of the Court in this case.

The general questions of law involved in the decision of this case have been recently so fully considered, in the similar applications made with respect to the estate of Messrs. Cullen and Brown, that I need not again discuss them; indeed, they were hardly made a matter of controversy at the bar in this case, and I do not feel under any necessity of at all adding to, or qualifying, the opinion I then expressed. The principles, however, now have to be applied to a case arising under rather different circumstances, and involving, as it appears to me, questions of more difficulty than most of those which existed in the former case. The result, however, will,

in my judgment, be the same, that the claims made ought to be admitted; and in explaining my reasons for coming to that conclusion, it will be most convenient that I should shortly state the facts, as I understand them, out of which the claims arise.

At the end of April 1837, Mr. David Clark, then the senior member of the long-established house of Fergusson and Co., retired from the partnership; he was himself in England at the time, and the different arrangements proposed appear in the first instance to have emanated from the partners here, and to have been assented to by him, with some modifications, to which I shall presently advert, when he received intimation of them. At that time, there were standing in the books of the house, sums to the credit of the different partners to the amount of 12,85,103 rupees, of which the large portion of 8,31,636 was to the credit of Mr. David Clark, the retiring partner. A valuation was afterward made of the accounts of the house, by which it appeared that, in the opinion of the continuing partners, there was a deficiency at the time of 6,63,512 rupees; that that was the excess of the whole claim upon the firm over the estimated value of the whole accounts. I shall presently show that they probably estimated the real deficiency a larger amount; an amount not precisely defined, or probably even in their own minds completely ascertained, but considerably exceeding this numerical statement of deficiency. This could not make the house, in the estimation of the partners, an insolvent house; for the sums to the credit of the individual partners amounted to very nearly thirteen lakhs, and all these claims were subordinate to the creditors of the house. There was enough, in the opinion of the partners, to pay all the creditors, and leave something for the partners of the house who had any claims against it; but certainly not enough to allow Mr. D. Clark to retire with eight lakhs and upwards, if the sum which he was to claim from the house was to depend on a real account of the value of his interest in it. If this were the premises on which the present claim were to be determined, the utmost that his assignees could obtain by the present motion would be a reference to see to what extent, if at all, his claims could be supported. And on such a reference it would be necessary to inquire, what were the opinions of the partners as to the condition of the firm, and how far fairly or fraudulently entertained, and what was, at the time, on an estimate really correct, the balance between its liabilities and resources.

But this is not the real question in the case, for there was a regular deed of dissolution, and certain contracts and engagements entered into between Mr. David Clark and the continuing partners. The

whole question, therefore, turns on the provisions of that deed and those engagements; what these amounted to, and how far they can be upheld in law; and as it does so, it is rather singular that the provisions of the deed itself have not been at all adverted to in the argument on either side. They consist, however, of a complete dissolution of partnership; a complete transfer of Mr. David Clark's interest in the partnership effects to the continuing partners; a complete release by them to David Clark for all partnership responsibilities, and a complete acknowledgment, agreement, and covenant, that the balance due to David Clark was a just claim against the house, and should be paid as such by the continuing partners. On the face of the deed, therefore, the transaction was a buying-out of the retiring partner by the continuing partners, the price paid being the taking upon themselves the whole liability for the sum standing to the credit of David Clark in the books of the firm, a sum, as I have already observed, larger than any thing which would be due to him, even in their own estimation, as his mere proportion of actual partnership property. It is, however, questionable whether this was exactly the real state of the transaction. A valuation was made, not of all the debts due to the house, nor even of all those considered as in some degree doubtful; but of all those on which any claim to have actual allowance made was considered to exist. But this apparently was not for the purpose of ascertaining the real and exact value of David Clark's interest, to see what property he might take out of the firm, but rather to see what was the state of the firm, and how much, therefore, the continuing partners could afford to allow him to remove from its funds. As between himself and the firm, he had a right to the whole balance standing to his credit; but he could not be allowed to remove it, or to hold that claim and to be relieved from the liabilities of a partner if the risk or responsibility of the others thereby became excessive. They do not appear to have felt it conclusively so, for they executed the deed of dissolution, in which they treated him as entitled to the whole amount; but they seem to have felt it unreasonable that he should receive the whole, for a sum of two lakhs was deducted in account. This was done with David Clark's concurrence, and with an expression of his opinion, that a larger deduction might reasonably have been made; but it appears to have been done on the proposition of the continuing partners, though that proposition is not in evidence, except inasmuch as David Clark's letter of 3d Oct. 1828 refers to it and adopts it. There might, perhaps, under these circumstances, be some doubt, notwithstanding the stipulations of the deed, whether the 8,31,636

rupees was at any time to be considered as David Clark's property, and the subsequent remission of two lakhs as his gratuitous act; or whether the Rs. 6,31,636 was to be treated as all he was ever really entitled by their bargain to receive. But that he was at all events entitled to this extent, and that upon the deduction of the two lakhs from his account, the remaining balance became the debt due to him, by the contract and agreement of all the parties, there can be no doubt. It is on the footing of that balance that the present claim is made; and it must therefore be supported on the principle formerly discussed, unless there be something to impeach the good faith of that transaction.

That it was a transaction purporting of good faith as between the partners themselves, it seems impossible to doubt. Mr. David Clark's chief anxiety seems to have been, that he should not be allowed to receive more than he fairly ought. The valuations, which are of less importance in the case than if made for the purpose of really assessing Mr. David Clark's interest, but still very material evidence, are made entirely by the continuing partners. Their inclinations might make their valuations sanguine, but their interest was to estimate the allowances as high as possible, for on them rested their claim to make any deduction from the sum due by the firm to David Clark. This evidence of good faith does not follow necessarily in all cases when the valuation is made by continuing partners; for instance, in 1832, the continuing partners thought it necessary to allow a certain sum to be paid to Mr. Smith's estate, not because they thought he had any real claim in the partnership property, but partly out of consideration for his long services, and principally because the firm could not afford to let it be known that their senior partner had died worth nothing. But, generally speaking, the allowances claimed by the remaining partners against an outgoing partner will be claimed to their full extent, and I see nothing in the circumstances of the case to make one doubt that they did actually claim against Mr. Clark all that they felt themselves entitled to demand. They seem, indeed, to have been aware that the condition of the firm was still in some respects estimated too favourably; but this, which would be of great importance if the object had been to ascertain the exact value of David Clark's interest, is of little or none where the question was, what they would afford to let him take out? It would form one of the elements of their calculation, that there was an undefined risk of this kind cast upon them, but it furnished no reason for supposing that they did not think it fairly worth their while to purchase David Clark's interest at the price they gave for it. This risk being

included, the question being merely as to the good faith of the transaction, it is unnecessary in this, as in the former cases, to inquire into the reasonableness, if we are satisfied of the honesty, of those valuations and estimates.

But however fair these arrangements might be when considered merely as between the parties themselves, the most material and the most difficult question remains, how far they were, even in the opinion of the parties, fair towards the creditors—how far Mr. David Clark, or the remaining partners of the house, could have felt that he was entitled, as against the creditors, to withdraw or establish a separate and individual claim for so large a sum as that allowed to him, even if the amount of allowances made on the valuation of 1827 was considered to be the true estimate? According to the best opinion they could form, there was then a deficiency of Rs. 6,63,612; the sums to the credit of the different parties were only Rs. 12,85,103, and the real assets of the house, therefore, was, after satisfying all creditors, not partners only, the difference between these sums, or Rs. 6,21,491. Mr. David Clark took out Rs. 6,31,636, after the deduction of the two lakhs was made, and left the house, therefore, even on this showing, not absolutely able to meet its engagements. I have already said, however, that the real deficiency was probably estimated at a larger amount. Mr. Fergusson's evidence is, that the statement of 1827 does not pretend to be a complete estimation of what would be the probable loss on each account, but only of the proper allowances: "it was not a statement for our creditors, but merely an adjustment between ourselves; the allowances could not in any case be more, but would in many cases be less, than the estimated amount of loss. In most houses the incoming partners gave a bonus; in ours we did not; but this difference stood in lieu of it." In other words, the continuing partners, in consideration of the retirement of an outgoing partner, and their own increased interest in the business, took upon themselves a certain portion of risk and probable loss, besides those ascertained risks or losses which were made the subjects of estimate and allowances. In estimating, therefore, the actual or even supposed solvency of the house in 1827, some additions must be made to the deficiency, above the numerical amount of the allowances in the figured statement. A similar conclusion may be deduced in a different manner. The year ending in April 1828 was, or was at least considered to be, a year of prosperity to the house. At the close of it, a valuation was made, not for any purpose of assessment between outgoing and incoming partners, but merely to determine the best mode of conducting

the business of the house, and the amount of dividend that might properly be made among the payers. These dividends were not removed from the liabilities of the house, and there was, therefore, no reason, except the natural inclination to look at the favourable side of all matters of interest, to declare a dividend unreasonably large; nor was there any adverse or conflicting interests, nor any distinction between retiring and continuing partners, to make it proper or reasonable to omit any risks. In their estimation, every allowance that ought to be made, was made to the benefit or disadvantage of all the partners; and as they were interested to know the truth, it would be their object to make all reasonable deductions; and, accordingly, we have the opinion of one of the partners, that the estimate then made, though perhaps still somewhat too favourable and sanguine, was more rigidly and correctly made than any of the preceding. According to that estimate, the deficiency was reduced to Rs. 401, Rs. 663,211 less than in the estimation of the former year, while the sums standing to the credit of the several partners amounted to Rs. 11,30,380, being, therefore, a sum of Rs. 11,29,979 fairly belonging to the partners, after satisfying all the creditors, Rs. 5,08,488 more than on the preceding year. In the same document, Rs. 7,45,389 is said to have been the balance of profit over loss in the preceding year, a sum exceeding either the diminution of the total deficiency, or the increase of the available assets of the partners. The difference may be attributed in part, perhaps, to the acknowledged inclination on the former valuation not at once to bring every thing down to its real value, and partly to the cause stated by Mr. Fergusson, that the bonus to the retiring partner was given in the manner of making them allowances. But the real amount of deficiency would, at all events, have to be corrected, and the correction would be by increasing it. It would seem, therefore, to follow conclusively, that the house was not solvent, in the opinion of the partners, while Mr. Clark remained in it, and taking with him the large amount he became entitled to, even after the deduction of the two lakhs. That there would be a deficiency, would also, I think, necessarily be within Mr. David Clark's knowledge; nor would he, as it seems from his letter of the 6th November 1828, have been unwilling to make some further contribution to meet it. To this extent, therefore, I must treat him as cognizant of the insolvency of the firm, and as coming within the scope of the observations I made in the case of claims on the estate of Messrs. Cullen and Brown, to which I refer, rather than to any higher authority, because, as there may be some apparent

inconsistency between these observations and the view I entertain of the present case, it is to them that I must advert in explaining it. I then stated, that it appeared from the case "*ex parte* Peake," that the mere fact of the insolvency of copartnership at the time of the dissolution, does not invalidate the claims of the retiring partners arising out of that dissolution, if it were made fairly between the partners themselves; and that cases may exist (for the dissolution between Peake and ——— was treated as such a case), where the knowledge of the partners that the firm was insolvent, would not prevent the dissolution from being a *bonâ fide* transaction. It follows, that the whole question turns on the existence or non-existence of actual fraud; that there can be no fraud in law, arising out of the situation of the parties of which they were or ought to have been cognizant, but that there must have been fraud in fact. It is perfectly consistent with these views to say, as I should undoubtedly be disposed to say myself, as I understand other judges to have said here on similar occasions, that in the conduct of a business of the extent and nature of that under question, it would be hardly possible to conceive a case in which a partner, entering with the knowledge, or rather in the belief, that his firm was insolvent, and drawing out a considerable sum of money from, or establishing a personal claim against, such insolvent firm, ought not to be considered as attempting, fraudulently to withdraw himself from his responsibilities, and to obtain a payment or credit to which he is not entitled. But the decision of "*ex parte* Peake" established this—that is, only as evidence of actual fraud—that even knowledge of the insolvency is material, and that the mere fact of insolvency itself is of no importance whatever, except as evidence from which that knowledge may be inferred, for the purpose of using it as evidence, and as evidence only, of the fraudulent design. In other words, however foolish or sanguine the views of the partners may have been, if they were sincere, the arrangements founded on them will be binding.

I proceed to state my reason for thinking this. There is no reason to suspect Mr. David Clark's retirement to have been a hurried retirement, for the sake of getting out of a business which he knew to have become unprofitable or hazardous. On the contrary, he retired after twenty-two years' partnership, when he was himself in London, and ignorant of the exact state of the firm; and he seems to have been rather surprised that the accounts proved no better than they did. He does not seem to have entertained any notion that the creditors of the partnership would be finally endangered; his only apprehension appears to have been, that if the re-

maining partners desired to withdraw too much, they would hardly be able to get away from the concern, "because they would not leave the young ones easy;" and he expressly states, even while expressing his general dissatisfaction, that "with caution, and a moderate way of going on, there ought to be a sufficient compensation also; but when that time will come, it is difficult to say." I quote these expressions from the letter of 3d October 1828. Its general scope appears to be, that the continuing partners would have long to labour for large acquisition, but that with prudence might be attained: an expectation inconsistent with any notion of the permanent insolvency of the house, for if this continued, the remaining partners could have nothing. I see no reason for distrusting the sincerity of those expectations, either on his part, or on that of the remaining partners. The transactions of the very next year, on a valuation considered to be more strictly made, and likely to be so, as it was made for a different purpose, left the house, in the estimation of the partners, with a large surplus over the debt due, with the exception of the private accounts of the partners themselves, and with only the deficiency of Rs. 401, when those accounts were included. The whole deficiency of the year 1827, on the estimate as I have estimated it, was small in proportion to the extent of the concern: the mere profits of commission, on which there was no risk, would, I believe, have extinguished it in a year. Looking to these circumstances, and in some degree, also, to the opinion expressed by witnesses connected with the firm, but principally to the circumstances themselves, I cannot say that this was such a business as sanguine and speculative men, with the views they then entertained of its condition, might not fairly be willing to continue on the terms they gave for it; nor such a business as Mr. D. Clark, with the same knowledge, might not retire from on those terms, without feeling that he was escaping liabilities by which he was bound to abide. I need hardly say, that the mere fact of a party to retire after a long service from business, and contemplating retirement at no very remote period, as the great object of desire for the remaining partners as well as himself, is, in India, no evidence of distrust of the concern. No Englishman considers himself, or his countrymen, as more than temporary sojourners here; and no man wishes to leave his property involved in all the risk and liabilities of a business, when he has himself permanently quitted the same.

On the whole view of these matters, after the result, it is difficult to suppose the arrangements in question soundly or wisely made; but I feel it impossible to believe them made otherwise than fairly,

and the adjudication is, that the claim arising out of them must be allowed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BREVET RANK OF MAJOR-GENERAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

Memorandum on Brevet Rank of Major-general, as specially obtained for the Indian Army, in January 1837.

1st. Such brevet, granted to an extent far exceeding the actual, and even probable, demands of the service, will prove seriously injurious to colonels and lieutenant-colonels serving in India, so long as employment for general officers remains, as at present, fixed at the number of five army division commands.

The brevet of 1837 added to the Bengal army twenty-nine major-generals; of whom two are since dead, one in India has had division command, five are now holding the division commands, three are in general-staff situations, one is returning to India from Cape of Good Hope, seventeen are on furlough in England.—The last-mentioned twenty-one are all available for division commands at their option.

2d. There being only five army division commands tenable by each officer for five years, the ratio of succession is one general per annum. Now, assuming that only one-third, or seven, of the twenty-one available officers attain to such command, commencing from January 1838, in the ratio of one per annum, and each of these seven retain command for five years, then these seven officers, or one-third of the last brevet, cannot complete their tour until January 1848, or ten years from the present time.

3d. I have been led to consider this subject, in consequence of a report, prevalent and credited in India, that another special brevet is soon to follow. If such occur, and promote to major-general all lieutenant-colonels of the years 1820, 1821, 1822, and 1823, it will add to the last brevet twenty-three major-generals, of whom fourteen are on furlough in England, and nine serving in India; these last on promotion would be removed from their present commands, and placed on allowances in India little beyond competency, if without families to provide for; but if having to provide for the education and maintenance of children, their situation will be one of great distress, since their prospect of army division command would be most distant and uncertain, as well as to the whole class, of twenty-three in number.

4th. I have not hypothetically extended the talked-of brevet further than to lieutenant-colonels of 1823; but should it include also those of 1824, the injurious consequences adverted to will be increased, as

such brevet would add twenty-two general officers who are thus situated, viz.—eight are on furlough in England, one a brigadier commanding in Rohilkund, twelve commanding regiments, one commanding a station; total fourteen.

These fourteen officers, from thirty to thirty-five years' standing, would be deprived of command without a calculable prospect of army division command, and they would be deprived of incomes of the greatest importance, whether required for the support of families, or as tending to accelerate their retirement to England.

5th. The Bengal regular army may be stated at eighty thousand soldiers; its quota of generals would reasonably be in the ratio of actual or, at most, probable demand. It actually employs five generals, or one to sixteen thousand soldiers; it has since last brevet forty-two generals, or one to 1,902. A brevet extended to lieutenant-colonels of 1823 will increase the total of general officers to seventy-five, or one to 1,666; and if a brevet extend to lieutenant-colonels of 1824, the total of generals will amount to eighty-seven, or one to 920.

6th. Brevets apparently without reference to the actual or even probable demands of the service will not, it is hoped and presumed, be advocated (when the facts detailed are duly considered) to the almost utter ruin of colonels and lieutenant-colonels serving in India, who are constrained by circumstances to toil in an uncongenial clime, and who generally have no means of support for themselves and for their families beyond what they derive and expect from actual employment in India.

Bengal, 4th August 1837.

Extract from the letter accompanying the annexed memorandum:—

"The Court are anxious to aid promotion to the juniors in their service; but let them not overlook the just claims of the seniors, and deprive them, at the last hour, of the just rewards of a life of toil in their service. What is to become of myself and other field officers, if, by rapid, special, uncalled-for brevets to major-general, we are to be thrown out of employ we now hold, without any but the most remote prospect of vacancies in line commands as major-generals? Who among my class, at fifty-four to fifty-eight years of age, can expect to gain employments as general officers, for whom there are only five commands, which fall vacant at the rate of one per annum? Surely, the Court will pause, if it intended further brevets, when it considers the ruinous consequences to their officers serving in India. Which of my class can expect to live ten years; and who among us, that is the lieutenant-colonel of 1824, could with any reason look for an army division command in a less period? If I am to be utterly ruined

with my family by promotion so extravagant as that talked of in India, all my toil and service will be most hardly treated."

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

The eighth half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund was held on the 18th August; Sir Edward Ryan in the chair. The secretary read the report of the committee, and letter of the 1st June from Captain Grindlay, and noticed several publications at home.

Mr. Torrens, in introducing the first resolution, adverted to the very unsatisfactory nature of Capt. Grindlay's communication, which, he thought, was a species of diplomatic writing. He eulogized the conduct of Major Head and Capt. Barber, who had advocated in England a plan which must prove beneficial to the most remote part of India, instead of a scheme or job, which would have confined the benefit of steam-communication to one corner of the country. He regretted that the people of England should have entertained the opinion that Bombay was the only port to which steam-communication could be successfully carried, and thought the best thanks of the people of India were due to Major Head and Capt. Barber, who had exerted themselves to place the subject in its true character before the public in England. Mr. Torrens concluded by proposing the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Stocqueler, and, after an amendment by Mr. Greenlaw, was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting entirely approves of the course of proceedings had by the committee, in regard to Major Head's committee at home, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to Major Head, Capt. Barber, and the other members of the London Provisional Committee, for their continued unabated exertions in promoting the establishment of the desired communication; and especially for their having united with the Bengal petitioners, in praying for the immediate establishment of the communication to the principal ports of India; and that the chairman be requested to convey the thanks of the meeting direct to Capt. Barber, as well as to Major Head."

Mr. Pattle proposed the second resolution, and drew the attention of the meeting to the large assembly of natives then in the hall, anxiously watching the proceedings. This, he said, would have its due weight in England, and convey a refutation, amply sufficient, of the assertion, that the natives are indifferent to the subject. He trusted the friends to steam-communication would continue to "agitate, agitate, agitate," and believe that
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nothing had been done until every thing had been completed.

Col. Becher briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried, as follows:—

"That this meeting entirely concurs with the committee, in considering a strong and united expression of the public sentiments in relation to steam-communication with England particularly expedient at the present moment; and therefore hereby declare their unabated desire for the immediate establishment of the steam-communication direct to the principal ports of India, and their determination to pursue, by all legitimate means, such extension, at the earliest possible period, in the event of their just expectations of its immediate establishment being frustrated."

Mr. W. Prinsep, in proposing the third resolution, adverted to the exertions of the civil and military service in furthering a plan likely to prove of so much advantage to the commercial interests of Calcutta. With such examples before them, it would ill become the Calcutta merchants to be silent on this occasion.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Earle, and carried unanimously:—

"That, in furtherance of the above resolution, the committee be instructed to continue to watch the proceedings at home, and in the event of the communication being established to Bombay alone, whether permanently or with a view to its future extension, to take such steps as may appear necessary to them, until a public general meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood can be duly convened, to consider what further measures may then be necessary."

Mr. Speir moved the third resolution, which referred to the exertions of Lord William Bentinck; exertions, said Mr. Speir, which are well known; and it is as well known, also, that they have been directed to no partial plan of steam-communication with England, but to apply steam to a comprehensive plan, which would embrace the improvement of all India, and of which the internal navigation of the country formed a part.

Mr. Joseph seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair, and carried:

"That in the present stage of proceedings at home, no further expression of their sense of his Lordship's proceedings is called for at this time; but the meeting are not unmindful of what they owe to his Lordship's exertions."

Mr. H. M. Parker, in proposing the fourth resolution, observed that Captain Grindlay's conduct had appeared to him exceeding jesuitical; to use a boyish saying, that gentleman always appeared to go "round the house, and round the house," and yet never enter the house. Capt. Grindlay's last letter was as unsatisfactory
(M)

as those previously received; they were not certainly such as might be expected from the paid agent of the committee, or from one who felt much interest in the success of the object he had undertaken to advocate.

Capt. Taylor (Madras army) thought the committee had just ground for the expression of their disapprobation at the equivocal conduct of Capt. Grindlay, whose every letter appeared a greater shuffle than the last. He thought the committee were perfectly justified if they had cavalierly sent the captain to the right-about; and he trusted the meeting would approve of the promptitude with which they had dissolved their connexion with a gentleman whose interests were linked with Bombay, and whose feelings were evidently linked with his interests.

Capt. Birch was anxious that the words of Capt. Taylor should not go forth to the world, conveying an impression that Capt. Grindlay had been treated cavalierly. As a member of the committee, he declared that Capt. Grindlay's conduct had undergone a deliberate investigation.

Mr. Greenlaw went entirely with Capt. Birch. There had been a fair and deliberate review of Capt. Grindlay's proceedings; no difference of opinion existed in the committee, as to the equivocal character of his conduct; the only difference was, as to the most delicate manner in which their disapprobation was to be conveyed.

After some discussion, in which Mr. R. S. Thomson, Mr. Pattle, and the chairman, took part, the resolution was put, and carried without opposition:—

“That the appointment of Capt. Grindlay, as agent to the Calcutta Committee, having emanated directly from the committee, it is competent to the committee to remove him from such agency, without reference to the subscribers; but this meeting, concurring with the committee in opinion, that the tenor of the advocacy of Capt. Grindlay has not been in consonance with the petition and memorials of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, consider that the committee have acted with sound discretion in removing him from their agency.”

The chairman proposed, that the warmest thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Greenlaw for his indefatigable exertions to promote the cause of steam-navigation between England and India, and that the like thanks be tendered to the members of the committee, for their zealous and able exertions in the same cause. This proposition was carried by acclamation.

A CHILD CARRIED AWAY BY A BABOON.

The gardens and native parashs about Soorah and Narcoldangah, in the suburbs,

are frequently visited by baboons, which sometimes come in flocks of from ten to thirty, and commit great destruction among the fruits and vegetables, in which those parts plentifully abound. Not long ago, a woman of Calhatto caste, residing at Soorah, left a child, about two months old, on a little bed in her compound, besmeared with oil, according to the practice of these people, and went into her house to fetch something. No sooner had she left the place, than a large baboon jumped down from the tree close by, and taking up the infant in its arms, ran up to the place whence it had come. The cries of the babe immediately brought the mother to the spot, when she beheld the dangerous situation in which her child was. A great many people soon collected at the spot; but no one could suggest a safe method of getting back the child from the brute, greater danger being apprehended from its dropping the child down, than from any bite it might inflict on it. Indeed, the apprehension of the latter danger was soon removed by perceiving the kindness with which the animal appeared to handle the infant. Some food was at last placed on the ground under the tree, to attract the baboon, and it was proposed to terrify the animal when it would come down to take it, in the hope that it might leave the child and betake itself to the tree again. This expedient at first appeared to promise success; for some plantains, of which these animals are very fond, having been placed under the tree, and the people having withdrawn from near it, the baboon cautiously came down with the child, and for some time looked about it, then attempted to take possession of the plantain. Having eaten one, and perceiving no one near, it became less suspicious, and placing the child on *terra firma*, put another plantain into its mouth. At this juncture, the people shouted from every side, and simultaneously ran up to the place; but the baboon, instead of leaving the child, snatched it up in its arms, and was in a moment on the tree. From thence it leaped to another tree, and then to a third, all the time pursued by the people screaming and shouting after it. In this manner the pursuit was continued for nearly a quarter of an hour, when the baboon was seen to leap over another tree without the child. This alarmed and puzzled all for a while, for none could guess what had become of the child; but at last they heard its cries from a part of the tree which the baboon had left, where, by the division of the trunks into two large branches, a hollow had been formed. A person instantly went up, and found the child safely deposited in the hollow receptacle. It was of course brought down, and delivered into the arms of its now overjoyed mother.

—*Cal. Cour.*, Aug. 15.

CASE OF DWAR-KANATH, A HINDU CONVERT.

The Rev. W. S. Mackay, of the Church of Scotland Mission, Calcutta, has communicated to the Society at home the following narrative of the rescue and baptism of Dwar-Kanath, a Hindu student:—

“Dwar-Kanath's baptism is a most gratifying instance of the efficacy, not of the labours of this or that individual, but of the system pursued in your Institution. The class to which he belongs consists of about thirty scholars; and Mr. Ewart and myself, for some time back, have paid particular attention to it, regarding it as in all respects the most promising class in the school. Several of the boys seemed occasionally thoughtful, and we knew that there was much discussion among themselves on the subject of religion; but Dwar-Kanath was not one of those who, in any way, came out from the rest. He suddenly disappeared from the school, and there were vague rumours that he had been forcibly carried off by his father; but we could not get at the truth, until he himself one day walked into our house, and told us his story.

“It seems, that in some discussions on religion, which took place in his father's house, he had expressed himself so strongly in favour of Christianity, that his relatives became alarmed, and his father determined, at all risks, to hinder him from being baptized: accordingly, one night he was seized, bound, and thrown into a palanquin. While they were carrying him to the river, to put him on board a boat, his cries brought the police to his aid; but his father told them that the youth was mad, and they interfered no farther. He was then taken to his father's country-house, about two days' journey from Calcutta. He had been bound with cords so tightly round the wrists, that he was unable to use his hands, from the pain and swelling: these were now taken off, and iron chains put on his legs and arms. He was confined in a dark room, and beaten every day by his father. But the boy's resolution continued inflexible. I asked him if his mother did not pity him: he said, that the first time she saw him bound and beaten like a wild beast, she cried much: but that, afterward, she also spoke harshly to him. The poor boy bore the cruel treatment for two or three weeks; until at length, the father, wearied out with his inflexible determination, gave up the contest in despair, and allowed him to go back to Calcutta. In spite of the threats and solicitations of his friends, he immediately returned to school, and offered himself as a candidate for baptism. We thought it best to ask Mr. Charles to baptize him; and, with that view, he went to Mr. Charles once a week for previous instruction. We soon found that he had a much

better knowledge of the leading doctrines of the Bible, and of the evidences, than we had imagined: he gave, indeed, every sign which man could reasonably desire, of his having been under the teaching of the spirit of God. But while we were preparing to baptize him, he was again carried away by his father; and taken to a relation's house in the country, where his father left him to prepare for his reception at home. In the mean time, Dwar-Kanath made his escape from the house—went to a neighbouring missionary—got a few annas from him to defray his expenses to Calcutta—walked along the bank of the river till he found a boat—and, to our surprise and delight, walked into our house again. We had before determined, that if he sought our protection, we would give it him: for we knew that the father threatened his life; and we knew, also, more than one instance where similar threats had been put into execution. I, therefore, made a room ready for him, and he lived in our house; going and returning to and from school with Mr. Ewart. We wished to have him baptized immediately, as there could be no question of his fitness; but Mr. Charles, to avoid the appearance of precipitancy, wished to put off the baptism for a week or two longer; and to this we, rather unwillingly, consented.

“When the father found that his son had not only escaped from him a second time, but was actually living with us, his rage knew no bounds. Some days after his son's return, he came to our house, with four or five of his friends, asking to see Dwar-Kanath: he was immediately admitted, and continued to visit him daily for several days; having interviews with him, sometimes alone, sometimes in our presence. This man is of a violent and determined character, with much of the ingenuity of his countrymen, and more than their usual spirit. In conversing with us, he seldom lost temper; for we spoke to him calmly and kindly, as we could not but pity the feelings of a father, whose son was about to be taken from him by what he considered to be worse than death itself. But, in speaking to his son, the expression of his countenance changed at once: his whole frame shook with passion: he abused him—mocked his words—and gnashed on him with his teeth.

“Seeing that violence only made matters worse, he reminded Dwar-Kanath that he was the eldest son, and that his father-in-law (for Dwar-Kanath is married) had no heir-male: he told him (and the father-in-law confirmed it) that he should inherit all they had: and he pointed out to him certain instances of Hindoos, who had been baptized, and were now begging in the streets; assuring him that such would be his fate, as soon as the *éclat* of his baptism was over. He then ran up to him,

and threw his arms round his neck; hugging him not to leave his own father and mother, and all that loved him, for strangers and foreigners. It was a scene very painful to us: so painful, indeed, that we all went out, and left them together. Poor Dwar-Kanath behaved nobly. He said that he knew that there was salvation in Christ Jesus, and that he was willing and determined to leave all for Him. The father then left him, and came to us. His plea to us was, that the boy was quite ignorant of his own religion, and two months under age: and he promised, if we would let Dwar-Kanath go home for a year or two, and if, at the end of that time, the boy was still determined to be a Christian, that we should find no opposition from him; but if not, he would apply to the Supreme Court immediately for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and we should not see the boy any more. We told him, that his son was free to go or stay as he pleased; and that we had not interfered, even by a word, to keep him with us.

"But the question of Dwar-Kanath's age was very embarrassing. The legal age is sixteen; and, from the positive statements of the boy, of many of his friends, and even of the father himself formerly, we knew him to be fully seventeen years of age. His horoscope had been lost; and, of course, if the father chose in the Supreme Court to declare that he was under age, nothing which we could bring forward would be of any use. This he was determined to do; and we saw nothing before us but losing the boy again. I consulted Mr. Leith, an eminent barrister here, and was sorry to have our worst suspicions confirmed; for not only could the father take away the son, but he might legally confine, beat, and torture him; in fact, according to the law of caste, use any violence short of putting him to death.

"In this stage of the business, we were most agreeably surprised by a formal manifesto from the father (in the *Chundrika*, a native newspaper, the organ of the idolatrous party), giving up his son. The following is a literal translation:—

"To the Editor of the *Chundrika*.

"Sir: My boy, Dwar-Kanath Bhoze, who is about fifteen years old, and has been learning the English language at Mr. Duff's school for three years, by the cunning instructions which he received in that school, has despised my religion; and, therefore, I have cast him out. The missionaries have not yet baptized him, and he is not a Christian; yet his character, and contempt for our religion, have induced me to cast him out; and, therefore, I hope you will kindly publish this in your *Chundrika*, and thereby let it be known to the Hindoo community, that I have given him up, and have no connexion with him."

'KISHOR BHOSZ.'

"P.S.—This Dwar-Kanath Bhoze has no right to my property; and, moreover, shall not perform my funeral ceremony."

"However, this was only a ruse, to throw us off our guard; for, next day, we received a letter from an attorney, warning us to give up the person of the boy whom we detained. By the advice of Mr. Wilson, an elder of the kirk, and also an attorney, I answered this letter, simply stating that the boy was at liberty, and had never been detained by us. The father, however, had no intention of carrying the case into the Supreme Court; partly from the hollowness of his cause, and partly from the expense; but, two or three days after, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the most crowded street in Calcutta, Mr. Ewart's horse was thrown down, and the boy forcibly taken away by his father and a hired band of vagabonds. Mr. Ewart had recourse again to Mr. Leith for advice; and we attribute much of the successful issue to that gentleman, who, in the hurry of an extensive practice, took an active share in the case—gave Mr. Ewart the benefit of his advice—went with him to the police-office—and, together with his lady, seemed as much interested in Dwar-Kanath as one of ourselves: I need scarcely say, that he refused all remuneration. By his advice, Mr. Ewart prosecuted the father for an assault, with the view of calling for Dwar-Kanath as a witness; and thus, if possible, getting some protection for him. But it had been better ordered in the providence of God.

"It will scarcely be believed, that Dwar-Kanath escaped a third time from the hands of his gaolers; and, not before due time—for they had already begun to give him a drug, with the view of gradually destroying his intellect. A very great holiday occurred, which requires a particular conjunction of the planets, and happens only once in thirty years; thousands and thousands flocked into Calcutta, to bathe in the Ganges; and the house where Dwar-Kanath was confined was left empty by all but a servant appointed to watch over him: the servant fell asleep, and the boy, seizing the opportunity, let himself down from a window ten feet high, and made for Mr. Charles's house; because he knew that pursuit would be made in the direction of our house, and that Mr. Charles's lay in the opposite direction. Mr. Ewart went for him! he was produced in court, and swore that he thought his life was in danger. His father was then bound down to keep the peace toward him; and two police-officers were sent to our house to prevent his abduction. When his father got him into his power a third time, he abused him loudly, and threatened to kill him, without witnesses, so that nothing could be proved against him. Dwar-Kanath said to him (as he tells me)

‘Father, I am as determined as you are. You may kill my body, but you cannot kill my soul; and, when I am at liberty, I tell you plainly, nothing shall keep me from being baptized.’ I need not say with what gladness we received him back, and saw him admitted into the Christian fellowship by Mr. Charles. His probation was long and painful, such as few are called upon to undergo; but his strength was not his own.”—*Miss. Reg.*

SANATORIUM FOR THE LOWER PROVINCES.

We have heard that Darjeling has been already condemned as a sanatorium on various accounts; the supposed want of suitable table-land—the alleged redundancy of rain during the monsoon—and the difficulty of approach, except at one season of the year, in consequence of the Terai jungle, which skirts the base of the mountains. We hear that it is the same medical officer to whom we were indebted for the condemnation of the Cossya Hills, who has given the *coup de grace* to our hopes about Darjeling. Whatever value, however, may be attached to individual testimony, we cannot think that it ought to be considered decisive and final in either case. We want the concurrent experience of several medical men, of diverse temperaments, before the inhabitants of the City of Palaces, and the European community, labouring in the sultry plains of Bengal, resign all hope of a sanatorium, nearer by its accessibility than the Mauritius or the Cape. Every other presidency, Bombay, Madras, and Agra, enjoys this benefit; we only are deprived of it. It is not, however, to be credited, that in the semicircle of mountains which bound the province of Bengal on the north and the east, no spot whatever exists where an English climate may be found, to recruit health and spirits, and to which easy access may be obtained by means of the steamers which we enjoy. If the experiment at Darjeling prove a failure, we hope the attention of Government will be again turned to the Cossya Hills. Though Chirra, situated between two valleys, may not be the most eligible spot for a sanatorium, during every season of the year, there are spots at no great distance from it, where the climate, even in the most unfavourable season of the year, is said to resemble Paradise.—*Friend of India, Aug. 24.*

The following extract from a letter from Darjeling, of the 18th of July, gives rather a dismal account of that position for a sanatorium, as respects its climate in the rainy season, at which period it is not quite the “Garden of Eden” which our hopes had made it:—“Our climate continued very delightful to the middle of June; since then, we have had a continuance of

rain and fogs, and nothing can be imagined more gloomy and cheerless than the weather just now. This day we received eight dawks in a lump; they had been detained at the foot of the hills, the rivers being too full to admit of the men crossing them. This place will not, I fear, bear comparison with the Neelgherries—the annual fall of rain in those hills does not exceed forty-two or forty-four inches, I believe—here, this month, twenty inches have already fallen. However, the quantity is nothing to what falls in the Cossyah mountains; in the twenty last days of August 1834, I measured forty-six inches at Chirra Poonjee, and in the month of September, sixty-six inches. The thermometer this month has never been higher than sixty-eight, generally several degrees lower.”—*Ibid.*

EMBASSY TO TIBET.

Government have fixed upon the approaching cold season for a mission to Bootan, and if no insuperable obstacles intervene, eventually to Tibet. Of the object of this mission we have no knowledge except from general report, which assigns to it the establishment of commercial relations with the countries lying north of Bengal; but judging from the character of the gentlemen who are to compose it, we should be led to infer that its chief object is to obtain a political knowledge of those hitherto unexplored regions, and of the people who inhabit them, and to gain an insight into their botanical and mineral productions. The mission will proceed under the direction of Capt. Pemberton, who has been for several years employed in exploring the countries on our eastern frontier, and whose published report of his labours furnishes the most valuable statistical details which have appeared for many years. Under his able guidance, the mission can scarcely fail to bring a large accession to our knowledge of Asiatic geography. He will be accompanied by his professional capacity by Mr. Griffith, of the Madras medical service, who has recently returned from an expedition to the tea localities in Assam, and from whose well known passion for botanical pursuits we may expect a valuable addition to our botanical treasures. Government may, therefore, be considered as laying the scientific mission under fresh obligations by the present mission, while at the same time they fulfil one of the most important of their political duties, by endeavouring to obtain accurate information relative to the nations which lie between our northern boundary and the frontier of the Chinese empire.—*Ibid.*

The last *Gazette* announced the appointment of Capt. Pemberton “to proceed on a mission to Bootan, and eventually to

Thibet," and Dr. Griffith "to proceed in medical charge of the mission." This embassy will be one of much literary and scientific, as well as of political interest. Bootan is almost a *terra incognita*; it has not been visited by a British functionary since the mission of Mr. Turner, of the Bengal civil service, to the Deb and Dhurma rajas, by Warren Hastings. From the enterprising character of the two gentlemen employed, much may be expected. Both have acquired a reputation in Assam; Dr. Griffith very recently, by his journey from Assam to Ava, during the late disturbances in Ava.—*Cour., Aug. 23.*

THE HINDU HEAVEN AND HELL.

The *Jome Poree*, or palace of Juma (god of death), is in the southern part of the world. It is a spacious and towering edifice, and has four portals on its four sides. The suttees gain their admittance through the northern gate; the soldiers, who die glorious deaths in the field, through the eastern; and those whose noses and foreheads bear the stamp of *Tiluck* and *Hori-naum*, as well as those that duly appreciate the intrinsic worth of virtue, through the western. The northern gate is expressly intended for the entrance of the sinful. The good and the pious see the god of death in the shape of a young man of sixteen, having a placid countenance, beaming with benign looks and benevolent smiles; but before the wicked, he assumes a quite different aspect—not a single mark of comeliness is to be observed; he sits on his throne like a grim-visaged tyrant, with an iron rod in his hand, and mustachios all curled, to add fierceness to his eyes; his neck is said to be adorned with beads, and one of his legs rests on the other, afflicted as it has been for years and years with elephantiasis. The god of death has in his employ a very expert accountant, named Chitro Gopto (sprung from the arms of Brahma), who keeps a ledger, with a debtor and creditor side, containing the sums of virtue and vice acquired or committed by every citizen of the world, and at the death of him or her, the account is brought to a close, and the balance struck shows the amount of *purno* or *paup*, good or bad actions, performed in this probationary life.

When an individual prepares to take leave of terrestrial objects, the watchful Juma ascertains whether he led a virtuous or vicious life, and instructs his *doot*, who are sent to take away his soul, to treat him respectfully if of good character, and harshly if otherwise. The sinful persons become excessively frightened at the time of their death. The *jome doot*, or messengers of Juma, who are invisible to mortal eye, surround them a few moments before their expiration, and every groan they

breathe is supposed to proceed from the sight of their grisly forms, or the infliction of their unseen torments. As soon as they breathe their last, their souls, that are said to be like human shapes, and not bigger than a thumb, being taken from their bodies, are tightly tied with ropes of leather, and are carried with force in the midst of thorny places, burning sands, and tanks boiling with sulphur and other combustibles. They are then ushered into the *Jome Poree*, when the dreadful Juma, after being informed of their sins by Chitro Gopto, pronounces sentences on them according to his own idea of the rationale of punishment.

There are eighty hells in the dominion of Juma, where criminals of different classes are consigned for years and years on account of their mischievous conduct in the world. The description of these hells is really appalling. Some are covered with red-hot copper, blazing day and night; some abound in scorpions and serpents of tremendous magnitude; some are flowing with waves of torrent fire, while others contain a vast accumulation of filth and dirt. After the period of punishment is over, the sinful are again allowed to be born in the world, but in low families, and if they behave better, they rise higher and higher in after-lives.

The souls, or spiritual figures, of the good and the virtuous, being taken before Juma, are respected and honoured, and are at last sent for the enjoyment of genuine happiness into the delicious vales of Byacant, where the aspect of goodliest trees of variegated fruits, the balmy breath of gentle Somirou, the melody of bubbling brooks, the mellifluous songs of Kinnuras and Houris, the charming minstrelsy of gold-feathered birds, and thousands of fascinations of an equally alluring nature, prove a perpetual feast of nectared sweets to the eye and the ear.—*Sketches of Hindu Manners, by a Hindu.—Englishman.*

SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

Extract of a letter from Simla, 21st July:—"Last evening, the lies of the town were thrown into great alarm by the unexpected appearance of a guard of sepoy, of the Goorka battalion, under the kotwal, who immediately commenced breaking open the doors and windows of an Europe shop, kept by Mr. Goddard, the agent or partner of Mr. White, at Kurnaul. The gentleman had just time to escape at a back door, and fly for refuge to Capt. M'Causland, the assistant political agent. It appears that the ostensible cause of this attack was, that Mr. Goddard had slaughtered a cow on his premises, for the benefit of his Christian friends; but which bloody act the kotwal did not approve of, and made it a pretext to attack the house, and

to endeavour to seize the infidel Goddard. Being disappointed in the latter object, the force descended and broke open the lower premises, notwithstanding the earnest expostulations of Mrs. White, an invalid lady, who resides there. As soon as the report of this outrage was made to Capt. M'Causland, he ordered the guard to be withdrawn."

MR. W. P. MUSTON.

We regret to announce the death of Wm. Pitt Muston, Esq., apothecary to the East-India Company. Mr. Muston entered the Hon. Company's service in 1800, and was in most of Lord Lake's campaigns, where he rose to great distinction as a successful and first-rate surgical operator. Added to professional talent, his literary attainments were of a very high order. He edited the *Scotsman*, a paper which was raised on the ruins of the *Calcutta Journal*. Mr. Muston, towards the close of his professional career, had held some high appointments in the service, but that of apothecary to the Company was taken from him, in a way that reflected any thing but credit on those opposed to him. After being deprived of this appointment, and put to great mental and pecuniary distress, he proceeded to England, and obtained from the Court of Directors that justice which seems to have been withheld from him here. He was restored to the possession of his appointment; but ere he could enjoy it, and repair his losses, death suddenly terminated his earthly and chequered career.

A few days previous to this event, Mr. Muston received intelligence of the fall of a brave son, in the desperate conflict between the Carlists and British troops. A son dying in the field, gallantly performing his duty, would doubtless assuage grief, from such a loss, notwithstanding sorrow would still have sway in the parental bosom, and aggravate the malady under which Mr. Muston sunk.—*Medical Journal for August*.

HINDUS AND MUSULMANS.

The excitement which has so long agitated the Hindu and Musulman population of Bareilly, has been considerably exasperated by a recent attempt to assassinate Buswunt Rao. Both parties are concerting plans of mutual aggression, to take place whenever a favourable opportunity occurs, and the magistrate is taking steps to defeat them. The next Mohurram, it is said, will be fixed on for a general trial of strength.—*Agra Ukhbar*, July 22.

MESNE PROFITS OF RENT-FREE LANDS.

The subject of the mesne profits of rent-free lands has occupied public attention during the past week. The question is simply this. The special deputy collector is-

sues a *quo warranto* to the holders of rent-free lands. If they are unable or unwilling to produce their title-deeds, the lands are taken possession of by Government, and the rents credited to the State. In cases in which the lands, after running the gauntlet of the courts, may be decreed to belong to Government, are the mesne rents, which they had collected during the inquiry, to be restored or not? Government claim these rents on the construction of a clause in the second Reg. of 1819, which provides, that they shall be collected on account of Government. This construction has been upheld by three judges of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, and controverted by the remaining two, as well as by the Board of Revenue. Government cannot, however, claim the mesne profits as a matter of right, growing out of the want of validity in the title, because the right of the State to the rent commences only with the final decree. These profits are, therefore, to be viewed simply in the nature of a fine, imposed by the ruling authority, for inability or unwillingness to produce the title-deeds. The question is, therefore, how far it is wise, in a paternal government, to adopt so severe a procedure towards its subjects.—*Friend of India*, July 27.

LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

The half-yearly meeting of the Laudable Society was held July 26:—Mr. L. Clarke in the chair. The usual statements being produced on behalf of the directors, it appeared that the risks outstanding on the 30th ult. amounted to 981½ shares on 411 lives, and that the state of the funds on that date was as follows:

Total	Sa.Rs. 8,02,042
Deduct eventual dividend at Rs. 2,000 per share (to complete 6,000 on 127½ shares, lapsed on thirty-eight lives)	Sa.Rs. 2,56,000
	Sa.Rs. 5,47,042

The subscriptions realized or under realization this month for the current half-year, added Rs. 223,705 to the above balance, less Rs. 28,000 amount of the regulated advance on seven shares lapsed since the 1st of July.

The following is a statement of the number of lapses since the commencement of the present Society:

	Shares.	Lives.		Shares.	Lives.
1st half-year	17	5	} out of {	182	356
2d ditto..	45	11		1,200	420
3d ditto..	8	4		1,191	475
4th ditto..	20½	8		1,119	455
5th ditto..	31	10		1,011	421
Total	127½	38			

A resolution was agreed to, that Mr. Greenlaw be requested to prepare a statement of his plan for a guarantee fund, to be printed and circulated among the shareholders, for the purpose of being taken into

consideration at the next half-yearly meeting.

SLAVES IN TIPPOO'S MAHALS.

The Kidderpore darogah sent up three girls, two of age between twelve and fourteen, and the other of about seven or eight years of age, stating that they were straying about the streets at Kidderpore, and on being questioned as to where they had come from, replied, that they were in their infancy sold to Nawub Zelaulooddeen, of Russapuglah, and that they latterly were very severely treated, and in consequence of the great hardships they were subjected to, were obliged to escape. Claims have been laid to the children: the youngest of the three is claimed by the widow of a peon belonging to the Twenty-four Pergunnahs Court; she, it appears, informed the magistrate of her daughter having been kidnapped in August 1834; but the claims for the other children are of a very questionable nature.—*Bengal Herald*, Oct. 8.

PUNISHMENT OF TUSHEER.

Two natives, who had been found guilty of perjury, were thus punished on the 23d September:—They had one side of their heads, whiskers, mustachios, and beards shaved; they were then clothed in *kuffees*, made of sackcloth, and their heads were decorated with fantastically-painted paper fools'-caps, in lieu of turbans, and strings of shoes were suspended from their necks in the place of their headstrings; their faces were daubed on one side with blacking, and on the other with chunam. They were then taken out of the Alypoor gaol and mounted on jackasses, with their faces towards the tails of the animals, whilst two sweepers, who acted as squires to the knights-errant, every now and then flourished immense coco-nut-shred brooms over these worthies, and a common crier preceded them, with a tom-tom, beating on it the Rogue's March, and detailing to the numerous spectators the exploits of these two notable characters, which had been the cause of this procession and *tumasha*. The males alternately hissed or applauded, as their whim directed them, and the females smiled and giggled. The procession commenced its perambulation from Alypoor gaol, went over Alypoor bridge towards Kidderpore, and thence over Kidderpore bridge through Kidderpore to the Alypoor Court, and thence back again to the Alypoor gaol. It was numerously attended. When the party arrived opposite the Alypoor gaol, these notables were dismounted, stripped of their paraphernalia, washed and ushered into the gaol, to undergo the other portion of their sentence—four years' imprisonment; and, the *tumasha* being over, the spectators retired, highly pleased with the ludicrous spectacle.—*Ibid*.

CRUEL PUNISHMENT IN NEPAUL.

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing from Segoullee, August 12, gives the following account of an execution which took place at Catmandhoo on the 8th: "Presuming that most of your readers are aware that the King of Nepaul lost his youngest son by poison some weeks ago, and that some of your correspondents have already favoured you with a detail of the circumstances which led to the poisoning of the child, I shall here merely relate how such crimes are punished by the Goorkahs. More refined cruelty one could not expect to hear of. About two p.m. of the above-mentioned date, the physician who administered the poison was taken from his cell (having previously suffered sundry flagellations and frequent torture, with a view to extort confession), and bound on a charpoy by the arms and legs. Secured thus, and accompanied by the king, nobles, and by nearly the whole of the population of the city, the executioners received orders to draw out the eyes of the culprit. In this state, he was paraded about for some time, when a second order was given to cut off the soles of his feet, and stuff pieces of them into the poor man's mouth; all of which being duly enacted, they ordered him to be flayed from the breasts downward, and rubbed with salt and lime-juice. This done, the prisoner began to show great symptoms of exhaustion and approaching death; perceiving which, they cut out his heart, when the miserable man expired, having suffered for two hours the most excruciating torture. One would have thought that this last act of mutilation would have sufficed; but no, his head must be taken off also, and off it went, with one stroke of the *kookery*, after which it was suspended by a string, and carried in procession along the streets of his native village, a terror for ever after to evil-doers, and an efficient scare-crow to physicians who may again deal, wilfully or not, in the exhibition of poisonous drugs. Re-proclamation has been made of a standing order, that any physician discovered with poison on him within the palace walls, will suffer instant death; the same to be followed up by selling of his family into perpetual slavery, and loss of caste."

THE DOBAH SUGAR-WORKS.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Blake, the enterprising founder of the Dobah sugar works, who persevered in the undertaking under the most inauspicious circumstances, and embarked his whole fortune in it, has experienced that success which he so richly merits. On his arrival in England, he was offered £40,000 for the works, but wisely held back from a definitive bargain, till he could feel his

way. He has now succeeded in establishing a joint stock company, who have agreed to purchase the works from him for the sum of twelve lakhs of rupees. He retains three hundred shares for himself, and is, we hear, likely to return to India soon, with an addition of machinery. It appears that he had for several years been increasing the efficiency of this establishment without noise or ostentation, and had met with such signal success, that within the last year these works produced eight thousand tons of sugar; and that they are now in such fine working order as to be capable of producing twelve thousand tons, if due addition be made to the capital. The equalization of the duties is, of course, one of the main elements of his success, as without this concession, the concern must necessarily have been crippled in all its operations.—*Sum. Durpun, Aug. 19.*

SUGAR.

The following is the report of the Sugar Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society,* adopted at the meeting of August 9th.

"Your committee cannot allow the opportunity which presents itself, at the commencement of their labours, to pass without an expression of regret that so little has yet been effected in the way of introducing a superior cane throughout India, but they cannot withhold their humble tribute of praise, which is due to the persevering zeal of Major Sleeman, who, from a small supply of Otaheite cane, brought by him from the Mauritius, in 1827, has now raised a nursery at Jubbulpore, which feeds the surrounding district. To the exertions of Col. Colvin, the upper provinces are likewise indebted for the introduction of this superior product, and the society of Lucknow boasts of an extensive nursery of the same description of cane.

"The comparatively slow progress of its introduction into the lower provinces may fairly be imputed to circumstances over which the society has no control, since its attention to the importance of the measure may be traced in its report upon experiments carried on at Akra Farm, and in the distribution of cane produced, there is evidence of the anxiety felt to give it a fair trial. The average weight of middling sized Otaheite cane grown at Akra was nine pounds each, while that of the common Dessee cane was one pound each. The experiments further showed that excellent ratoons were produced from the stools of the first year's plant, and this is a very important point to be kept in view, when placed in juxtaposition with the stunted indigenous cane,

which requires a new rotation crop every year, at an immense waste of labour and irrigation; and it is a singular coincidence, that the same prejudice existed not very many years ago, in the West-Indies, against the introduction of the Otaheite cane in the slave islands, under a similar impression as that entertained by Messrs. Henley and Blake, of its watery qualities, until from actual experiments made on a large scale by one or two public-spirited individuals, the spell was broken, and now nothing save the 'Otaheite' waves triumphant in every island. That such will be the case a few years hence in India, your committee entertain very sanguine hopes, and under this conviction, and with a view to bring about this consummation as early as possible, they would recommend the adoption of Mr. Bell's suggestions in the amended form now submitted.

"Proposed 1st. That one rupee be offered for every full-grown Otaheite cane, or for every eight feet of cut cane that may be imported by sea from the Mauritius, or other place beyond the continent of India, within the next eight months from this date, and that it be optional with the society to limit or extend their purchase to, or beyond one thousand canes, the money for such canes to be paid under a certificate of the agricultural committee as to their vegetating powers, on examination, immediately after arrival at the Hon. Company's botanical garden.

"Proposed 2d. That in addition to the premium of one rupee for each cane, the gold medal be awarded to any individual who shall first import as above two hundred full-grown full-length Otaheite canes, or a quantity of cut packed cane equal to 1,600 running feet within the period notified in the 1st proposition.

"Proposed 3d. That, in addition to the premium of one rupee for each cane, the silver medal be awarded to any individual who shall import, as above, the second two hundred whole canes or cut canes (packed) equal to 1,600 running feet, within the period above described.

"Proposed 4th. That a premium of Rs. 2,000 and the gold medal be awarded to any cultivator who can exhibit, on or before the 1st January 1839, fifty regularly planted Bengal beegahs of Otaheite sugar cane, in the best condition and most advanced state of cultivation, and of at least six months' standing in any part of Bengal, each plant to be four feet apart, and laid in holes eighteen inches deep, after the West-India plan of cultivation, on condition that the first year's produce be offered to the society for purchase, and on condition that the cultivator allow the stools to remain, the ratoons produced from such stools being offered for sale to the society, at a price not exceeding two pice (N)

* A. Colvin, A. Muller, E. U. Adam, W. Storm, J. W. Masters, D. Hare, John Bell.

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per full grown ratoon, or, in the event of the above not being claimed, the sum of one thousand rupees with the silver medal be awarded for any quantity of cultivation not less than twenty-five beegahs, on the same terms or conditions as above, preference being given to the largest extent of cultivation.

“Proposed 5th. That it shall be incumbent on competition to transmit, at their own expense, not less than twenty of their best canes to the secretary, accompanied by a certificate under the signature of the nearest authority, on honour, that the cultivation is so many beegahs; and the decision of the sugar committee will be received by the society, in evidence of the successful candidate.

“Your committee have been induced to confine competition to Bengal, as it is considered that the Otaheite cane has, through the several channels already adverted to, been firmly established in the upper provinces, including Goruckpore.

In conclusion, adverting to a letter read at the last general meeting of this society, to the address of Mr. Willis, your committee, while they regret that any feeling like jealousy should exist on the part of the Mauritius planters, to which is attributed the difficulty of obtaining supplies from thence, do not regard this feeling with the slightest apprehension as to the ultimate successful introduction of the Otaheite cane, and they are disposed rather to attribute the difficulty to some other cause, for it would be folly in the Mauritius planter to exhibit any dread of competition from India, by simply denying us a few plant canes, when he is aware, or at least he may now learn from this report, that we are independent of foreign supplies, but hold out those premiums only to induce an *early* consummation of what must in a few years take place without further assistance from without.”

REUNIONS.

The reunions have, on the whole, proved a failure. We could, without much trouble, present a very learned dissertation on the causes of this falling off in the popularity of a once favourite entertainment, but the subject is scarcely worth editorial notice. We shall just remark, *en passant*, that if any persons should contemplate reviving the assemblies next cold season, they will do well to observe three rules:—1st, Select all your stewards from the leading members of society, who will take some pains to make themselves generally useful and agreeable;—2dly, Lay down no absurd restrictions as to the right of *entrée*—restrictions which only offend worthy people; who were formerly eligible, and whose friends view their exclusion with disgust;—3dly, make your subscrip-

tions conditional on a rigid adherence, on the part of the stewards, to the evenings they may at first fix upon for each reunion. It is little less than a fraud to invite people to subscribe to a series of winter balls, and then postpone them (to make way for other entertainments) until the last is given with the thermometer at 92° and few people can be prevailed upon to quit their homes.—*Englishman*, Aug. 9.

EXECUTION OF NATIVES.

Peerbux, *alias* Calloo, was executed yesterday morning at a quarter before six. The culprit was tried on Tuesday last for the murder of Ojakhur, a Sikh residing in Machooa bazar. Upon his own confession, and the circumstantial evidence of engaging the godown in which the deed was perpetrated, was he condemned. About half past five he was taken out of the cell, and mounted the cart outside the jail without faltering. He appeared quite collected, and cried incessantly, “Dhye Companie! I am innocent, I am innocent;” his mother followed and cried for pardon also. On arriving at the place of execution (a spot midway between the great jail and house of correction, and facing the general hospital), he repeated the same words, and was swung off at a quarter to six, before a large concourse of people, and a strong body of the Calcutta police. He struggled dreadfully for some time, being a slender person, and at a quarter to seven the body was taken down to make over to his mother, a very aged woman.

Most of the natives that are condemned for execution, seldom, or never, employ the short time allotted to them in religious meditation. Some fatality generally attends them, and they are in constant hopes of a pardon. Surely some of the missionaries for the conversion of natives, could very well devote a little of their time in bringing these poor wretches to a sense of their situation; instead of which, from the time they are brought out, and arrive at the fatal tree, their cries are, “I am innocent.” The cord is immediately fixed, the cap drawn, the drop falls, and the poor wretch is launched into eternity with a lie in his mouth.—*Englishman*, Aug. 8.

OFFICERS RIDING RACES.

The *Agra Ukhar*, of August 9, publishes the following letter:

“To Brigadier General A. Duncan, commanding the Sirhind division of the army.

“Sir,—In replying to your letter, 360, dated the 28th ult., giving cover to a correspondence on the subject of officers riding races against hired jockies and menial servants, and soliciting the sentiments of the commander-in-chief on the same, I have received the instructions of his Exc. to

state that he entertains an opinion perfectly in accordance with yours, but he fears that it is necessary to succumb to habits and examples set elsewhere; but that it would be much better, if, when officers determine to gratify their inclinations by placing themselves in competition against hired jockies and menial servants, they were to drop their military designations, and confine themselves, in the publication of their seats, to their proper names.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"J. LUMLEY, Col. Adj. gen."

"Adjutant-general's Office,
Head Quarters, Camp Moodkee,
4th April, 1837."

SIR C. METCALFE.

The information we gave out yesterday, respecting Sir Charles Metcalfe's determination to proceed to England next cold weather, has naturally created many inquiries as to the cause. This we understand to be, the tenor of a communication he has received from the Court of Directors, in reply to a letter which he addressed to them, with reference to the rumours prevalent last year, that extreme disapprobation had been expressed at his conduct, in passing the act giving liberty to the Indian press.—*Cour.*, Aug 22.

The *Courier*, in noticing Sir Charles Metcalfe's rumoured intention of leaving India next cold season, suggests that it is owing to the treatment he has received from the Court of Directors respecting the emancipation of the press. We doubt this much, as the appointment to the best vacancy in their gift, the government of Agra, and the contingent appointment of acting governor-general, do not look like any diminution of confidence or esteem in the Company. As to ill-tempered despatches, Sir Charles is too old a servant not to know that his masters' bark is worse than their bite. It seems to us not very extraordinary, that an English gentleman, who has spent upwards of thirty years in India, and who is possessed of an ample fortune, should be desirous of once more seeing the land of his birth, and that such a movement does not require to be accounted for either by unrequited love or disappointed ambition. It is possible, in the various political changes that are now taking place, that a trip to England may produce a better appointment than that of acting governor-general; and we think we may safely say that the people of Calcutta would be glad to see Sir Charles Metcalfe once more located amongst them.—*Englishman*, Aug. 24.

The *Englishman* is unwilling to believe the cause we assigned for Sir Charles Metcalfe's intended retirement from the scene of his long and distinguished career, to be the true one. We can assure our contem-

porary, that our information was obtained from such a quarter as to remove all doubt of its correctness. Sir Charles Metcalfe is not the man to desire office under an administration, whether of the Company or the King, that does not appreciate his measures. In resigning the high office he now fills, under such circumstances, he does but follow the example of another very distinguished servant of the Company (Sir David Ochterlony), who at once gave up all his appointments, when he found himself censured by his timid superiors for the exercise of a bold discretion, which, properly followed up, would have saved all the expense of the Bhurtpore campaign.—*Courier*, Aug. 24.

KNIGHTHOOD CONFERRED ON THE NAWAB OF BENGAL.

Berhampore, Aug. 22.—Yesterday was the day appointed to instal his Highness the Nawab Nazim Behaudoor with the Guelphic Order, conferred on him by our gracious sovereign William IV., and the ceremony took place accordingly. The fourth regt., with two six-pounders, marched down the evening before, and encamped in a convenient spot contiguous to Fendal Baug, the residence of his highness. The Hon. W. Melville, the governor-general's agent, arrived at about nine o'clock, and was saluted with eleven guns, and with all the ceremonies due to his rank. The company began to arrive soon after, and at about ten the regiment marched into the grounds, preceded by the artillery, band playing, colours flying, &c. They took up their position in the rear of the house, forming a line, down which his highness was to walk, on the way to the Motee Mehal, an elegant little oriental pavilion in the garden, where, as soon as the magnificent breakfast prepared for the occasion had been duly discussed, the ceremony was to take place. As his highness passed down the line, proceeding to the pavilion, he was received with presented arms and a discharge of artillery; he was supported by the governor-general's agent and Col. McLeod. The fitting up of the Motee Mehal excited universal admiration and attention. At one end of it was placed the whole-length portrait of King William in his coronation robes, painted by Sir M. A. Shee, which his majesty had sent as a present to his highness. The rest of the hall was tastefully laid out. When every thing was ready to begin the ceremony, his highness was seated in the centre of the room, upon a magnificent golden ottoman; and a way being cleared to the entrance, the regalia was brought in on a splendid gold salver by the Hon. Mr. Forbes, supported on either side by two other gentlemen, and laid down on a small ivory and gold table, in front of his

highness Mr. Melville then proceeded to read the king's letter, expressive of the esteem and friendship his majesty felt for his old and faithful ally, the Nuwab of Bengal. His highness was then attired with the different orders by Mr. Melville, in the name of his majesty: after which, rising, he saluted, in the oriental manner, the regent and others of rank who attended. The artillery then fired nineteen guns, and the regiment a *feu-de-joie* in honour of the king's birth-day, when the usual durbar and presents of *huzzoor* took place. His highness presented very handsome shawls to the native officers of the 4th regiment, and also, gave a very handsome sum to be distributed among the men. The whole ceremony passed off in excellent order, and his highness seemed particularly delighted; as also appeared the numerous assembly who had met to witness the installation. He was dressed plainly and in good taste. The company on leaving received *attar* and silver ribbon necklaces from the nuwab. The weather was singularly fine, and held up as if for the express occasion.—*Englishman*.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.

The Hindoos, in spite of their religious scruples regarding animals, are not remarkable for a practical tenderness towards those employed in labour, and which have, on that account, the more claim upon their forbearance. In August last, Hussaynie, the thannadar of Collingah, brought before Mr. C. Blacquiere (the magistrate who tries these cases), four guriwans and a karanchiewallah, named Gohee, Culloo, Mooty, Golaubdie, and Duala Sing, charged with cruelty to their animals. Messrs. McFarlane and McMahon went out and viewed the poor things. "A sorry set they were, as could be imagined; large sores on the back of the tattoos, and immense ones on the necks of the bullocks. One of them had an eye knocked out by a blow from a gurriwan, and witnessed by the thannadar. The necessary evidence being taken by the worthy magistrate, he commented strongly on the several cases, and sentenced them as follows: viz. Gohee and Culloo fined Rs. 2 each, and Mooty Rs. 5; Duala Sing, fourteen days house of correction for beating dreadfully his sickly tattoos, and Golaubdie one month house of correction for bursting by a blow the eye of one of his bullocks."

PALE ALE.

"I knew a brewer in New South Wales, who prepared 700 hogsheds of Australian ale for the London market. He was an honest old man, but he confided the management of his business to a money-making relation, who was as needy as

he was greedy, and who paid little attention, at least to this particular brewing. The consequence was, that the ale was returned as unfit for use. 'Throw it away,' said the old man himself; 'if it won't drink in London, it can't drink here. Empty the hogsheds directly!' His *factotum*, however, thought differently, and thought very correctly.—for he was a superior judge of tastes,—that what would not drink in London, or in his own neighbourhood, would drink very well in India: accordingly, his master being quite ignorant of his intention, this damaged beer was, by a certain chemical operation, transformed into *pale ale*,—fine pale ale for the Indian market,—and through the aid of a puff or two in the Indian journals, went off well. I know this for fact, as I directed the despatch of the hogsheds myself."—*Corr. Englishman*, Aug. 25.

INDIGO IN OPIUM.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy, in his *Manual of Chemistry*, a work recently published at Calcutta, for the use of native, general, and medical students, states the following curious fact of the presence of indigo in the opium:—"I was led to the observation of this remarkable and interesting fact in the course of the analyses above described. In filtering the alcoholic solution of the black *narcotine* powder, obtained in the first step of the process on the specimen of 'provision opium' for 1834, I was surprised to see the liquid passing of a deep green colour. The filter was stained blue at the edges, and an insoluble black powder remained, which, when treated with sulphuric acid, gave a blue solution. This solution was turned green by alkalis and by the protosulphate of iron; was bleached by chlorine, nitric acid, the nitrates, and per-chloride of iron. It gave a blue dye to paper and muslin, and, in short, by a multitude of experiments, the colour was found to depend on the presence of indigo in the drug.

"The experiments were immediately repeated on a great number of specimens of the opium of that year, and with the same results, and immediate measures were taken to ascertain the amount of indigo present. The most accurate analysis, however, could not detect more than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the masses analysed. On pursuing the inquiry, it was found that while indigo could readily be detected in the mass of the drug, obtained from the Sarun, Tirhut, and Sháhábád districts, and in the Sarun *pasewá*,* the opium and *pasewá* of all the other zillahs did not give the least trace of that substance. Neither could it be found in the Banaras opium of

* This is the name given to a substance which occasions the flavour the Chinese so much prize, and which Dr. O'Shaughnessy considers is formed by the incipient decomposition of the drug.

that year. Faint indications of this colouring principle were given by the provision of 1835; and it was found unequivocally, but in the same minute amount, in the Sarun opium and *pasewá* of the same season.

"The exceedingly small portion of indigo present at once precludes the idea of its being the result of adulteration, or even of accidental admixture, and also renders the circumstance quite immaterial with reference to the value of the opium of the year in question. I have no doubt but that the indigo was derived from the seth, or spent indigo plant, with which the opium rayats manure their land in the districts mentioned. Indigo can readily be found in soils thus prepared, and being dissolved by the alkali of the seth, finds its way into the circulation of the poppy.

"The subject is curious in a chemical point of view, and is not without its interest with reference to vegetable physiology. But I must distinctly repeat, that it no more affects the value of the opium in question than the $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of earthy matter invariably present in all opium can be considered as a fraudulent mixture of sand and clay."

NEPAUL AFFAIRS.

Some letters dated in August, which appear in the *Englishman*, throw some additional light on the late transactions in Nepaul. One letter states that "an infant child of the raja's had died suddenly, under circumstances strongly indicating foul play by the baidis (physicians); and giving rise to strong suspicion against the minister, or some of his agents, of having been instigators to the atrocity. The opportunity was deemed a favourable one, by the rajah and his friends, for taking decisive measures for the overthrow of Bhém Sein Thappa, who, as is well known, had ruled Nepaul for the last thirty years, greatly to the aggrandizement of his own class and family, and to the detriment of all the chiefs of the country; Bhém Sein was forthwith declared out of office, and Run Jung Pande raised to the vacant seat. Due time for the mourning of the infant being allowed, and the original suspicion having gained ground, the ex-minister was secured in chains; then followed a similar course towards his brother, Rungbeer Sing, his nephew Mathaba Sing, his son Shumsher Jung, another Tilvilram Thappa, and about a dozen others of his most confidential counsellors and trusted agents. The old gentleman's property of all kinds, as well as that of all his family and adherents, was confiscated to the state, and an investigation into the charges against them, and debates as to the final disposal of them, were going on. The raja is now uncontrolled and undisputed master of his own

country, and Bhém Sein (with all his friends and family) is a close prisoner, and likely to remain so."

Another letter, of a later date, says, "Nepaul is quiet again; the late disturbers of the peace are still in confinement, but nothing has as yet transpired as to their final disposal. It is the prevalent idea, however, that their lives will be spared, and should such be the case, they will have to thank his royal highness's clemency, who, it is said, is most averse to the spilling of his subjects' blood. The offenders are now, it is said, undergoing a second trial, the evidence at the first trial not having been so full, as was necessary by the laws of the country, to convict them. One fact, however, is fully established beyond a doubt, that the poison introduced into the palace was done so at the instigation of the ex-minister, not however to be administered to the young prince, but to the rancee, who positively refused to take it. It is said the young prince was at the breast, and had been ailing for some time, and that the minister and his party thought it a most favourable opportunity to get rid of the rancee, as she had been a great source of annoyance to them for several years past. The physician finding, therefore, that he could not persuade the mother to take the dose, and having been called in on account of the young prince, became quite confused on his failure, and seeing no other way of lulling suspicion, and extricating himself out of the dilemma, came to the resolution of giving the dose to the prince, who a few hours afterwards expired. The raja is, it seems, determined to take no hasty measures, as generally happens in Asiatic courts, but to have the fullest evidence of the guilt of the party before he resorts to the extreme penalty of the law, and this he cannot do without the confession of the culprit. Whether the downfall of this old wretch will, in any way, affect the British interests, or how, I know not, but it is the prevalent opinion, among the wise of these parts, that the British subjects engaged in trade with Nepaul, cannot but heartily rejoice in any change in the administration of that country, tending (as the new one is supposed to be inclined) to the removal of the restrictions and hindrances to free commerce with the plains, for which Bhém Sein's rule was so justly notorious. At the present rate of confiscation the raja's treasury will soon be filled; not only lacs of rupees, but crores, are said to be forthcoming out of the illicit gains of these Thappas."

PILGRIM TAX AT JUGURNATH.

Some decision, it is probable, will soon be made on this question. We are authorized to say that a plan has just been sub-

mitted to government, by the commission of Orissa, proposing some considerable alteration, and we are inclined to think improvement, on the present unhallowed system, though we fear the measure will fall far short of what the whole Christian world have so confidently expected from the repeated declarations of the Court of Directors. The proposed plan, so far as we can ascertain, is nearly as follows:—The government is to make over all the concerns of the temple to the management of the Khurda Raja, and allow him to collect the tax, now collected by the government, on condition of releasing the government from all previous engagements. From the proceeds of the tax, the raja is to support the pilgrim hospitals at Pooree and Cuttack, and repair the road to the amount of 10,000 rupees annually. The raja is to be allowed to increase the tax in the cases of particularly wealthy jattees. The government, however, claim the right to the tax, and to interfere with respect to the eligibility of certain castes to enter the temple. They also still retain a certain endowment of land on this side Pooree, worth about Rs. 20,000 a year, and finally, retain the right to remove the raja from his office for misconduct. — *Christian Observer* for Oct.

HORSE-ARTILLERY.

The special Board of Artillery officers has at last determined upon the equipment of troops of horse-artillery, each of which is to consist of five six-pounder guns and one twelve-pounder howitzer, with the same number of gun and ammunition carriages. The number of horses is to be increased from 169 to 210, and one gun and one ammunition carriage will be allowed as spare. The troops of horse-artillery throughout British India to be equipped alike. — *Englishman*, Oct. 7.

THE KHUNDS.

The predatory habits of the Mahalinga Khunds are not only admitted as a general characteristic, but are attempted to be accounted for in the following extraordinary manner.

Many ages back, say they, one of the fathers of our nation, reputed as a great man in his day, went into the jangal for his own pleasure. In the course of his rambles in the jangal he found a wonderful bird, which he contrived to secure and take home. After this, the bird produced an egg, and from this egg again was produced a man remarkable for his diminutive size. This little man being ingenious, produced an image as remarkable for beauty as the maker was for the smallness of his stature. Our fathers were greatly astonished, and wondered much what to do with it; at length it was determined to

carry it to the Ghumsora raja. The raja, as we expected, was greatly pleased with the image, and took it for his own use, at the same time asking what favour he could bestow upon the Mahalinga people for so beautiful a present. The people perceived this favourable opportunity, and said, "O great king, we desire liberty to take what we like best." The raja, intent upon contemplating the image, or not considering the consequences, gave them permission to take and possess what they liked best. Thus, say they, we take what we wish where we can find it; why should we not—it is our privilege to do so?—*Brown's Description of the Khunds.*

ORDER OF THE PUNJAB.

The ceremony of investing Major-gens. Torrens, Churchill, and Lumley, and Col. Dunlop, with the order of the second class of the Bright Star of the Punjab, took place at Simla, by the Commander-in-chief, who had received the insignia of the first class from Runjeet, on his recent visit to Lahore. His Exc., in the presence of the officers of the station, and of the confidential agent of Runjeet, placed the star and ribbon round the necks of the officers, regretting he was not empowered by his sovereign to knight them.

The materials and workmanship of the "Star" are stated to be *shabby*.

EDUCATION OF WARDS.

The education of wards, the minor sons of zemindars, who, through the decease of their parents, come under the control of Government, has long engaged the attention of the Governor-general. While Government have taken care of their estates, they have been left without instruction, under the management of their foolish relatives; and the crowd of flatterers, with whom, from their infancy, they have been surrounded, have only corrupted their minds, so that when they have come into possession of their estates, they have given themselves up to vice, and abandoned their poor ryots to their servants. Lord W. Bentinck was anxious to cure this condition of things, and to give to the wards of the state that instruction which should make them a blessing to the country. He had at one time thought of bringing them to Calcutta, to be educated in the Hindoo College, but he found that their relatives generally objected to the plan, partly because of the insalubrity of the city, and partly because they said that those who received their education there became indifferent to the Hindoo religion; and he was therefore obliged to abandon the idea. It has now been taken up by the present Government, and the Board of Revenue have proposed to Lord Auckland to establish a rule for giving a good education to

these wards in the Government schools which have been established in the Mofussil; and in case of opposition on the part of the relatives, to direct that some able tutor shall be appointed to conduct the education of the ward. It is somewhat singular that, at the present time, the heirs of two of the richest zemindars in Bengal are minors, and that their revenues are said to amount to nearly fifty lakhs of rupees a year: we mean the Raja of Burdwan and Raj Krishun Nath.

"The Board propose (and the Governor of Bengal has sanctioned) the following rules.

"1. Unless some sufficient reason be alleged against it, every ward must be sent to receive his education at some Government seminary. He must reside under the care of his nearest relatives, or of some other persons duly appointed, within a sufficient distance of the seminary to allow of his daily attendance, and it will be the duty of the principal or head-master to send a half yearly report of his progress to the collector.

"2. If any valid reason be offered against any wards attending a Government seminary, a qualified tutor must then be appointed, who will be nominated by the nearest relatives and approved by the collector; and any difference of opinion regarding the appointment of a tutor must be referred for the decision of the Commissioner, and ultimately, if necessary, of the Sudder Board. The tutor must make half yearly reports of the progress of his pupil to the collector, and at the close of each year the ward must be examined by the collector.

"3. Every collector will make a report at the close of each year to the commissioner, for transmission to the Sudder Board of the progress of the wards in his district in their studies.

"4. When the commissioner, in the course of his annual circuit, arrives at the head-station of a district, he shall cause all the wards in the district to be assembled at the station. He shall then enquire into their conduct, and examine them in their studies; and shall confer honorary rewards, consisting of books and scientific instruments, on those who are distinguished for good moral conduct and proficiency in learning.

"The plan of educating the wards at the government seminaries is, for obvious reasons, entitled to the preference, and as a continual intercourse is kept up between the zemindars and the provincial capital, and the principal families have confidential agents always residing at the latter, it is hoped that no serious objections will be offered to the course proposed. With regard to the kind of education to be given; the first object is to teach the wards those branches of knowledge which will instruct

them in the independent management of their estates when they come of age. A familiar acquaintance with arithmetic, and a power of reading and writing the English and vernacular languages with facility, are necessary for this purpose; and to this may be added, as far as opportunity offers, history, geography, and the elements of science, particularly of those parts of science which have a reference to agricultural improvement. The wishes of the nearest relatives ought, of course, to be consulted in determining the kind of education to be given to each ward, and except in those points which are absolutely necessary to qualify a zemindar to manage his estate properly, the views of what ought to be taught, should be allowed to prevail."

—*Sumachar Durpun.*

BENARES.

"Sultanpore, Benares, 16th August.—The weather at Benares has of late been excessively hot, owing to the want of rain. The Ganges is nearly as dry as it was during the hot winds; sickness is prevalent, and the unfortunate poor creatures are selling their children in all directions, owing to the enormous price of grain, the price of *ottah* being eight seers for the rupee! We have had some rain this morning, which has, in some degree, cooled the air, and we are eagerly looking for more. It is understood that the 41st reg. N. I., which is ordered to Benares, is to go to Mirzapore, and that the 50th comes to Benares. This change is, I suppose, in consequence of the disagreement existing between the sepoy of the 5th and 41st regiment. It is also rumoured that the left wing of the 18th regt. N. I., which accompanied the commander-in-chief, and is cantoned at Suharunpore, has been ordered to march on the 15th October, in progress to join the head-quarters of the regiment.

"The sporting gents are endeavouring to screw out subscriptions for the races, but in consequence of there having been no competition last year, all the purses having fallen to one, stable folks are rather shy of their coin. Mr. Percy, a relation of the sporting owner of Esperance, has been elected secretary.

"Society is at its lowest ebb at Benares, and though there are young ladies (and handsome withal) here, yet they never appear abroad, not even on the course, and never go to a party. People wonder why! Can it be there are no eligibles?

"The theatre is fast falling into decay, and if not very soon repaired, will tumble down, which does not say much for the drama. Altogether, things have come to the worst, and if there ever be a change at Benares it must be for the better."—*Englishman, Aug. 24.*

OPIUM-BOON.

The government have agreed to refund to the purchasers of opium about twenty-eight lakhs of rupees, which are to be divided as below :—

	per chest.
To be allowed to the purchasers of uncleared opium from the January, February, and March sales	Rs. 300
To ditto from June sale	150
To Shippers to China from the January, February, and March sales	150
To ditto, to Singapore from the January, February, and March sales, shipped after 1st May	150

The Chamber of Commerce at Bombay has remonstrated against the partiality of the opium bonus. The subject has been much canvassed in the Presidency papers.

NATIVE STATES.

The Punjab.—A letter has appeared in the *Journal des Débats* of January 1, from M. Cuvillier Fleury, communicating the substance of letters from General Allard, at Lahore. He states that, upon his return to Lahore, the general was received with triumphal festivities, and escorted to the capital by the whole army and people. The maharaja awaited him in his palace; but, impatient to greet him, ran to meet him, and embraced him with tears in his eyes.

“A more important proof of his confidence was, however, soon bestowed upon General Allard. The province of Peshawar was threatened by the enemy. Intelligence was received that the Khiberis, or mountaineers of Peshawar, had formed an alliance with the usurper of Cabul, Dost Mahomed Khan, and had given up to him the defiles of their mountains. Dost Mahomed invaded Peshawar with a numerous army, and the eight thousand men who guarded the province were placed in a most critical position. Gen. Allard could not arrive more *à propos*. Runjeet Sing ordered him to set out immediately at the head of his cavalry, and advance by forced marches upon Peshawar. Twenty-five thousand foot marched at the same time, and were to follow at a short distance. While General Allard was traversing the 100 leagues which separated him from the province, with his cavalry, infantry, elephants and *matériel*, the Sikhs who guarded the province were in a most critical position. The army of Afghans which had invaded the country was numerous: they had twenty-four pieces of cannon, all the mountain defiles were guarded by their auxiliaries, and the Douranis, Kazis, Khiberis, and a crowd of other Musulman castes, were to back them, less by their numbers, than by their ferocious courage and implacable fanaticism. The Sikhs, at first entrenched, and afterwards blockaded in Peshawar, had no chance of safety but by a battle. They sallied from the city with the impetuosity of lions (the name they deservedly bear),

obliged their enemies to accept the combat, and, in spite of the inferiority of their numbers, and the loss of their chief, Sirdar Avi Sing, they won the day. Nevertheless, the following night the two armies kept their respective positions upon the field of battle. The next day the Sikhs resumed the offensive, took seven pieces of cannon, and had already invaded the Afghan camp, and driven back the barbarian hordes in disorder, when, from the love of pillage, they had the fatal imprudence to stop and gather in their booty. At this moment a numerous corps of Afghan artillery, which had been left in reserve, rushed before the flying troops, rallied the fugitives, retook four of their own cannon, and had already taken three pieces belonging to the Sikhs, when General Allard, who had preceded his army with the cavalry at the rate of twenty leagues a day, appeared in sight. This was a thunder-stroke to the hands of Dost Mahomed Khan; they fled as fast as they could, leaving all the approaches free to Peshawar, and taking refuge in the mountains. The loss of the Afghans amounted to 1,300 men, among whom were several chiefs; that of the Sikhs was only 300, and 500 wounded. No prisoners were taken, for all who were taken had their heads cut off immediately, and may be reckoned among the killed. The booty was considerable; but the Sikhs also lost three pieces of cannon, if the three gained from the Afghans be not equal in value to those lost. The battle took place on the 22d and 23d of June, and the letter from General Allard is of the 12th July. General Allard had been already recalled to Lahore, after having doubled the garrison of the city.”

This is General Allard's account of the battle; we subjoin, from the *Delhi Gazette*, the following letter from the pen of Abdool Summund Khan, commander-in-chief of all Dost Mahomed's forces. The Col. Rattray alluded to, lately commanded a regiment in Runjeet's service.

“It having been reported to the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, that Sirdar Hurree Sing was erecting a fort at Jumrood, at the mouth of Khibur Gulla, the passway to Cabool, and that the Sirdar was with all the forces of Peshawar near the fort, the ameer ordered his sons, Sirdars Mahomed Ukher Khan, Mahomed Uzful Khan, Mahomed Goolam Hydr Khan, Mahomed Azeem Khan, and Mahomed Uccrum Khan, with his different nephews, to march immediately with all the forces, horse and foot, and fifty pieces of artillery, to Peshawar, to crush the enemy: the forces of the ameer, consisting of, as stated underneath,* reached the place of action on

*“Statement of Forces of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan:—8,000 horse and foot, and 2 guns; the remaining of our forces at Cabul, are 5,000 horse, 2 regiments, 1,000 Jezalchies, 2 guns.”

the 1st of Suffer. The sirdars of Runjeet, headed by Hurree Sing, with six infantry regiments, twelve pieces of artillery, and 10,000 cavalry, attacked our advanced 1st division, and slaughtered many and took seven pieces of artillery from us, when our right division was obliged to fly. On seeing this, my 1st and 2d regiments of infantry, under Lieut.-col. W. H. Rattray, who was placed in the centre division, advanced upon the Sikh infantry with such quickness,—and much to the credit of the young colonel, who commanded them under me,—that the whole of the infantry of the Sikhs broke their line and flew. On seeing this, myself with the cavalry advanced upon them, and wounded Sirdar Hurree Sing, and many other sirdars were killed on the spot. Hurree Sing lived two days, and died, when Col. R. advanced upon the Sikh artillery, and took five pieces of six-pounders, with horses.

“Statement of killed and wounded, agreeable to report: Forces of Runjeet Sing, 8,000 killed, infantry and cavalry; 2,000 wounded. Of the ameer's, 1,500 infantry and cavalry killed; fifty wounded.

“The remaining sirdars of Hurree Sing made an entrenchment round a small hill, when my second commander, Col. Rattray, of my battalions, with four guns, attacked the hill for four days, and fired upon them day and night; but the Sikhs, being weak, would not move out of their entrenchments to fight; when I was obliged to fling about one hundred dead bodies of men, cows, and oil, in two tanks, near their camp, out of which they drank daily water; still they would not move out. By report, 1,000 men, 2,000 horses, mules and camels, died in the entrenchment. This second action was done by myself and regiment alone, without cavalry. On the ameer learning of our success, and that 18,000 Sikhs were coming, orders came not to fight any more, but to come out of Peshawar, and halt at Jellalabad, at which place I am now.

“Camaraun, king of Heerat, advanced on Kandahar, about a month ago; on hearing the news of Peshawar, the king, with the forces of Heerat, ran away from the field of action, and left to the Khandaeree Sirdar's brother of the ameer Dost Mahommed Khan, many articles of value. The King of Persia is advancing with his forces against Heerat.”

Cabool.—By letters from Cabool, it appears that Sirdar Dost Mahommed Khan had sent a deputation to the chief of Bokhara, requesting a loan of from five to six lakhs of rupees, for the purpose of making preparations to take the field against Runjeet Sing's army in a suitable manner; but the request was not complied with.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 25. No. 98.

Heerat.—An individual writes from Heerat, that Shah Kamran, the ruler of that place, having of late contracted the habit of indulging himself in the use of things of an intoxicating nature, much neglect has found its way into the state affairs; so much so, that the people have had cause to be greatly dissatisfied. A number of the wealthy inhabitants have quitted his highness's territories, and settled themselves in those of the neighbouring chiefs; some, who have not been able to do this in consequence of their having landed possessions, are only praying for the death of the Shah, and for the succession of Mirza Jahangeer to the throne.

EXCERPTÆ.

A further dividend of one Co.'s rupee per 100 Sicca rupees is advertised by the assignees of Palmer and Co., payable from and after the 18th August.

At the third half-yearly general meeting of proprietors of the Steam Tug Association, 18th September, it was resolved that a dividend of forty-five Co.'s rupees per share be advertised for immediate payment; and that as an increase of capital is highly desirable, chiefly with a view to the reduction of the rates of daily hire for tugging, a proposition be circulated among the proprietors to double the capital of the association, or to increase the amount to four lakhs of Co.'s Rs. instead of two lakhs sicca, receiving new subscriptions of 1,000 Co.'s rupees per each share.

A fixed table of valuations for passing goods at the Custom-house, upon which subject the Board of Customs and Chamber of Commerce have been in communication for many months past, has received the approbation of Government.

The unusual phenomenon of a waterspout on the Salt-water Lake was observed on the 28th September, at 5 p.m.

Mr. Kernandier, employed in the preventive service, was tried in July, before the Zillah Court of Allipore, on a charge of murder, and acquitted. He was stationed at Diamond Harbour, and on seeing a large vessel of 1,400 tons coming up, was anxious to be put on board of her. The boatmen, however, refused, and he is said to have struck and kicked one of the men, who died soon after. From the depositions of the surgeons who examined the body, it appeared that no marks of violence were visible on the body, and that in all probability the deceased died of some natural disease.

Of two of the American missionaries, who were going to Sudiya, one was taken dangerously ill, and the other, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, pushed on to obtain medical aid; when, just as he was in sight of the station, an immense tree fell and killed him on the spot, sinking both him and the canoe.

(O)

A religious newspaper has been published in the Hindustani language, both in the Roman and Persian character. The orthography of the Roman character is that of Mr. Trevelyan—the new system. The title of the journal is *Khar-Khwah-i Hind*. The paper is printed at the Baptist Mission Press.

The Government has at last settled with the Dock Company for the purchase of a part of Kiderpore Dock-yard. The long delay that has taken place has been occasioned by the title-deeds, which the Government lawyers are still dissatisfied with; but Government has resolved to take the property upon a guarantee. The price to be paid for the ground taken is about 65,000 or 70,000 rupees.

A society has been established by Dewan Ramcomul Sein, for the purpose of preparing and sending a petition to England on behalf of the owners of rent-free lands, and for the improvement of the Bengalee language.

It is stated in the *Christian Observer*, of Calcutta, that some of the orthodox Hindus intend to establish preaching-bungalows, to support their tottering fabric. It expresses a fear that the news is too good to be true.

The same work likewise mentions that several of the missionaries in Calcutta have combined for the purpose of holding more public sermons and discussions in the populous parts of the native city. They intend to make known the subjects to be treated of, by advertising in the native papers, and to invite friendly discussion.

A letter from Cuttack, says: "The *Jātrā* was the smallest I ever saw; the pilgrims from a distance were principally Bengālī women, and they set off home the day after the old block left his den. It is well the attendance was so small, as we have no food to spare. Rice has been selling at eight seers per rupee for some time at Cuttack; at Pārī twelve. Multitudes have died from starvation, and disease induced by want of food. The people say they never knew rice so dear."

A draft act has been published, which proposes to give a dispensing power to the Government of the three presidencies, wherever oaths are now required to be taken, except in judicial proceedings; the same penalty to attach to a false declaration as is now the punishment of perjury.

A memorial was going round for signature at Barrackpore, the purport of which is to obtain some extra-allowance for brevet captains, and to accelerate promotion in some way or other.

The *Englishman* of August 9th has the following paragraph: "We observed rather a novel spectacle this morning in the Chitpore-road, three karanchies loaded with young women; some of them singing and laughing, while others were piping.

On inquiry, we were informed they belonged to the police, and were now sent on service, as attendants to the Lower Orphan School. A crowd was assembled to see the young beauties; they were in charge of Serjeant O'Brien, who, it seems, had some difficulty in getting them out of the Cuttra. On arriving there, he found the gates barred secure, and the place in open rebellion. He beseeched them, but in vain; he was obliged to retire, and came back with a reinforcement of two burkundazes and Mrs. Rasberrey, when the walls were scaled, and the young women taken possession of. After a little explanation, they seemed pleased with the arrangement, and went away with a great deal of pleasure. Some rumours they had heard, of being made Christians, was the cause of the resistance in question.

A native male child, aged eighteen months, Chunder Mitter, was killed by a jackal in Saumpooker. The mother left him near the door, while she went to wash some clothes in an adjoining tank; on her return she missed the child, and commenced a search with the neighbours in the jungle about the house; what was her horror to perceive a jackal eating the neck! The jackal ran away on her approach. The child was quite dead.

Accounts from Delhi give but little hope of a famine being averted in that territory, the whole crops, from want of rain, being lost. The collectors were arranging a scheme for the remission of the Government demands to a considerable extent. At and about Delhi, every thing in the shape of vegetation was dried up.

The *Delhi Gazette* says: "Private letters from Calcutta mention that Mr. Crawford, a Bombay civilian, is examining the Government accounts for Bengal, and has discovered that they are 'all wrong.' The errors are stated to be most extensive."

It has been determined by Government that there shall be five opium sales next year, as recommended by the Board, namely, on 1st Jan., 1st Feb., 1st April, 1st May, and 1st June. — *Englishman*, Sept. 22.

The question of allowing a paper circulation to the Agra bank has been referred home for decision.

The Uncovenanted Servants' Family Pension Fund has, at last, been established under the auspices and support of the Government.

The Court of Inquiry on a gallant field-officer, at Mirzapore, has terminated its labours, and the proceedings have been forwarded to the Commander-in-chief. The subject of inquiry was the conduct of the gallant field-officer in regard to some pecuniary matters connected with the estate of a deceased soobadar. It is conjectured that there will be some work for

the deputy judge advocate of the division.
—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 23.

The Lieut.-governor of N.W. provinces, after the resignation of Sir C. Metcalfe, will be reduced, says the *Agra Ukhbar*, to a kind of head commissioner, without any power or patronage. The political secretariat will be abolished. The Governor-general has declared his intention of discharging the duties of governor.

The Governor-general has proposed fifty dispensaries to be established throughout this presidency, and the vaccine fund is to be appropriated to this laudable end. The sick poor are thus to be attended to; while vaccination will be more universally diffused. The surgeons in charge are to be remunerated.—*Englishman*, Oct. 7.

The *Delhi Gazette* mentions that Sir Henry Fane was to march from Barr on the 20th Oct., on his route to Hansi, which place he was expected to arrive at by the 10th November.

The Court of Directors has awarded Rs. 5,000 to Mr. C. Becher, for the invention and introduction of the quadruple basons in the Company's silk filatures, whereby much saving in fuel has been effected.

The chief magistrate has been instructed to appoint two European officers at the head of the river police, each on a salary of Rs. 200, and to increase the pay of the police chuprassees to twice its present amount. These officers are to be furnished with fast rowing boats, so that they may be able to overtake the light dingies of the natives.

The corps of local horse at Bareilly had been called out, on the requisition of the magistrate, to assist the police in preventing crime, and on one occasion a young civilian was wounded when leading a small party against a body of dacoits, but the wound is not considered a dangerous one. The state of the Bareilly district is most deplorable. Several hundreds of prisoners are under trial for robbery, and numbers have been killed in their conflicts with the villagers.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORTALITY IN JAILS.

The statements contained in Dr. Malcolmson's "Letter to Sir Henry Hardinge," respecting the misery and mortality in Indian jails, have been directly impugned in the Madras papers. It is stated in the *Herald* of October 7, that Dr. M. has unfairly selected four out of the twenty-two jails in the Madras presidency, in which the mortality is generally greater than elsewhere, and has also chosen the year succeeding a famine to make his abstract from; yet, instead of 34 per cent. being the average mortality in the Madras jails, as is to be inferred

from Dr. Malcolmson's statement, only 11.95 per cent. died in that very year,—14.91 per cent. the year previous, being one of famine—and during the last two years only 5.44 per cent. throughout the whole Madras presidency! The writer adds: "It is but fair to state also, in reference to the inferred connexion between the 'real misery' in the Indian jails, and the great mortality in the four enumerated during the particular year alluded to, that it is well known that numbers of starving wretches committed petty thefts at that time for the express purpose of being provided for in prison; and that so far from the wants of prisoners being unattended to, especially in a medical point of view, the great attention and kindness they receive when in prison almost amounts to a premium on crime."

CHUNDOO LAL.

Extract from a letter, dated Secunderabad, 22d July:—"The minister Chundoo Lal has been very ill, whether from cholera or the elephantiasis seems undetermined. He however soon rallied, is now charming well again, and having cheated expectation so often, the learned city sages are of opinion he has a charmed life and will never die. He is just now pleasantly and profitably employed in bleeding his late banker Pooreumull. Having run up a score with Mr. P. of thirty-two lakhs, and secured a new banker, he finds it convenient to pick a quarrel with the old one, and has accordingly made the notable discovery of certain malversation of property to the extent of a lakh and a half of rupees, alleged to have been committed by the Pooreumull aforesaid, in administering to the estate of one Mybut Row some twenty-seven years ago; and which at 24 per cent. per annum compound interest will be now well worth fingering. A guard has been placed over the unfortunate man's house, his books tabooed, and himself called upon to shell out the purloined proceeds, with interest, forthwith. The original demand, as customary in like cases, was rather of the lumping order, to wit, a couple of crores or so. But Chundoo is a man open to reason, is usually content to place his friends in the condition of a well-squeezed orange, and out of regard to 'auld lang syne,' seems disposed in the particular instance to let him down easy and cry quits, that is to say, to set Mybut Row against the thirty-two lakhs and strike balance nil! So the matter is said to rest at present; when it determines I will let you know, and how."—*Spectator*, July 29.

MYSORE COFFEE.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Courier*, September 19th, gives an account of the

success which has attended the cultivation of coffee in Mysore. It is said nearly to equal that of Mocha in taste and fragrance. It is chiefly grown in the talooks of Wastura and Luckwoly, in the Nuggur division, at the base of Bowabuda hills, nearly N.W. of Mangalore and W. of Oodapi, and the annual produce is about 10,000 maunds. Up to the present year, the coffee plantations were assessed in kind, the Government share being one-half of the crop, which was farmed out to Messrs. Parry, Darc, and Co., of Madras. From the 1st January next, the plantations are to be exempted from all assessments in money and kind, and the article subjected instead to a sayer duty of one rupee per maund of 28 lb. on exportation.

LIBEL.

In the Supreme Court, on the 26th July, Mr. J. P. Cropley, of the *Madras Courier*, obtained a verdict, with Rs. 300 damages, and costs, against Messrs. R. W. Urquhart and J. Funderlinden, the printer and the publisher of the *Madras Circulator*, for a libel against him, published on the 12th June. The libel was contained in a paragraph, stating, that Mr. Cropley kicked his servant and knocked him down stairs, whereby his skull was fractured and very faint hopes were entertained of his recovery. This statement being entirely false, Mr. Cropley intimated that proceedings would be commenced in the Supreme Court unless an extra or memorandum was circulated, the same day, contradicting it: this was declined, but it was contradicted in the next *Circulator*.

NEW MISSIONS.

No fewer than three new missions have lately been formed in Madras. The Rev. John Anderson has commenced operations in connexion with the church of Scotland. What was formerly the St. Andrew's school, has been placed under his entire superintendence and control as the responsible agent of the General Assembly, and already numbers 140 scholars. Mr. Anderson has also a meeting every Wednesday evening with his advanced pupils, and with any others who may choose to attend, on which a topic, suggested the previous week, forms the subject of conversation for the evening, and of a written essay for the following week. These meetings have already excited much interest, and are numerously attended.

The Rev. Dr. Scudder and Mr. Winslow, from Ceylon, have settled in Madras, in connexion with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and have been joined by Messrs. Ward and Tracy, from America.

The Rev. S. S. Day has been located in the Rayapuram district of Madras, for labour among the Telugus, in connexion with the American Baptist Board.—*Or. Christ. Spect.*

BREAKWATER.

We understand that Government have received a despatch from the Court of Directors on the subject of the Breakwater, and that the Court have viewed the matter in a liberal way, expressing their readiness to take upon themselves the construction of a breakwater, provided its feasibility can be made clear to them, and making the cost a matter of no consideration. The Government have been directed to procure a full report on the subject, and they have referred it to the Breakwater Committee. We believe the Court expressed their regret that the Government had "united themselves with a private company," in an undertaking which essentially belonged to the province of the State. The public, however, will not soon forget the readiness with which the limited assistance that the local Government had in their power to render was afforded in the commencement and throughout the course of the work. The experience that has been purchased, and the result to which the undertaking has led in inducing the Court to this proceeding, amply compensate, in our opinion, for the incompleteness of the undertaking in its present stage.—*Conservative, Sept. 1.*

EXCERPTÆ.

The Madras papers of October notice the arrival of the *Minerva*, from London, 1st June, having Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., and other passengers on board. Sir Hugh was, immediately on his arrival, appointed to the command of the Mysore division.

The cholera had almost entirely ceased at Madras on the 7th October.

The appointment of the Rev. Mr. Thomson to the secretaryship of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, has been approved by the Bishop of Calcutta.

Government have intimated that application has been made to the Court of Directors for the opium trade at this presidency to be placed on the same footing as in Calcutta and Bombay.

The Court of Directors have sent out orders authorizing Government to reduce the assessment of estates prospectively, whenever such may be found to exceed their capabilities of payment, and in certain cases, to relinquish the arrears that have already fallen due to Government, from the produce being inadequate to cover its claims.

The Mail-Coach company, just esta-

lished, have determined on forwarding the tender for their contract. The plans of the company are in a great state of forwardness. The kind of carriage proposed to be built is well adapted to the climate, and well calculated to ensure ease; and not the least important part of the Mail-Coach company's arrangement is that providing comfortable meals twice a-day for the passengers.

Government have received a reply from the Court of Directors, in Capt. Richardson's case, stating, that as it appears that the act which drew on that officer the displeasure of Government, arose from an error in judgment rather than any intentional impropriety, the Court would therefore be glad to find that his subsequent contrition had restored him to their favour.

The Commander-in-chief has submitted for the consideration of Government, the expediency of introducing trades into the European corps under this presidency, for the instruction of the soldiers' children, in order that they may be thereby enabled, eventually, to procure their own livelihood, if hereafter found unfit for the military service, or unwilling to enter it.

Capt. Vallancey, of the 36th regt., assistant general superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee, has submitted a plan for the formation of an irregular hill-corps, to be denominated the Western Hill-rangers, which has been referred for the opinion of the Commander-in-chief, whether local corps of the description recommended in Capt. Vallancey's communication could be employed with advantage in the western boundary of Mysore, and Canara, in lieu of regular infantry.

The Governor-general in Council has recognized Dr. O'Connor as the head of the Roman Catholic church at this presidency: and has also placed under his spiritual control the Catholic soldiery stationed at the Mount. It is supposed that this recognition will pave the way for Dr. O'Connor's possessing himself of the supremacy of St. Thomé; and progressively ousting the Italian and Portuguese missions from town and country.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Right Hon. the Governor left the Presidency for Poona on the 27th September.

WEATHER, CROPS, &c.

A letter from Sholapoor, dated the 12th October, mentions that there had been beautiful rains in that neighbourhood, and that the khureef crops were in good condition.

Some heavy rains had fallen in the Dharwar district, and the harvest promised to be prosperous. The natives declare that such a season has not visited Dharwar for nine years.

Accounts from Surat to the 22d September, and Broach to the 19th, are favourable. The crops not injured by the late inundation were flourishing, and if a few showers fell, the principal collector hoped that a great portion of the land on which the crops had been destroyed, would be resown in the principal, as had already been the case in the sub-division; the crops in the high and level parts of which latter district are described as having a very promising appearance.

Reports from Kaira to the 24th September, state that little rain had fallen since the inundation. Nineteen villages in the Neriad, Mohtur, Nassar, and Borsud pergunnahs, had suffered severely from the flood; a great part of the lands were still under water, and the inhabitants of some of them had been obliged to abandon their houses and take refuge in other villages, or on rising grounds, in their own boundaries.

LIBEL IN A NATIVE PAPER.

The Supreme Court was engaged on the 25th and 26th September in the trial of a libel case which excited great interest amongst the Parsee community. The defendants were the proprietors and editors of the *Chabook*, and the libel contained aspersions on the character of the widow of a wealthy Parsee. The defendants were acquitted.

THE GUICOWAR.

We understand that a man, by name Bhaoo Purness, has been deputed from Baroda, as a vakeel or ambassador of H. H. the Guicowar to the Governor-general at Calcutta, for the purpose of obtaining a revision of the decision by the Bombay Government in the case of the sons of the late Gungadhuur Shastree, and the removal of the minister Veneram. This ambassador carries with him, along with other papers, the address of the Sowcars and others of Baroda, expressive of their approbation of the conduct of Veneram. This document, got up, as it evidently is, by some leading persons at Baroda, the dependants of the Durbar, will, we presume, have very little weight either with this or the Supreme Government. As a true index to the real state of public opinion at Baroda, we may mention, that two or three days after the address was submitted, Gopal Rao Myral, one of the most respectable and rich bankers of the place, who was the prime mover in getting up that document, took a formal leave of his highness and de-

parted from Baroda, for the avowed reason of his being unable to meet the demands for money constantly made by Veneram upon him. This single circumstance is enough to show in what light that document must be viewed, and whether its contents are the genuine sentiments of the subscribers.—*Durpun*, Aug. 4.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SOLDIERS.

A correspondent has given us an opportunity of seeing a private letter from Hazarcebaugh, complaining that the Roman Catholic soldiers of H. M. Regiment, stationed there, are treated with great intolerance, in not being allowed to have a priest to read the funeral service of their own church over the bodies of their deceased comrades. To persons professing to be Protestants this may appear a very slight hardship, but one of the leading articles of the Roman Catholic creed being a belief in the efficacy of prayers for the soul after it has shaken off its earthly tenement in its flight to another world, any prohibition which causes the remains of a soldier of that persuasion to be interred with rites, which the deceased in his life-time was taught to consider as heretical, is calculated to wound the feelings of those who survive him, and, in many cases, to add to the horrors of a death-bed, by impressing upon the minds of the weak and superstitious, a fear of the manner in which their bodies will be committed to the earth, that death itself could not create.

The Hindoo and Mussulman Sepoys are allowed to dispose of their dead according to the ceremonies of their respective castes, while the European soldier, adhering to a faith, which, whatever may be the objections against its doctrines, may be called the foster-mother of Christianity, is treated as a being callous to every association connected with the tenets of religion, and contemptuously ruled, even at the moment when every species of tyranny generally ceases, with a rigour that can be defended upon no just principle.—*Gazette*, Aug. 5.

RELIEFS IN THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

The following reliefs will take place, after the rains, in H. H. the Nizam's army.

- 1st and 3d Cavalry, Hyderabad and Mominabad.
- 3d Infantry, from Aurungabad to Muktlul.
- 5th Infantry, from Muktlul to Ellichpoor.
- 6th Infantry, from Ellichpoor to Aurungabad.

—*Courier*.

EXCERPTÆ.

Mr. Sutherland, late member of council, is talked of as successor to the late Mr. Williams, resident and political agent at Baroda.

The Governor-general, at the recommendation of the political agent of Bhopal, has presented two elegant silver ink-stands to Soobajee Dappoo and Onkar Bhat, the two pundits of Malwa, in consideration of their learning and their desire to enlighten their fellow countrymen, as shown in their works on geography and astronomy. His lordship has also been pleased to grant them sunuds in English and Sanscrit, testifying his approbation of their high talents, and the use they are making of them.

The Commander-in-chief embarked, on the 12th October, on the H. C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, on a cruise to sea, his Exc.'s health being so far recovered as to permit of his being removed on board. His Exc. was represented in the *Courier* of the 7th to be "most seriously and dangerously indisposed," but on the 10th he was pronounced "out of danger and gradually improving in strength."

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 27th September, a letter was read from Colonel Vans Kennedy, resigning the honorary Presidency, on account of his return to Bombay; but it was unanimously resolved, that he should be requested, nevertheless, to retain that mark of the Society's gratitude.

Orders have been received from the Bengal Government, to lay down in the dock-yard here the keel of a steamer of 800 tons, to receive the engines of the *Enterprise*.

The *Gov. Gaz.* of October 12 contains a notice, inviting parties wishing to have boxes in the post-office to apply to the postmaster-general. These boxes will prove of great convenience to the public and the post-office in the assortment and delivery of letters.

It is in contemplation to form an expedition for the purpose of proceeding to the Euphrates, to try if the engines of the steamer *Tigris* can be rendered serviceable, the vessel having been made over by Her Majesty's to the Indian government. The ultimate destination of this party, should they prove successful, is a secret.

The *Bombay Courier*, October 3, states that many midnight plunderings of houses by gangs of thieves have lately taken place.

The great heat of the season has urged public attention to the Maboolehswar Hills, the access to which is still in want of facilities. The road from Nagotana to the foot of the hills, 60 miles, is completed, and in spite of the want of bridges, may be made practicable for wheel-carriages soon after the rains. But there is a want of a light conveyance, and of a steamer to cross the harbour. Two hundred persons visited the hills last season.

The Chamber of Commerce have memorialized the Home government for the

appropriation of a portion of the revenues of the presidency to the construction of roads, and other public works. The Governor-general in Council has announced a friendly feeling towards the measure, "which, indeed, he long since recommended to the adoption of the Court of Directors." The signatures attached to the memorial were more numerous than ever before appended to any document from this place.

On the 19th July, a beautiful new ship, 600 tons, was launched from the Bombay Dock; its name is *Rajasthan*. "It has rarely happened to us," says the *Bombay Courier*, "to view so symmetrical an object as this new effort of our Bombay artisans; it is considered a perfect model of a merchantman, and was completed in the short space of six months."

In the Presidency papers is a notice of a lecture delivered by Vinayuk Row Wasoodewjee, one of the "West's scholars of the Native Education Society," as he is therein described, on the principles of electricity.

The *Berenice* has been a second time constrained to return to Bombay, after being seventeen days at sea, and having compassed half the distance to Mocha, in consequence of having broken her main shaft and burnt her boiler. The injury is irreparable in India, and an indent has been sent to England for a shaft.

About fifty or sixty Mussulman Thugs, having a patel at their head, have been caught by the officer in charge of the Thuggee department, in a village near Dharwar, and are in the course of being tried.

Ceylon.

The Legislative Council of this colony met for business on the 4th September, when the Governor opened the proceedings by enumerating the public ordinances which were to be brought before the members in the course of the session. The ordinances amount to four, and are as follow:

1st. An ordinance for the better regulation of servants, labourers, and journey-men artificers, under contract for "hire and service."

2d. An ordinance for the registration of slaves. The object of this ordinance is merely to assimilate the law of the old Kandyan provinces on the subject with that of the maritime provinces, and nothing more is required than simple registration.

3d. An ordinance simply to assimilate the law in Ceylon respecting the recovery of debts due to the Crown, to the law in the mother country.

4th. An ordinance to assimilate the laws for the management of the customs in Ceylon with the English laws.

We feel bound most decidedly to repel

the insinuation made by the *Observer*, that Sir Robert Horton has been "recalled" from this government. The real facts of the case are as follow:—His Exc., in the first instance, made an earnest application to be relieved in the month of October, and it was not until some months afterwards that circumstances led him to acquaint the Secretary of State with his desire to remain in Ceylon until the end of the present year. Lord Glenelg, however, as was to be expected, on the receipt of the first communication, took steps for complying with Sir R. Horton's application to be relieved, and before the second communication was received in England, arrangements had been finally made with Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, who had been appointed to the government. Sir R. Horton will be relieved on his own application, and we know that Government would have acceded to his wish to remain longer, had it been in their power to do so.—*Ceylon Chron.*

Singapore.

Trip round the Island.—On Friday last, a party of English and Chinese gentlemen, in number fourteen, proceeded round the island in the I.C. steamer *Diana*, Capt. Congalton. The steamer started with the party at half-past six in the morning, proceeded to the westward through New Harbour, entered the Old Straits about ten o'clock, passed through it to the eastward, and about three p.m. reached the east end of the island, opposite the mouth of the Johore river. It being too early to return to the anchorage of Singapore, the *Diana* stood away to the eastward till six p.m., towards the Romania islands, and, after a pleasant cruise, anchored again in our roadstead about nine o'clock.

The scenery, in passing through the Old Straits between Singapore and the main land, is represented as very beautiful, though monotonous and uninteresting. The bright green mangrove tree, growing into the smooth blue water, called forth ideas of oriental luxuriance; but the eye more fondly rested on the occasional wreath of smoke that betrayed the abode of a Chinese squatter, or Malayan fisherman—the pioneers of improvement; and imagination glanced to the future, when the verdant jungle shall give place to trees more useful to man.

On the north-eastern extremity of this island, a settlement has been formed by certain of the worthies who were frightened away from Gallang by the visit of H. M. ship *Andromache*. It is to be hoped they are now *fishermen* only, and that they have abandoned their old trade of *fishers of men*.

An apparently large river flows into the

Old Straits from the Peninsula, the very name of which is said to be unknown to any one on board!

One feature of the party we notice with much pleasure, namely, the union of English and Chinese gentlemen in a matter of mere amusement. The natives of the two nations have long been intimately connected by trade, but surely it is one of the "signs of the times," for red-bristled barbarians, and the dark-haired children of Han, to be seeking amusement together in a *smoke-ship* among the solitudes of the Malayan coast.—*Singapore Chron.*, Aug. 12.

Penang.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Disturbance between Hindus and Mahomedans.—A disturbance took place in George Town, on the last of the *Mohurum*, which, but for the prompt measures of the superintendent of police, might have ended in serious consequences. The Mahomedans had got up a *mock* Hindu procession, which they determined to parade, in derision, in the street in which the principal Hindus live, and have their largest temple: the latter were preparing to resist them, and resent the insult, but from the assurances given them that the offensive procession should be prevented from entering that street, remained tranquil; while the Mahomedans pledged themselves to the superintendent not to break the neutrality by endeavouring to pass with the mock procession through the proscribed street, at each end of which a strong posse of police peons were placed. The animosity, however, was too strong, at such a moment of excitement, to regard stipulations or promises when once the forbidden ground was in sight, and, in an instant, the *false* Hindus, accompanied by an immense mob, were walking over constable and peons. They, however, had recovered themselves, and were making stout resistance, when the superintendent arrived with an accession of the police, took the whole procession into the yard of the police office, and shut the gates upon them. This seemed to give great offence to the multitude, which, in number about five or six thousand, assembled round the police, demanding the restitution of their imprisoned brethren and their pageantry; nor would they be prevailed upon to disperse, but became more and more clamorous, until a few sepoys made their appearance, and further resistance seemed dangerous to the rioters. We understand that this fresh hostility arose from some Mahomedans being recently fined at the quarter sessions for an outrage upon a Hindu procession, as it was passing one of the Mahomedan places

of worship in Chulia Street; but, in that instance, the Hindus were in no way mocking the Mahomedan rites, nor going out of their way to offer offence to their assailants.—*Penang Gaz.*, April 22.

Fraud in Opium.—At a general meeting of the subscribers to the Chamber of Commerce, two Chinese members were sentenced to expulsion, for perpetrating an act of gross fraud and imposition in the sale of some opium. The circumstances of the transaction had undergone previous investigation by the Committee at their last meeting, when, however, all the facts against them were admitted unreservedly by the parties themselves.—*Sing. F. P.* July 6.

Acheen.—From the Pedir coast, we learn that the Rajah of Acheen persists in refusing any satisfaction whatever to the Dutch government in the matter of their schooner, the *Dolphin*, the crew of which, about a year ago, while off Padang, on the west coast of Sumatra, murdered all the Europeans on board, including the commander and his wife, sparing only their two children, carried the vessel into Acheen, and delivered her to the Rajah, together with a lakh of guilders she was charged with, for paying the troops employed in the invasion of the Menangkabau country. The Batavian government, who at first demanded restoration of the vessel and cargo, as well as the delivery of the children and the surrender of her crew, with some promise of security against any similar occurrence in future, have latterly offered to compromise the matter on the restitution of the children only, but this even has also been peremptorily refused. The reasons given by the Acheen Rajah in justification of his conduct are, the invasion by the Dutch of the territory of his relation, the chief of Pagarayong, the murder of his people, and his own capture and transmission to a Batavia prison; all without any other motive than the lust of power; and, feeling bound to join in common cause with that chief, the rajah now makes such reprisals as fortune throws in his way. The chiefs of Pagarayong are held in great veneration, as well by all the Malayan states as by the Achinese, as the parent stock from whence they all claim descent.—*Penang Gaz.*, July 15.

Persia.

Accounts from Constantinople, dated 30th November, state that for some days reports had been in circulation, which are very unfavourable with respect to the state of Persia. It seems that a great movement is preparing in that kingdom, which the Shah will hardly be able to master. It is believed that in this case

he will seek for foreign aid, and that this will, if possible, be given him.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*.

Accounts from Tabreez down to the 6th December have been received, *via* Constantinople. A treaty of commerce between England and Persia had at last been concluded, and the Persian plenipotentiary had sent it for ratification by the Shah to the camp before Herat. The treaty contains stipulations highly advantageous to British trade. Among the foremost are mentioned the right of importing into the dominions of the Shah every article of British manufacture on payment of the duty of four per cent. *ad valorem*, and of five per cent. on the amount of this duty to the officers of the imperial customs; the right of transit; the free circulation in the interior of British goods; and the faculty granted to British subjects of establishing factories in every port or town in Persia where they may wish.

A letter from Constantinople of 7th December, published in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that news had reached the Porte that the Shah of Persia had arrived with his army in the neighbourhood of Herat, the taking of which city, it was thought at Tehran, would be announced in a few days.

Burmah.

The latest intelligence from Munnipore, Rangoon, Akyab, and Moulmein, gives the most favourable accounts of the state of the disposition of the Burmese towards the British. All was quiet, and no idea of a war with us was entertained in any quarter. The brush near Sandoway, mentioned in the *Englishman* of October 2d, which was converted by a worthy missionary at Akyab into an attack on outposts, proved to be nothing more than one of the very common incursions of decoits. The assemblage of a force at Nayatgaim, alluded to lately in the *Hurkaru*, was a mere party of observation sent to ascertain whether the rumours which had been spread of the hostile intentions of the British had any foundation in fact. A letter from Munnipore states that the new king has given earnest of his good feeling towards the British, by restoring to an office of great distinction and respectability in that quarter, a meywoon, who was removed by the former sovereign for his supposed too favourable feeling towards the British government.—*Englishman*, Oct. 7.

The *Calcutta Courier* of October 4th says: "We have no fear that a war will ensue." On the contrary, the *Moulmein Chronicle* of September 16 states, that "all reports from the capital of Ava describe the king as openly expressing his

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determination not to abide by the treaties entered into with the late government."

Translation of an order issued by the Lhwat-law of Ava.

Let the duties be collected in the manner they have hitherto been; agreeably to the orders issued, and in force in the time of the royal grandfather, and according to the rates fixed by the regulations of the royal great-grandfather, Aloung Mendaragyi (Alompra). With respect to the duties of *Pwé* and *Tshait*, which were five ticals per cent. for the revenue, one tical for the collector of custom and his officers, and one tical for the godown-keepers at the capital, making in all seven ticals per cent.; when the revenue is sent to the royal treasury, let one per cent. be taken out for the godown-keepers.

2. Let the customs on ships arriving at Rangoon with goods be levied according to the orders issued and in force in the time of the royal grandfather.

3. The duties of *Pwé* and *Tshait* shall be five per cent. for the revenues and one for the collector and his officers, making six per cent. Let the one per cent. formerly levied on goods for the godown-keepers at the capital be discontinued by the collector of customs.

4. On vessels arriving at Rangoon without merchandize, the duty of *Phwengroo** shall not be levied. The duty for *Pwé* levied on them shall be 2½ per cent. If they pay *Pwé* they shall not pay *Tshait*, and *vice versa*.

5. Coolies, caulkers, and carpenters shall not be permanently entertained by foreigners, and shall receive from them the customary wages.

6. The former fee of one tical, of twenty-five per cent. on every permit to ship cargo, and half a tical to the gate-keeper, shall be continued.

7. In all duties and customs, there shall be made up discount for inferior silver.

8. The wearing apparel of foreigners wearing hats shall be free of duty, taking into consideration their rank and the value of their apparel either 10, 20, 30, 100, or 200 ticals. Their eatables and drinkables also shall be free, taking into consideration their respective ranks, and provided the goods be entirely for private consumption.

9. The provisions and apparel of other foreigners shall be free, taking their rank and wants into consideration, and provided

* This is a fee of fifty ticals, originally required from vessels coming in with a full cargo, and paid upon opening the hatches or breaking bulk, five pieces out of the first bale of goods. But of late years the custom-house officers at Rangoon changed the name to *Salany*, and demanded the fee from all vessels, whether they came with a cargo or not. This trick the Woongyin Moung Khain had put a stop to in 1834 at the resident's request, and the present king has also prohibited it. But commanders of vessels will most probably still be charged this fee, if they bring a single bale of goods.

ed the goods be really private property. If they exceed the wants of the individual, they shall be charged duty.

10. In order to encourage the resort to Rangoon of people of all nations and descriptions in greater number than formerly, and to relieve the poor classes of traders, the former presents made on account of the superior authorities (500 ticals of twenty-five per cent. silver, M. Rs. 435) are reduced one-half.

11. In Rangoon no duty shall be levied on coolies, caulkers and carpenters, and the collector of customs shall possess authority over these people.

The Attoenwoon Thado Moneyeaza and the Woondouk in attendance, the Lord of Yewangyoung, having submitted the above to the two princes, the Prince of Mekkhara and Prince of Promé, they passed it as correct, and directed it to be issued, and, agreeably to the royal order, a copy was delivered to Arakeel, the son-in-law of the collector of customs—Showt-taw—the 25th May 1837.

The following are extracts from an account in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the late revolution :

“On the 30th of April, Tharawaddie caused a proclamation to be made through the city of Ava, that his brother had resigned the throne to him, and the dethroned monarch was, on the same day, removed from the Lhwotlaw, or palace, to a mat building, in a distant part of the city. The inhabitants flocked in crowds to view their late monarch, as he passed along the streets, accompanied by his four principal queens; and the people were not restrained, by fear of his successor, from manifesting the greatest sympathy and compassion for the unhappy prince. This favourable feeling towards the dethroned monarch and his family appeared at this time to spread very generally. The populace, who, previously to the late events, had entertained a great partiality for Tharawaddie, who possessed many qualities calculated to win popularity, now began to find that they, instead of gaining by the change of dynasty, have suffered greatly by the stop put to trade, and the plunder and oppression incidental to civil war. In short, the whole country had suffered more than even from a hostile invasion by a foreign force; for numerous bands of robbers and banditti quitted their places of retreat, and, in the name of one party or the other, committed the most reckless plunder, and every kind of enormity; so that the popularity which Tharawaddie had enjoyed before the country had been afflicted with these miseries, was now greatly lessened, or changed to an opposite feeling.

“During all these transactions, and after Tharawaddie had assumed the sove-

reign power, the eldest son of the ex-monarch was allowed to remain unmolested in the possession of the same villages which he held previous to the late revolution. Time will show whether the fate of this young, disinherited heir of empire, will form an exception to the usual lot of such unfortunate princes.

“Tharawaddie affords an additional proof of the facility with which successful ambition kicks down the ladder by which young ambition began to climb. As Prince Tharawaddie, he was altogether in favour of foreigners, and of a liberal commercial system; and derided the weakness and folly of the late government, which, at the commencement of the war with the Company, inflated them with such vain and extravagant expectations of success, that they actually portioned out the three presidencies among themselves, and arranged who was to have Bengal, who Madras, and who Bombay. The folly of all this, Prince Tharawaddie could discern; but when he becomes king, he appears to adopt the very same views and sentiments, which were the former objects of his censure, or his ridicule.

“An event occurred soon after Tharawaddie's assumption of the government, which, however unimportant in itself, appears to have had considerable influence upon the superstitious minds of the Burmese. The new king went to visit the elephant-trap at Ava, to see a wild elephant, that had just been taken. This animal happened to have certain white marks upon its body, an accident that was hailed as a most propitious omen, foreboding the future prosperity of the new dynasty, and his majesty was congratulated in extravagant terms on so happy a circumstance, as that the first elephant presented to him after his accession to the throne should be a white one, a certain omen of good fortune. Tharawaddie himself was so pleased at the occurrence, that he took several jewels from his own person, and presented them to the head mahout, or elephant-keeper. This elephant of good omen was treated with great respect, and put upon an establishment corresponding with its importance to the state. However, notwithstanding this propitious event, Tharawaddie thought it necessary to secure his power by further executions, and on the 8th of May three of the state prisoners were put to death, among whom was the Pinzala Woon, a man of superior qualifications, and who, under the late government, had distinguished himself by his activity and success in suppressing robbery; and it was supposed that his death was a kind of propitiatory sacrifice to the revenge of some of the *Condottieri*, who had enlisted under Tharawaddie's banner.

“On the 9th of May, seven more un-

fortunate wretches were executed, some of whom had committed only the most trifling offences, in no way connected with affairs of state. But the miserable doctor, who was alleged to have administered to the deposed king the philter, or love-potion mentioned above, and which was stated to have disordered that unhappy monarch's intellects, was selected as the object of peculiar and cruel vengeance. He was sawn asunder perpendicularly. On the 10th, the greater part of those who had been released were again seized, and put in confinement. In the mean time, all public business was at a stand, with the exception of the business of settling and disposing of the various confiscations that daily took place; and under such a state of things, the British resident, finding that his remonstrances were no longer of any avail, and that under such circumstances his presence could be of no advantage, either to the present Burmese government, the late king and his ministers, or the objects of the residency, whilst, on so many accounts, to remain longer at Ava was extremely unpleasant, he applied to the king for permission to retire to Rangoon, and requested that he might be furnished with an escort. To this request, the king very readily acceded, most probably rejoicing to get rid of one, whom both the former government and his own have always regarded as a disagreeable, and, in some degree, a humiliating visitor.

"The new king, indeed, notwithstanding his former professions, began to manifest even greater jealousy of foreigners than his predecessor: it was intimated to the American missionaries, that they must, for the future, forbear to distribute religious tracts.

"The astrologers having, after due deliberation, and the performance of such ceremonies as enabled them to ascertain so important a matter, pronounced the 15th of May as most propitious for the great occasion, Tharawaddie, together with his queen and his whole court, that is to say, all his women, and chief followers, went to the palace at Ava, for the purpose of taking possession of the throne; a ceremony in a great measure analogous to an European coronation. For some reason, however, which is not clearly understood, Tharawaddie omitted certain parts of the ceremony, and went through it with "maimed rites." He did not take his seat on the throne, nor indeed enter the palace; he did not even adopt the white umbrella, the symbol of royalty among the Burmese; but was content to have some strips of white muslin tied on his ordinary gilt chattah. This conduct excited considerable surprise, and gave occasion for various conjectures as to the reasons for this deviation from the usual forms and ceremonials, on the occasion

of the monarch assuming the emblems of royalty, which was the more striking among a people, and with a government, who appear to attach great importance to "precedents." Either he had not made up his mind as to his future conduct regarding the lately-deposed king, or that he sought by this means to compromise matters, not only with his own conscience, in respect of his oath of allegiance; but with such of his followers as did not altogether approve of his assumption of the title and power of a sovereign, to the supersession of a monarch to whom they and he had sworn allegiance. It is not improbable that Tharawaddie may have omitted the entire and formal assumption of the emblems of royalty, with a view to their adoption when he shall have removed the capital to Moutshobo, a plan upon which he seems obstinately bent, in opposition to the advice and the wishes of his chief officers, and which it is certain, if carried into effect, will occasion the destruction of Ava, and the consequent ruin of all its inhabitants. The policy of Tharawaddie is, to identify his own system of government with that of his ancestor, Alompra, the great model that he affects to imitate; but although this was serviceable to him in his opposition to the late government, it cannot have the same effect in rendering him popular, when he proposes to put it in operation practically, to the destruction of Ava.

China.

The *Water-Witch*, from China, has brought intelligence, viz. letters from Canton to the 30th of July, and the latest from Singapore to the 1st of September.

The accounts from China are not improved as to prices of opium, the last quotations being, for Patna, Dols. 670; Benares, the same nominally, there being none in the market; Malwa 515 to 520; but the deliveries in July were very large, larger than we ever remember to have seen reported for an equal period. A letter of the 30th says they would exceed 4,000 chests in all the month, mostly Malwa, being 3,392½ chests up to 22d only. All the Macao ships were in from Bombay and Damann.

"The *Mavis* is on the start for the eastward; the other vessels employed in that trade are constantly on the move: it is said nothing is doing there, but all of them return with specie more or less. The smugglers inform us that there will be another stoppage for a while: a mandarin, supposing that he does not share enough of the loaves and fishes, is throwing difficulties in the way of the smugglers, which will take some time to settle, as the viceroy and hoppo will not like to give up any of their share, to satisfy this new hand.

I suppose there will be an extra squeeze on the boats. There is nothing new here. It has been raining very hard for days past, which we like to see; there is no fear of typhoons when the weather is such: we are approaching the dreaded time."

The following epitome of China news is from a Singapore paper.

"The already existing difficulties attending deliveries of opium on the coast, instead of being diminished, were expected to be augmented, and some serious frays between the boats' crews and the mandarin people were talked of. Exchanges on England had fallen to 4s. 8d. in consequence of the scarcity of bills, and the entire cessation of shipments. A small transaction had taken place in bills on London on the 26th July, at 4s. 9d. The Company's agents were still drawing on Bengal at Rs. 218 per 100 dols. In consequence of the fall in the rate of exchange on London, and the scarcity of Sycee silver, a run had been made on the Company's treasury, and large sums in dollars for bills had been paid in during the few days preceding the 27th July; but the Company's agents had given no hint of their intention to draw on England."

Samples of the new tea had come down, and the qualities are highly spoken of, and as much rivalry is not to be expected, at least in the early part of the season, it is believed that prices will rule reasonably, though the Company's advances may well puzzle most folks in their effects. The certainty of their coming into play keeps the cotton market dull; the latest sales having passed at once to the consumers, shows the hand-to-mouth nature to which the trade has been reduced by the Company.—*Cal. Cour.*, Sept. 30.

In the *Englishman* of the 2d Oct. it is mentioned, on the authority of a letter from Macao, dated 15th Aug., that an understanding had been come to with the mandarins on the east coast, and that a brisk trade in opium was carrying on, which would make way for the shipments expected from Calcutta. Prices, it was said, were considerably above the last quotations.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chinese Labourers.—The *Sydney Herald* supplies the names of a long list of subscribers, who have paid money into the banks for the purpose of conveying Chinese mechanics and labourers to New South Wales; not less than 335 are already required. The subscribers are gentlemen of the highest respectability and influence in the colony.

Immigration.—The *Sydney Colonist* of the 15th June has an article on the new

system of immigration. It complains that the funds raised by the sale of the crown-lands are not strictly applied in the manner promised by the Secretary of State. It designates the interference of the Lords of the Treasury as "most important," and quotes the minutes transmitted by their lordships to Lord Glenelg.

Female Servants.—It is calculated that five-eighths of the female assigned servants in the towns of the colony pass through the third class of the factory four times in each year. The erection of one hundred solitary cells in or close to the female factory, at Paramatta, can alone put an end to the crying evils which attend the present system of discipline in that receptacle of female vice and infamy.—*Monitor*.

The female factory of Sydney contains the great number of 564 women, of whom only thirty-two are assignable.—*Herald*.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Sir John Franklin has thrown open the doors of the Council to the public generally, and reporters were requested to attend. This alteration took place on the 11th July. The *H. T. Courier* commends highly the policy of the act, and publishes a full report of the proceedings. The *Colonial Times* observes: "Some persons contemplated that the business of the Council was of that exceeding interest to the people, that the council-room would be crowded: but subsequent events have proved, beyond a doubt, that the public generally care very little about the councillors or their proceedings: on the first day of meeting there were twelve exclusive witnesses present, all of whom had obtained members' tickets; on the second day but three or four were present, and since the public generally are admitted, a visitor is seldom seen in the council-room; in fact, so exceedingly uninteresting are the proceedings, that we doubt much whether people of respectability could be found who would attend, even if well paid for such a purpose." The chamber will admit only twenty-five strangers.

July 10.

His Exc. opened the sessions with a speech of considerable length. In reference to his determination to give publicity to the Council's proceedings, "in the present circumstances of the colony," he observes: "The result will, I trust, be such a thorough sifting of every point admitting of a difference of opinion, as will tend most materially to confirm us in the propriety of our decisions when they are right; and, on the other hand, lead us at an early period to retrace our steps, should we occasionally wander into error. But, be this as it may, of one thing I feel convinced, the better the reasons for your several decisions are

known, the greater will be the weight attached to them by the public, while the general result will be an increased confidence in the wisdom of your deliberations."

He stated that the prospects of the colony continued flattering, and drew a comparison between its condition now and when he visited it with Capt. Flinders. "At that time this island was unoccupied, unless by a race of savages, utterly ignorant of the most ordinary arts of civilized life. We see it now, after a lapse of only thirty-four years, approaching, in the state of its society, and in the comforts enjoyed by its inhabitants, to the condition of the mother country; and in the possession of an amount of capital, which, in its employment, yields a revenue, by indirect taxation, of nearly £100,000 a year."

His Exc. then explains the measures he intended to lay before the Council, the first of which was one of deep interest, on the subject of the Church and School Establishments, on the principles laid down by Lord Glenelg. The bases of the proposed act are to be as follows: "1st. That the three leading denominations in New South Wales, shall, as regards their ministers, be admitted as special subjects of endowment from the public revenue in this colony. 2d. That all denominations of Christians shall receive aid in the building of churches, and ministers' dwellings, upon the principle, that the amount of private contribution shall be not only the condition, but the measure, of public aid. 3d. That such ministers of the three denominations as may be appointed by her Majesty, or by the Lieut.-governor, after the act has come into force, shall receive, respectively, a salary of £250 per annum, of which £100 shall be contributed by the congregation, through the medium of the Treasury." His Exc. also proposes to introduce a marriage act, founded on the recent statute passed in England, with additional securities against improper marriages, especially of convicts, without authority: and an act for the registration of births, &c. Various other acts are likewise meditated, assimilating the law of the colony to that of England. On the subject of immigration, he hoped to mature a system satisfactory to the community.

The "Church Act" was subsequently introduced, but underwent considerable modifications. The salary to clergymen, originally intended to be £300 a year, was reduced to £200, which the Chief Justice warmly opposed, as too small to induce learned and pious men to come to the colony, and subjecting the clergy to dependence on the voluntary contributions of their flocks. He proposed £250, but the amendment was negatived by seven to five. In answer to a question from one of the members, he observed, that the Church of England was

the established church of the colony. The nature of the trusts in which the churches and places of worship were to be vested, the power of the crown to dismiss ministers, and other topics, were much discussed, and some of them altered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir G. Arthur's Estates.—The Jerusalem and Carrington estates, the property of Colonel Arthur, were sold on the 5th July. The lots were, after a spirited competition, knocked down at the following prices—

Lot 1.—1,335 acres, at 52s.	£3,601
2.—1,152 acres, at 48s.	2,765
3.—2,210 acres, at 39s. 6d.	4,305
4.—406 acres, at 42s. 6d.	1,184
5.—1,860 acres, at 38s.	3,551

Sum total of the Jerusalem estate.	£16,122
The Carrington estate, of 4,061 acres, at 59s. per acre.	11,900

Total. £28,101

The terms were extremely liberal, and no doubt induced the competition—one-fifth of the purchase-money in bills, at three, six, and nine months—the remainder of the purchase-money secured upon the land for ten years, at the moderate rate of eight per cent. per annum.—*H. T. Cour. July 7.*

Crime.—Associations for mutual protection, and the detection and suppression of crime, are rising up in different parts of the colony.—*H. T. Cour.*

Arabian Gulf.

Letters from Mocha, to 8th September, say that reports were in circulation that the Sennaar Arabs had defeated the Turks at Tayre, killing about 150, and taking sixty prisoners; the remainder are shut up in one of the hill-forts, closely surrounded by the Arabs. Twelve thousand men were expected daily from Cosseir and Sucz, for the interior: about three hundred had already arrived. The commander-in-chief, Ibrahim Pacha, was on the road for Mocha, and was shortly expected to arrive.—*Bom. Gaz. Oct. 11.*

Circassia.

Soudjouk Kale, Oct. 1.—The late attempts of the Russians at occupation of this and of the other harbours on the coast, with a view to prevent all intercourse with other countries, have been effective in only two instances, viz. at Pchad and Djouy, and their continuance in the retention of these two bays seems very doubtful, for as yet they have erected only mud or sod entrenchments, but no barracks. Their success in being able to reach these two points has been attributable, first, to their cannon, in keeping

off the Circassians who attacked them without intermission during the march or running fight of the land detachment which proceeded from Anapa; and secondly, to the presence of several ships of war, whose guns protected the debarkation of a force from seaward. Had the Circassians had powder enough to charge the numerous captured cannons which they have, neither of these positions could have been taken up or held. Desertion from the ranks of the Russians goes on daily to a great extent, and the men who come over say it would be much greater if less difficult, as the whole army are disgusted at their horrid treatment, and at the continuance of this war; but hordes follow hordes, doomed to take part or perish in this unholy and wicked contest. It is impossible to describe the anxious dependence which the Circassians along their whole coast, of nearly 300 miles extent, seem to place on the support of Great Britain.

The voyage of the *Vixen* to this coast has been the cause of much injury and misery to this noble and confiding people, for the news which were spread for several months before her arrival of the great object of that vessel being sent, and the marked encouragement which was given at Constantinople to their envoy, Seir Bey, which he had fully communicated to his countrymen, led them to active and increased resistance and combination against their invaders in districts where a more passive state would have been otherwise much the safer course; while the effect on the Russians has been, that they, finding the attention of Great Britain to be awakened to the consequences which their nefarious aggressions, if successful, are likely to bring on Turkey, Persia, and the whole of the east, are fearful lest her naval power should at last enter the Black Sea and arrest their further progress. They have, therefore, doubled the number of their ships and troops, of their bloody forays and burnings, of their secret spies and emissaries, of their bribes and threats, in the hopes to secure in proper time their prey within their ruthless fangs; but all has been as yet unsuccessful, for even all the misery they have been able to create has only tended to increase the determination of the Circassians to perish sword in hand sooner than submit to the yoke of the Russians, who thus have not one foot of ground they can call their own beyond what they stand on from day to day; not what their guns can command, for that is now often not secure, as the Circassians frequently attack the pickets under the very walls of their mud redoubts, and carry off them and the cattle they are tending, in spite of the cannon, although some pay dearly for such hazardous gallantry.—*Times*.

Egypt.

Accounts from Alexandria, of the 21st of November state that the English and French were falling under the displeasure of Mehemet Ali, who directed, or permitted, daily insults to be offered to them.

From Cairo we learn that Col. Vyse's operations, at the Pyramids proceed with great activity; that in the great Pyramid he has succeeded in discovering no less than three new chambers, in character and dimensions exactly resembling what is called Davidson's chamber, rising in succession immediately above that, and supposed to have been intended to take off the superincumbent weight or pressure of the building from the great chamber below. Each of these new chambers is about forty feet long, seventeen feet wide, and four feet high. The colonel is pushing his researches upwards, to see the *finale* of this chain of chambers, and in the hope of there probably gaining some clue to other disclosures. Besides these operations, he is engaged in forcing an entrance into the small Pyramid, in piercing the Sphinx, and in extensive operations among the surrounding tombs.

Letters from Syria (Dec. 20) mention the arrival of reinforcements from Egypt to Ibrahim's army, and speak of extraordinary activity reigning in his camp. According to the general report, Ibrahim was preparing to march against the Pasha of Bagdad. This surmise appears to be highly improbable. The military resources of Mehemet Ali being insufficient to carry on the war he is engaged in, in Abyssinia and in the Hedjaz, it were the height of folly on his part, at so unfavourable a moment, wantonly to provoke a collision with the Sultan. Shortly after the arrival of their troops, amounting to 7,000 men, orders having been issued for raising new levies in the principal towns of Syria, it is not improbable that the Egyptian government, knowing by experience how highly unpopular this measure is to the inhabitants, has thought prudent to place at Ibrahim's disposal a force sufficient to keep them in awe.

St. Helena.

Extract from a letter, dated 1st March 1837.—“The commerce of this island has declined very much since the King's government took the place; the shops have little business; all the old residents are leaving it; Sir W. Doveton and his family are on the point of going home. I fear you will not in future have correct and continued commercial accounts of shipping from this: the governor refused to permit the merchants to publish them at the government press, and now that they have a press of their own, he will not allow them to use it.—*Madras U. S. Gaz.*”

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

OFFICERS' CHARGERS.

Fort William, June 26, 1837.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, having taken into consideration the rules according to which the European officers of mounted corps are at present permitted to select chargers from horses the property of the state, is pleased to rescind the G. Os. by the Vice President of the 7th Oct. 1817, and to publish for general information the following regulation, which is to have effect from this date.

1. The objectionable privilege of taking horses from the ranks, whether by officers of mounted corps, or by any other individuals whosoever, is no longer allowed, and in future officers' chargers are to be selected from remount horses only, or by purchase in the market.

2. Every regimental officer of the horse artillery or cavalry, on first joining his corps, or on rejoining from furlough, or from staff employ, will be permitted to select two horses for chargers from the remounts of the regiment then available, or those that may be next received, and the medical officers, veterinary surgeon, and riding-master of such corps, when permanently attached, may each select one horse of the same description on the terms hereinafter specified.

3. When two or more regimental officers are to select at the same time, the senior is to have the first choice, but must not be permitted to choose a second horse till his junior or juniors shall each have chosen one.

4. Horses selected as chargers are always to be branded with the mark of the regiment, and entered on the descriptive roll of the corps, when they are delivered over to the selecting officer.

5. The price to be paid by officers for a horse selected from the remounts of their corps is Rs. 600.

6. When the selected charger of an officer shall die, be killed in action, captured, stolen, lost, shot at the recommendation of a station or detachment committee, or be reported by such committee unfit for further service, from age, vice, disease, or permanent unsoundness, his owner will be permitted to replace him by a selection from the regimental remounts that may be then or thereafter available: and in cases where the charger has been reported unfit for further service without being infectiously diseased, may dispose of him at his discretion.

7. Selected chargers may be exchanged between officers of the same corps, with the sanction of the commanding officer, or when their full price has been recovered by the paymaster, may be sold to any officer of the same corps entitled to a choice; the sale in that case to stand in the place of such choice, and the seller to be allowed to select another charger.

8. An officer who finds on trial that he has made an unsuitable selection, may return the horse, and select another from the regimental remounts, provided his desire to do so be made known to the commanding-officer of the corps within one month from the date of selection, and provided the horse to be returned be reported by a regimental committee as sound and fit for the service, as when selected.

9. At any time after the lapse of six months, and within twelve from the date of selection, a selected charger may, with the permission of the commanding-officer of the corps, be returned for the purpose of being placed in the ranks, if reported by a regimental committee to be perfectly fit for the service; but in such case the officer returning a charger will not be permitted to choose another horse in his room, and will merely be entitled to receive back from the paymaster the full price, or such portion of the price as may have been deducted from his pay and allowances.

10. In all cases where an officer wishes to select a charger, or to sell, exchange, or place in the ranks, a selected charger, he is to make written application to the commanding-officer of his corps, who, when necessary, will assemble a regimental committee, composed of a president, not under the rank of captain, and two subalterns as members, the report of proceedings of which are not to be considered complete without his, the commanding officer's, counter-signature.

11. When officers are removed from one brigade of horse artillery, or one regiment of cavalry, to another, they may take their selected chargers with them, and the horses so transferred are to be erased from the register of the one corps and entered in that of the other.

12. The selected chargers of officers who may retire from the service, proceed on furlough to Europe, be nominated to the general staff or any other detached permanent employ, or be removed from a mounted to a dismounted corps, are not to be sold or taken out of the regiment to which their owners belonged, unless purchasers cannot be found in the corps, and

the horses be pronounced by a regimental committee unfit for admission to the ranks, in which cases they may be disposed of at the discretion of their owners; or when officers die, their selected chargers may be disposed of under the above restrictions, by order of the committee for adjustment assembled on occasion of the death of such officers.

13. The terms on which chargers, the property of the several classes of officers, specified in the foregoing para., are, in the first instance, to be offered for sale to such officers of the corps as require chargers, and in default of purchasers, to be tendered for admission to the ranks, are as follow:

If six years old, full price; and if above six, but not exceeding twelve years, a deduction is to be made at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, for the period elapsed since the horse attained the age of six years.

6 full price	600
7	510
8	480
9	420
10	360
11	300
12	240

Horses whose age exceeds twelve years are not to be admitted to the ranks, but may be disposed of at the discretion of the owners, or their representatives.

14. In future, as soon as the annual casting committees have concluded their duties, returns are to be made by the several brigades of horse artillery and regiments of cavalry, showing the number of horses wanted to complete, as well as the number likely to be subsequently brought forward for the purpose of being cast, and containing a column for 'colts' chargers required.' A number of colts selected at the several studs as fit for that purpose, will be sent to each regiment, and such of them as may not be taken by officers are to be placed in the ranks of the corps.

15. The price of chargers selected by officers is to be realized from the pay and allowances by deputy paymasters, in four equal monthly deductions from field officers, captains, and surgeons; and in eight similar deductions from subalterns, assistant surgeons, riding-masters, and veterinary surgeons. When an officer has occasion to select two horses, double time will be allowed for payment; and in all cases the deductions are to commence with the first issue of pay after the date of selection.

16. Should an officer die before the full price of his selected charger has been recovered, the horse, if reported by a committee fit in all respects for the service, is to be received into the ranks, and the amount deducted will be refunded by the deputy paymaster to the legal representa-

tive of the deceased; but if reported unfit for the service, the horse is to be sold under the orders of the commanding officer of the regiment, who, from the proceeds of the sale, will remit to the deputy paymaster the sum remaining due to government, and pay the balance, if any, to the person entitled to receive it.

17. When an officer has selected, and been put in possession of a charger, he will immediately transmit, in duplicate, a descriptive roll of, and receipt for the horse selected, to the commanding officer of the regiment, who, having counter-signed them, and caused a transcript of them to be entered in a regimental book to be kept for the purpose, will transmit one copy to the deputy paymaster within whose payment the corps may be, and the other to the military auditor-general.

18. The commanding-officer of the regiment will then direct the officer in whose abstract the pay and allowance of the individual who has selected the charger are drawn, to insert at the foot of each abstract, until the necessary deductions shall be completed, a notification to the following effect:

"Deduct from A. B.'s pay and allowances — rupees, being the first (or as the case may be, second, third, fourth, &c.) monthly deduction on account of a charger selected by him from the remount horses which joined the — regiment, on the — day of —."

19. At the close of each year, the military auditor-general will compare the certificates with the amount received on account of selected chargers, and will take immediate steps for recovering any sums due on their account, which should have been previously realized.

DRESS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 3, 1837.

—With reference to a memorandum received from the Horse Guards, directing general officers to wear with their blue frock-coat a small gold aiguillette on the right shoulder instead of the gold and crimson cord; his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the adoption of the same by the general officers of this army.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS DOING DUTY WITH ARRAKAN LOCAL BATTALION.

Fort William, Sept. 11, 1837.—In substitution of the allowance of Rs. 50 for the command of each company of the Arrakan Local Battalion, authorized in the G. O., dated 28th ultimo, and intended to have been drawn equally by the four subaltern officers appointed to the corps, his Lordship in Council is pleased to grant to each of those officers actually present and doing battalion duty, a personal allowance of one hundred rupees per

sem, independent of the established Arrakan allowance of fifty rupees, specially sanctioned in the above order.

RETIRED NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS SETTLING IN BRITISH COLONIES.

Fort William, Sept. 13, 1837.—In continuation of G. Os. of the 5th Oct. 1836,* the following paras. of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the public department, dated the 28th June last, are published in general orders :

" Para. 1. In our letter in the military department, dated the 1st of June 1836, we informed you that his late Majesty's Government had consented to extend to the retired officers of our army the same advantages which have been enjoyed by his Majesty's officers settling in the colonies of Western Australia, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land.

2. We have now to communicate the concession to retired officers of our navy, of the same benefits to which officers of the same rank and standing in her Majesty's Navy are entitled in those colonies; and further, the extension of similar privileges to the members of both services settling in the British North American colonies.

3. It is necessary, however, to state, for the guidance of those who may be disposed to avail themselves of the last-named privileges, that the legislature of Upper Canada have in their last session passed an act for the regulation of the system on which the crown lands are disposed of. In New Brunswick, also, a bill was passed by the Council and Assembly for restraining the free grant of land, except in certain specified cases, and although this bill was prevented by circumstances from becoming law during that session, it is the belief of her Majesty's colonial authorities in this country, that a similar bill may, by this time, have been again passed, and may have received the assent of the lieutenant-governor.

4. Under the circumstances, and in reference to the probability that the other North American Colonies will follow the example of Upper Canada and New Brunswick, it has been suggested from the Colonial Department, that it will be necessary, in communicating the concession of the above-named privilege to the officers of our army and navy, distinctly to explain to them, that their acquisition of land in North America on the specified conditions, is altogether dependent on the measures which the legislatures of the respective provinces may think proper to adopt on the general question, and that her Majesty's Government can offer no guarantee for the permanency of the present system."

* See vol. xxii. Register, p. 261.

RELIEF OF CORPS.

The following movements have been ordered by the Commander-in-chief; date 19th Sept. 1837 :—

The 45th N.I., with the field-pieces attached, to march from Seetapore on 16th Oct., towards Shahjehanpore, where the regiment will be stationed.

The wing of the 59th N.I., at Shahjehanpore (on arrival of the 45th) to join head-quarters of its regiment at Moora-dabad.

The 57th N.I. to stand fast at Benares.

SUPERIOR ALLOWANCES TO SUDDER AMEENS AND MOONSIFFS.

Judicial Department, Oct. 2, 1837.—1. In modification of the resolution in this department, dated the 1st Nov. 1831, which fixes the monthly personal and office establishment allowances of the subordinate judicial functionaries appointed under Reg. V. of 1831 of the Bengal Code, the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the personal allowances of one-fourth of the existing principal sudder ameens, and of one-fourth of the existing moonsiffs, be raised in the proportions specified below. The individuals receiving these superior allowances respectively to be selected by the Government according to merits and services, on the report of the zillah or city judge, confirmed by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

Principal Sudder Ameens.—Present Personal Allowance, Rs. 400 per month; Future ditto, Rs. 600 per do.

Moonsiffs.—Present Personal Allowance, Rs. 100 per month; Future ditto, Rs. 150 per do.

2. His Lordship in Council is further pleased to augment the allowances granted to the principal sudder ameens, sudder ameens and moonsiffs, on account of establishment and stationery, as specified below, and to fix the net personal salary of the moonsiffs not promoted to the superior class authorized by article 1 of this notification, at Rs. 100 per mensem.

Principal Sudder Ameens.—Present for Establishment and Stationery, Rs. 100 per month; Future ditto, ditto, Rs. 150 per do.

Sudder Ameens.—Present for Establishment and Stationery, Rs. 50 per month; Future ditto, ditto, Rs. 80 per do.

Moonsiffs.—Present for Establishment and Stationery, Rs. 10 per month; Future ditto, ditto, Rs. 40 per do.

3. The increase specified in the second para. of this resolution is to take effect from the 1st instant.

TROOP CONTRACTS.

Head Quarters Simla, Sept. 20, 1837.—Circumstances having occasioned the Commander-in-chief to make a reference to Government on the subject of officers

* This allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem was for stationery only. The salary of Rs. 100 per mensem, formerly granted to moonsiffs, was intended to provide for their establishments also.

of cavalry or horse artillery retaining the troop contracts whilst in temporary command of their regiments or brigades, the decision of Government is communicated for general information:—

“The command of a troop or company is obviously incompatible with the command of a regiment, and an officer in receipt of the allowance going with the command of a regiment, has no claim whatever to the contract or command allowance of a troop or company.”

COURT MARTIAL.

JEMADAR SHAICK JUNGLEE, 16th N.I.

At a general court-martial assembled at Kurnaul, on the 2d Aug. 1837, Jemadar Shaick Junglee, of the 61st N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:

“For disorderly and unofficer-like conduct, in having, when officer of the day, on the 4th July 1837, in presence of four witnesses, used highly disrespectful words against his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and the European officers of his regiment, accusing them of having acted with injustice and falsehood towards himself.”

The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for a period of two calendar months.

Approved by the Commander-in-chief. East-Indies, 9th Aug. 1837.

Recommendation of the Court.—The Court begs respectfully to recommend the Jemadar, Shaick Junglee, to the favourable consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, on the grounds of his long and faithful service, and his having, on several occasions, volunteered for foreign service.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.—It is to be intimated to the members of the court-martial that, in any ordinary case, the Commander-in-chief would have attended to their recommendation; but that Shaick Junglee, jemadar, has had his name brought before his Exc. for improper conduct on former occasions; and as admonition has had no good effect upon him, it is necessary to see whether punishment and disgrace cannot produce amendment.

The sentence of the court-martial is to have effect from the day of its promulgation at Kurnaul.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of the Rev. C. Rawlins, A.B. (attached to station of Ghazepore) have been placed at disposal of Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal; date 2d Oct.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head Quarters, Sept. 12, 1837.—The following removals in Horse Artillery to take effect in course of ensuing relief:—Riding-Masters R. M'Auliffe

from 1st to 2d brigade; C. Raddock from 2d to 3d do.; and P. Ashton from 3d to 1st do.—Veterinary Surg. J. B. Lowth posted to 3d brigade.

Sept. 14.—Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, 4th L.C., to rejoin his corps at Kurnaul.

Sept. 25.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Major T. Chadwick from 3d to 2d bat., and to join headquarters of bat. at Nusserabad; T. Lumsden (on staff employ) from 2d to 3d bat.; P. L. Pew, of 4th bat., to command Neenuch division of artillery; T. Croxton (new prom.) to 6th bat.—Capt. T. Hickman from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat., and to accompany drafts of the season to Upper Provinces; A. Wilson from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.; H. Humfrey (new prom.), on furl., to 3d comp. 1st bat.—1st-Lieuts. J. Trower from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 1st tr. 2d brigade; A. Fitzgerald from 1st tr. 2d brigade to 5th comp. 7th bat.; V. Eyre (new prom.) to 3d comp. 1st bat.—2d-Lieuts. H. A. Carleton from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 6th bat.; T. Brougham (brought on effective strength) to 3d comp. 2d bat., and to accompany drafts to Upper Provinces.

The following young officers (recently admitted to service) to do duty:—Ensigns F. P. Hivers with 15th N.I.; E. D. Watson, 70th do.; and M. B. Whish, 9th do.; all at Barrackpore.

Ens. P. H. Bristow, at his own request, removed from 72d to 62d N.I., as junior of his rank.

Sept. 27.—The following division and other orders continued:—Lieut. R. H. Baldwin, 4th comp. 1st bat. artillery, to proceed to Arracan and assume command of artillery attached to Arracan Local Bat.; date 8th Sept.—Capt. E. C. T. B. Hughes, 4th comp. 2d bat. artillery, to receive charge of field battery attached to 3d comp. at Kurnaul, as a temp. arrangement; date 13th Sept.—Surg. A. David-on, M.D., 1st L.C., to perform medical duties of artillery division at Neenuch, as a temp. arrangement; date 8th Sept.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. H. Macdonald, adj. 6th bat. artillery to act as division staff at Cawnpore, in room of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Turton proceeding on leave; date 15th Sept.—2d-Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson, 2d comp. artillery, to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 5th bat., in room of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Turton, as a temp. arrangement; date 15th Sept.

The following removal and posting made:—Lieut. Col. T. Dundas (on furl.) from 4th to 16th N.I.; Lieut. Col. James Charter (new prom.) to 5th do.

Cornet Edmund Pattison (recently brought on effective strength) posted to 8th L.C.

FURLONGHS.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Sept. 26, Riding Master U. Jordan, 7th L.C.—Assist. Surg. H. Maclean, Mhairwarrah Local Bat.—Assist. Surg. W. Spencer, attached to 4th bat. artillery.—Lieut. W. R. Barnes, 27th N.I.

To remain at ditto (preparatory for furlough to E. rope).—Sept. 26, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Thomas, 73d N.I.

To have leave of Absence (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Sept. 30, 1st-Lieut. Fitzgerald, 7th bat. artillery.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

SEPT. 12. *Experiment*, Potter, from Moulmein and itacongon.—14. *John Wm. Dure*, Evans, from Sing pore and Penang.—15. *Elizabeth*, Manook, from Rangoon.—17. *Col. Barney*, Crisp, from Rangoon.—24. *Margaret*, Spaul, from Rangoon.—29. *Water Witch*, Heynell, from China and Singapore.—Oct. 3. *Merrmaid*, Kall, from Kyook Phyo and Akyab.—4. *Fanny*, Sherriff, and *Thetis*, Clarke, both from Penang.—6. *Calcutta*, Bentley, from Moulmein.—7. *Forth*, Landers, from Moulmein; *Indian Oak*, Rayne, from Rangoon; *Haidée*, Messiter, from Singapore and Penang.—9. *Janet*, from Penang; *Elizabeth*, from Tutacoreen; *Ann*, Pybus, from Penang and Singapore.—10. *Alexander*, Ramsay, from Liverpool and Mauritius; *Thomas Snook*, Baker, from Mauritius.

Sailed from Saugor.

SEPT. 16. *Moulmein*, Norris, for Mauritius.—20. *Penistart*, Macqueen, for China.—22. *Syph*,

Viall, for Singapore and China.—24. *Courier de Bourbon*, and *Philanthrope*, both for Bourbon.—25. *Jeany*, Auld, and *Kilzabeth*, Glass, both for Penang; *Independent*, for Bopon; *Ariel*, Warden, for Singapore and China.—27. *Sir Edward Ryan*, M^cGowan, for Arracan.—30. *Charles Stewart*, Lindsay, for Moulmein and Rangoon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 12. At Agra, Mrs. W. Crawford, of a son.
Aug. 1. At Gowahatee, in Assam, Mrs. J. N. Martin, of a daughter.
Sept. 20. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. Moir, 20th N.I., of a son, still-born.
25. At Bandah, the lady of Henry Sill, Esq., civil assist. surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 4. At Agra, Mr. J. Cuddy to Miss E. Taylor. 26. At Bareilly, Joseph Worrall, Esq., M.D., 4th Local Horse, to Elizabeth Diana Tydd, grand-niece of the late Sir George and Lady Tydd, of Clifton.

DEATHS.

July 30. At Meerut, Mr. James Gaunt, aged 60.
Aug. 9. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. G. Madge, aged 18.
20. On board the *adevite*, in Saugor Roads, Dr. A. Creighton, assist. surgeon 5th L.C., aged 29.
Sept. 15. 2d Lieut. James Anthony Menat, executive engineer, 14th or 5augur division.
19. At Mooradabad, of consumption, Isabella, wife of Mr. Wm. Cawood, aged 19.
Oct. 10. At Calcutta, of fever, Elizabeth Frances, wife of Ludovick Carmichael, Esq., and only daughter of the late John Hughes, Esq., of York Street, Portman Square.
13. At Mhow, of fever, in his 23d year, Lieut. E. P. Grimes, 68th regt. N.I., only son of the late Joseph Grimes, Esq., naval officer of her Majesty's dock-yard at Deal.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.&c.

ALLOWANCES TO BRIGADIERS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 1, 1837.—The Governor in Council, under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, and in assimilation to the practice in Bengal, is pleased to declare that brigadiers at this presidency, when in the field, shall not in future be supplied with official camp equipage from the public stores, nor be entitled to lascar from the public establishments, nor to money allowance in lieu.

AVA PRIZE MONEY.

Fort St. George, Aug. 22, 1837.—The Governor in Council is pleased, in reference to G. O. G. under date 6th Jan. 1837, to notify to the army engaged on the expedition to Rangoon in the years 1824, 25, 26, that a distribution statement, and prize rolls, bearing the names of those of the corps, departments, &c. noted below, who are entitled to share in the Ava booty, have been received from the Supreme Government, with instructions to issue the dividend forthwith.

H.M. 67th Foot, and detachment of the 1st L.C. and 35th Reg. N.I., having arrived at Rangoon subsequent to the termination of hostilities, have not been

included among the sharers of the Ava Prize.

The distribution is to take place through the General Prize Committee; and the period of closing the proceedings of the Station and Regimental Prize Committees is limited to the 31st Aug. 1838.

Corps, &c. entitled to Share.

General Staff, Madras division; detachment of Artillery; H.M. 1st Foot (2d bat.); 41st do.; 45th do.; 80th do.; Madras European Regt.; 1st N.I.; 3d do.; 7th do.; 9th do.; 82th do. (1st 2d bat. 8th regt.); 18th do.; 22d do.; 26th do.; 28th do.; 30th do.; 32d do.; 34th do.; 38th do.; 43d do.; detachment of pioneers; Regular Corps of Dooley Bearers; Ordnance Department; Medical Department.

Scale of Distribution.

	Amount of each share.	C. Rs. A. P.
Colonel (1), Lieut. Colonels (21), and Majors (22)	1037	2 10½
Captains (160), and Surgeons (10)	143	5 9½
Lieuts. (233), Cornets and Ensigns (80), Adjts. and Qu. masts. (9), and Assist. Surgs. (20)	63	15 6½
Conductors, Sub-Conductors, Sub-Assist. Surgs. and Apothecary, Staff Serjs. and Sergeants, Subadars and Jemadars, Havildars, Drum-majors, syrangs, and dressers (1,407)	14	15 6½
Corporals and naigues, and privates of Infantry, European and native, bombardiers and gunners of artillery, qu. masters, tindals and lascars, puckallies and bheasters, drummers and fire-majors, vakeels, artificers, and establishments (13,042)	2	9 4½

PASSPORTS TO OFFICERS

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 24, 1837.—With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-chief directs it to be notified, that it will not in future be necessary to issue passports to officers travelling on leave or otherwise.

FURLONGHS TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 29, 1837.—The Governor in Council has resolved, with the view of assimilating the rules of this presidency with those of Bengal, and of enabling civil servants who may be desirous to return to England by way of Suez, to make the passage of the Red Sea at the most favourable season of the year, to alter the period fixed for the grant of the furlough allowance to civil servants of ten years' standing, not claiming the indulgence on the ground of ill health, from the 1st December to the 1st November of every year.

The following is a statement of the furloughs which will be available on the 1st November next:

Complement allowed by the Hon. Court	27
Already taken	17
Total available 1st Dec. 1836	10
Deduct:	
Taken within the year up to this day	10
Lapses since 1st Dec. last, available on the 1st Nov. 1837	8

STATION OF CORPS.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the 23d regt. L.I., shall be stationed at Mangalore; date 15th August 1837.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. J. MAHON.

At a general court-martial held at Fort St. George, on the 14th July 1837, Capt. John Mahon, of H.M. 63d regt. of Foot, was arraigned upon the following charges, by order of Major-gen. John Doveton, C.B., commanding the centre division of the army.

Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

1st. In having, at Fort St. George, on the 22d June 1837, absented himself without leave from the morning parade of his regiment, notwithstanding that he had, on the day previous, been admonished by his commanding officer for a similar neglect.

2d. In having, at the same place, on the 23d day of the same month, addressed an insubordinate and disrespectful letter to me, his immediate commanding officer.

3d. In having, at the same place, on the 1st of the following month, contumaciously refused to withdraw or apologize for the letter in question, when required so to do, by the general officer commanding the centre division of the army.

First Additional Charge.—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

1st. In having, at Fort St. George, on the 1st July 1837, neglected to attend a meeting of the officers of the regiment, although duly warned to do so.

2d. In having, at the same place, on the 5th of the same month, repeatedly passed Major-gen. Doveton on the public road, disrespectfully omitting to pay him the compliment due to his rank as a general officer.

Second Additional Charge.—With having, at the time and place last specified, broken his arrest.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) J. W. FAIRTLUGH, Lt.-Col.,
Com. H.M. 63d regt.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding on the first instance of the charge—that the prisoner is not guilty. On the second instance, guilty. On the third instance, guilty.

Finding, on the first instance of the first additional charge—that the prisoner is not guilty. On the second instance, guilty.

Finding on the second additional charge—that the prisoner is not guilty.

Sentence—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Capt. John Mahon, of H.M. 63d regt. of Foot, to be reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may deem proper to direct.

Remarks by the Court.—The Court has recorded an acquittal on the second additional charge, because the terms made use of in permitting the prisoner to take exercise were not sufficiently explicit.

Disapproved.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-Gen.,
Madras, 28th July 1837.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.—The general officer of the division, in prescribing the limits of Capt. Mahon's arrest, directed that he should consider himself in arrest "within the precincts of this fort," than which there could hardly have been a more precise definition; and yet the Court, misled apparently by the diffuse argument with which it has allowed the record of proceedings to be encumbered, has acquitted the prisoner of breaking his arrest, although he was found driving on the public road at a distance from the fort, to the precincts of which he had been restricted, on the assumption that the terms made use of in permitting the prisoner to take air and exercise were not sufficiently explicit; but, leaving out of consideration the prisoner's conduct as described in the first instance of the charge, and the first and third instance of the additional, upon which the Court has put so singularly lenient a construction, Capt. Mahon stands convicted of having addressed an insubordinate and disrespectful letter to his immediate commanding officer—a letter, it may be observed, which undeniably merits the designation given to it; of having contumaciously refused to withdraw, or apologize for the same, when required so to do, by the general officer commanding the division; and of having, when under arrest, repeatedly passed, on the public road, the general officer whose mediation he had rejected, disrespectfully omitting to pay him the compliment due to his rank; and, for this aggravated perseverance in insubordination and disrespect, the Court has considered a reprimand to be the appropriate punishment. The disproportion between the injury to discipline on the part of the prisoner, and the remedy afforded by the Court, is too manifest to require further comment, and the Lieut. General considers that it will be sufficient to record his disapprobation of the judgment on the present trial, leaving the facts of the case to speak for themselves.

The prisoner, Capt. John Mahon, is to be relieved from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aug. 2. J. C. Scott, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Malabar, during absence of Mr. Cockburn, or until further orders.

P. B. Smollett, Esq., to officiate on embarkation of Mr. Onslow under leave of absence, as secretary to Board of Revenue.

H. D. Phillips, Esq., to officiate as senior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue, during employment of Mr. Smollett as above.

C. Whittingham, Esq., to officiate as junior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue, during employment of Mr. Phillips as above.

W. H. Bayley, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot, during employment of Mr. Whittingham, on other duty.

W. R. Taylor, Esq., to act as postmaster-general, during absence of Mr. Webb, or until further orders.

J. Paternoster, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah.

J. Walker, Esq., to be a police-magistrate.

E. C. Lovell, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of northern division of Arcot, on embarkation of Mr. Hallett for England.

F. H. Crozier, Esq., to act as head-assistant to collector and magistrate of Ganjam.

R. W. Chatfield, Esq., to act as head-assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara, during indisposition of Mr. T. D. Lushington.

H. Dickenson, Esq., re-appointed to act as first judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit in southern division.

W. Harrington, Esq., re-appointed to act as second judge in ditto ditto.

Sept. 19. H. F. Dumergue, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Canara, during absence of Mr. G. Bird.

Attained Rank:—Wm. Elliot, J. H. Cochrane, and H. R. Williamson, as junior merchants, from 22d July 1837;—W. H. Bayley, as factor, from 10th July 1837;—R. B. Sewell, A. Hall, W. E. Jellicoe, A. Purvis, C. J. Shubrick, and R. W. Chatfield, as factors, from 18th July 1837.

Furloughs, &c.—*Aug. 15.* C. H. Hallett, Esq., to England, for two years, on private affairs.—*Rev. G. K. Greene, A.M.,* chaplain, to proceed to presidency, on sick cert., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.—*18.* T. B. A. Conway, Esq., to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Aug. 4, 1837.—22d N.I. Ens. T. P. Moore to be Lieut., v. Atherton dec.; date of com. 1st Aug. 1837.

The services of Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N.I., replaced at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Aug. 15.—Surg. Dalnaboy, physician to H.H. the Rajah of Travancore, and Assist. Surg. Eaton, attached to Travancore Residency, permitted to exchange appointments.

2d N.I. Ens. R. Shawe to be Lieut., v. Carter, cashiered; date 2d Aug. 1837.

Aug. 18.—Lieut. F. Dittmas, corps of engineers, to act as civil engineer of 3d division.

Sept. 22.—21st N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. H. Macaulay to be adjutant.

Oct. 3.—11th N.I. Ens. W. G. Owen to be Lieut., v. Cotton dec.; date 17th Sept. 1837.

31st L. Inf. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Gordon to be Capt., and Ens. W. B. Jackson to be Lieut., v. Hutchison dec.; date of com. 26th Sept. 1837.

17th N.I. Lieut. W. K. Babington to be adj.

43d N.I. Lieut. A. G. Young to be adjutant, and Lieut. W. J. Wilson to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

Capt. J. H. B. Congdon, 2d N.I., to superintend repair of road between Neelgoond and Coomts, in Canara.

Oct. 6.—14th N.I. Ens. W. A. Lukin to be Lieut., v. Kennedy retired; date 3d Oct. 1837.

41st N.I. Lieut. C. W. Burdett to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

Lieut. G. J. Russell, 5th L.C., to act as aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Head Quarters, July 15, 1837.—Col. R. West, 42d N.I., permitted to reside in S. Div., and draw his pay at Trichinopoly until further orders.

Aug. 12.—Lieut. R. H. J. Budd removed from Carnatic European Vet. Bat. to 1st Native Vet. Battalion.

Aug. 14.—Ens. E. J. Yates removed, at his own request, from right wing Madras Europ. Regt., to 18th N.I.; and Ens. A. Barlow, at his own request, from 18th N.I. to right wing Madras European regt.

Sept. 19.—Cornets M. H. O. Smith and the Hon. D. Kennedy, of 1st L.C., after 1st Oct., directed to proceed and join their corps, *via* Secunderabad.

Sept. 20.—The following young officers, doing duty with regts. at presidency and Palaveram, directed to hold themselves in readiness to join their respective corps with detachment of Madras European Regt. about to march from presidency under command of Capt. Sandford, 22d N.I.:—Ensigns T. Clerke, 34th L.I.; W. H. Tanner, 42d N.I.; G. Harkness, 25th do.; C. Gibb, 31st do.; C. B. Gibb and W. Bayly, 37th do.; F. Young, 24th do.

Assist. Surg. R. Colthurst removed from doing duty with 2d bat. artillery, and will afford medical aid to detachment of Madras European Regt. under command of Capt. Sandford until its arrival at Secunderabad, when he will join.

Assist. Surg. J. A. Reynolds removed from General Hospital to do duty with H.M. 55th Foot.

Cornets D. J. T. King and George Lennox, of 4th L.C., permitted, after 1st Oct., to join their regt. at Arcot.

Sept. 22.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) T. Marrett from 10th to 20th regt.; Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. T. Gibson from 20th to 14th do.; and Lieut. Col. N. Alves from 14th to 10th do.

Assist. Surg. W. Holmes removed from General Hospital to do duty with H.M. 39th regt.

The following young officers, doing duty with regts. at presidency, Palaveram, &c., directed, after 1st Oct., to join their respective corps:—Ensigns J. C. Fresnoe, 32d N.I.; R. S. Wilson, 52d do.; G. Aitken, 20th do.; W. T. Williams, 32d do.; M. Price, 52d do.; C. C. McCallum, 7th do.; S. A. Boileau, 43d do.

Sept. 30.—Lieut. McDougall, 17th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp., v. Nixon removed, having failed to pass the ordered examination.

The following young officers (recently arrived) to do duty:—Cornet J. A. Campbell, with 6th L.C.—Ensigns F. C. Barber, H. Butler, C. W. F. Whish, and C. J. Fullerton, with 16th N.I.

Oct. 4.—Ens. W. G. Cooke, 8th regt., to take charge of young officers ordered to proceed to join their corps in Mysore.

Oct. 6.—Capt. H. Millington, 2d N.V.B., permitted to reside and draw his pay at Quilon, on sick cert., for six months, from date of his quitting Guntoor.

Assist. Surg. E. S. Cumming removed from H.M. 63d to do duty with H.M. 55th regt.

Examinations.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Pepper-corne, 16th N.I., having been examined at the College, in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported qualified for the ordinary duties of regimental interpreter, and entitled to the authorized moonshhee allowance.

Lieut. Bell, 28th regt., has also been reported entitled to the moonshhee allowance.

The following officers having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by station committees, have been reported upon as follows:—Lieut. W. K. Babington, 17th regt., qualified as adjutant; Lieut. McDougall, 17th regt., fully qualified as adjutant, and recommended for the moonshhee allowance; Lieut. Young, 43d regt., qualified as adjutant; Lieut. Wilson, 43d regt., qualified as interpreter; date 30th Sept. 1837.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Aug. 4. Capt. H. Taylor, 3d L.L.—Capt. C. Fladgate, 13th N.I.—Lieut. T. L. Patch, 8th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 4. 2d-Lieut. J. Inverarity and C. M. Elliot, corps of engineers, for health.—Sept. 22. Lieut. Thomas Lowe, 1st N.I.—Lieut. Thomas Master, 65th N.I., for health (to embark from Tutacarin, on western coast).—Oct. 3. Lieut. Edw. Martin, 24th N.I.—G. Capt. Edward Francklyn, Madras Europ. Regt., deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., for health (to embark from western coast).

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Sept. 22. Lieut. T. G. Silver, 20th N.I.

To Calcutta.—Oct. 5. 1st-Lieut. A. De Butts, superintending engineer S.D., until 31st Jan. 1838.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 6. Lieut. Col. J. Hazlewood, 2d N.V.B., for two years, for health.—Capt. T. Baylis, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., for ditto ditto.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Aug. 18. Capt. J. W. Yaldwyn, 21st N.I., for eighteen months, for health (also to Swan River), *via* Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 17. *Salamandre*, Debia, from Pondicherry.—25. *Lord Elphinstone*, Towle, from Coringa.—26. *Adelaide*, Guthrie, from Calcutta.—28. *Ambassador*, Attwood, from Bombay.—OCT. 12. *Euphrasia*, Payet, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.

Departures.

SEPT. 17. *Flora*, Donahoy, for Nicobars and Moulmein.—18. *Courier de St. Pierre*, for Nantes.—25. *Lord Elphinstone*, Towle, for Mauritius.—28. *Adelaide*, Guthrie, for London.—OCT. 3. *Ambassador*, Attwood, for Calcutta; *Salamandre*, Debia, for Bordeaux; and *Strath Edon*, Cheape, for London.—9. *Swallow*, Smith, for Calcutta; 11. *M. brig Algerine*, Thomas, for Colombo.—10. *Repulse*, Pryce, for Calcutta.—13. *Drongan*, Mackenzie, for Bombay.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 29. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Dyce, of a daughter.

July 16. At Madras, the lady of R. P. Wheeler, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 2. Mrs. J. H. Taylor, of a daughter.

8. At Nungumbaukum, the wife of Mr. F. Rencontre, of a daughter.

Sept. 6. At Bowenpilly, the lady of Capt. Arch. Chisholm, 30th N.I., of a son.

21. The lady of the Rev. J. C. Street, chaplain, Cannanore, of a son.

26. At Madras, the lady of J. P. Cropley, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 3. At Chittoor, the lady of J. Onslow, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

6. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Assist. Surg. J. Sanderson, artillery, of a daughter.

9. The wife of Capt. Bowes Forster, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 13. At Bangalore, Lieut. J. K. B. Timins, of the Madras horse artillery, to Louisa Charlotte, second daughter of the late Col. Nuthall, of the Madras cavalry.

22. At Tranquebar, Mr. J. P. Birch to Miss Eliza Moore.

July 13. At Vepery, Mr. John Paterson, Madras medical establishment, to Mary Anne, daughter of Col. B. M. Master.

26. Mr. J. B. Martin to Miss E. Rawlin.

Oct. 4. At Madras, G. Morrough, Esq., M.D., horse artillery, to Lucinda, youngest daughter of Leonard Keating, Esq., of Carraulea, county Tipperary, Ireland.

DEATHS.

June 27. At St. Thomé, William Brown, Esq., late Persian translator to Government. Mr. Brown was one of the oldest civil servants on the Madras establishment, having been appointed in 1792. He was well known as an eminent linguist, and his attainments in Persian and Telogoo were of the highest order.

Aug. 2. At Cochin, Capt. J. W. Monerick, aged 44.

Sept. 17. At Kamplee, Lieut. E. G. Cotton, 11th Regt. Native Infantry.

26. At Bol rum, Capt. G. F. Hutchison, 13th Regt. Native Infantry.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

CERTIFICATES TO OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN NAVY RETURNING TO ENGLAND.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 7, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 7th June last, be published for general information.

"Having experienced inconvenience from the absence of information respecting officers of the Indian navy, who return to this country on furlough or sick certificate, we desire that the same papers may be given to these officers as are supplied to officers of the Indian army, under similar circumstances, *viz.*—A certificate of leave of absence; a certificate of length of service; a certificate of the date up to which pay has been issued; a certificate that the government has no demands on the officer; and a certificate of the date of sailing from Bombay."

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF HON. COMPANY'S EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 18, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, with a view to a more complete assimilation of the rules of the three presidencies, regarding the regimental pay and allowances of the European commissioned officers of the Hon. Company's service, is pleased to direct, that from the 1st day of October next, they shall be drawn at the rates laid down in the following tables, in which the total receipts in each rank correspond exactly with those now existing, the calculations having been made for a period of four years, in order to embrace a leap year.

In drawing arrears for broken periods for any month, they are to be calculated with reference to the number of days in the month, and agreeably to the monthly rates now laid down.

In abstracts for garrison pay and allowances, the different items composing the consolidated sum shown in the table A. need not be stated, but for officers not entitled to tentage, or for those entitled to only half tentage, the total of each in the abstract must be reduced accordingly.

The house-rent of officers living in public quarters, and not entitled to that allowance, is nevertheless to be included in the total, but the amount must be deducted on the face of the abstract, and paymasters will give credit for the same in their cash accounts under the proper head. Separate abstracts for additional half-pay when in the field, at a full batta station, or marching, must, as heretofore, invariably be made; and the amount drawn at the rate laid down in the second column in the Field Table B.; and staff officers who receive it in virtue of their staff appointments, will draw it in their staff abstracts.

Officers individually detached from garrison stations, on court-martial, or other temporary duties, which entitle them to both house-rent and tentage, will, as heretofore, charge the full amount of half batta in their field abstracts.

A.

Table of Pay and Garrison Allowances of the European Commissioned Officers of the Hon. Company's Troops, for any Month.

Horse-Artillery and Native Cavalry.		Pay.		Half-Batta.		Grt. House-Tent.		Home-allowance.		Total for any Month.	
Colonel.	Ra.	327	8	0	7	120	0	0	0	1,478	7
Lieut.-Colonel.	192	4	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	1,062	4
Major.	797	14	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	781	14
Captain or Surgeon.	610	14	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	521	14
Lieut. or Assist. Surgeon.	374	1	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	354	6
2d-Lieut. or Cornet.	225	12	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	289	15
Veterinary Surgeon.	181	5	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	235	10
Foot-Artillery and Engineers.		vide G. C. O. 4th March 1837.		As Journ. Vol. 24, Reg. P. 35).							
Colonel.	same as Infantry.	140	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	302	5
Lieut.-Colonel.	140	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	234	14
Major.	140	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	199	10
Captain or Surgeon.	140	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	159	10
Lieut. or Assist. Surgeon.	140	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	120	6
2d-Lieut. or Cornet.	140	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	97	5
Veterinary Surgeon.	140	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	75	5
Infantry.											
Colonel.	343	6	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	1,062	4
Lieut.-Colonel.	243	8	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	730	3
Major.	182	10	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	415	6
Captain or Surgeon.	121	12	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	256	10
Lieut. or Assist. Surgeon.	60	14	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	202	0
Ensign.	48	11	2	45	10	6	12	25	50	50	2

Note.—When field officers of artillery and infantry are entitled to horse allowance, and assistant surgeons and veterinary surgeons to palankeen allowance, those items are to be charged separately in the abstract.

B.

Table of Pay and Field Allowances of the European Commissioned Officers of the Hon. Company's Troops for any Month.

Horse-Artillery and Native Cavalry.		Amount of Garrison Pay and Allowances.		Additional Half-Batta, less House Rent.		Total Pay and Field Allowances.	
Colonel.	Ra.	1,478	7	0	0	1,478	7
Lieut.-Colonel.	952	10	0	0	0	1,172	0
Major.	791	1	10	0	0	529	6
Captain or Surgeon.	521	11	4	0	0	353	4
Lieut. or Assist. Surgeon.	324	6	0	0	0	263	0
2d-Lieut. or Cornet.	280	15	0	0	0	210	10
1st Class above 20 years.	805	5	3	0	0	510	4
1st Class above 20 years.	339	12	3	0	0	402	3
2d Class above 20 years.	331	12	3	0	0	389	10
3d Class above 20 years.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
4th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
5th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
6th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
7th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
8th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
9th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
10th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
11th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
12th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
13th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
14th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
15th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
16th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
17th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
18th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
19th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
20th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
21st do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
22nd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
23rd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
24th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
25th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
26th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
27th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
28th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
29th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
30th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
31st do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
32nd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
33rd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
34th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
35th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
36th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
37th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
38th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
39th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
40th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
41st do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
42nd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
43rd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
44th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
45th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
46th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
47th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
48th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
49th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
50th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
51st do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
52nd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
53rd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
54th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
55th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
56th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
57th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
58th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
59th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
60th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
61st do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
62nd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
63rd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
64th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
65th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
66th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
67th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
68th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
69th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
70th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
71st do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
72nd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
73rd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
74th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
75th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
76th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
77th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
78th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
79th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
80th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
81st do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
82nd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
83rd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
84th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
85th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
86th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
87th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
88th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
89th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
90th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
91st do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
92nd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
93rd do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
94th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
95th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
96th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
97th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
98th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
99th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3
100th do.	310	1	8	0	0	305	3

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.—Revenue.

Sept. 25. Mr. T. Lewis to act as unconvicted assistant to collector of customs, during absence of Mr. Wilson to Malabar coast on private affairs.

Oct. 4. Mr. P. Dalzell to be unconvicted assistant to collector of customs at presidency, and to be placed in charge of customs at Mahim.

Mr. G. A. E. Campbell to act as deputy collector of customs at presidency.

16. Mr. C. E. F. Tytler to be assistant to principal collector of Dharwar.

Mr. A. St. John Richardson to be attached to Tannah collectorate.

General Department.

Oct. 4. Mr. W. H. Harrison to act as deputy civil auditor and mint master.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 6. Mr. Henry Beys to act as stipendiary commissioner in Court of Requests.

Mr. F. Bouchier received charge of the General Post Office, and resumed his duty in the Court of Requests on the 15th Sept.

Mr. B. Noton, assay-master resumed charge of his duties in the assay department, on the 1st Oct.

Mr. C. E. F. Tytler, who arrived at Bombay on the 3d May 1837, has been pronounced (10th Oct.) to have attained such proficiency in the Hindoostanee language as qualifies him for official employment.

Messrs. E. H. Briggs, C. G. Pröndergast, and A. C. Stuart, were examined (10th Oct.) in the Gujaratee language, and Mr. J. Davidson (same date) in Mahraitee, and were found qualified for the transaction of public business in those languages respectively.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of £500 to each of the undermentioned gentlemen, viz.—Mr. R. D. Luard; Mr. F. Scott.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 2. The Rev. G. Pigott, B.A., to be itinerary chaplain for stations of Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Hursule, Ratnagerry, and Dapoolie.

The Rev. S. T. Pemberton, M.A. (admitted on estab. 11th Aug.), to be chaplain of Deesa.

12. The Rev. E. Mainwaring, M.A., to perform duties of chaplain of Kirkee, during absence of the Rev. A. Goode on leave to Singhur.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 20, 1837.—Assist. Surg. Durham placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service, as a temporary arrangement.

Sept. 22.—Assist. Surg. J. Hamilton placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

Sept. 26.—11th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. E. Parsons to be capt., and Ena. T. Munster to be lieut., in suc. to Molesworth resigned; date 24th April 1837.

Sept. 27.—Assist. Surg. Thatcher placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

Sept. 30.—The following promotions made in Commissariat Department, consequent on decease of Capt. Payne, assist. com. general—Lieut. E. Whicheo to be assist. com. gen. from 13th Sept. 1837.—Lieut. G. Pope to be deputy assist. com. gen. from 30th Sept. 1837.

Assist. Surg. R. B. Owen, M.D., to act as superintendent of Botanical Garden at Dapoorie, without resigning his charge at Serour.

Oct. 2.—Lieut. G. A. Hughes, 15th N.I., to act as adj. to Gussarat Prov. Bat., v. Maude placed at disposal of Government of India.

2d L.C. Lieut. H. Salmon to be adj., v. Jackson removed from the situation; date 21st Aug. 1837.

Regt. of Artillery. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. T. Whittle to be adj. to 2d tr. horse brigade, v. Brett prom.; date 8th Sept. 1837.—Lieut. A. F. Rowan to act as adj. to 2d tr. horse brigade, during absence of Brev. Capt. Whittle.

Lieut. R. H. Young, 2d or Gr. N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. from 13th Sept., during absence of Lieut. Clarke on sick cert., as a temp. arrangement.

Oct. 6.—Lieut. J. Jackson, 25th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during Brev. Capt. Woodburn's absence on sick cert., as a temp. arrangement.

Lieut. E. H. Hart, 19th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 2d Sept. 1837.

Lieut. H. Boyé, 22d N.I., and Ena. H. Vincent, 10th do., former to act as interp., and latter as qu. adj. to 10th N.I., from 1st Sept., until further orders.

Oct. 10.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Hall, 26th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. at Dhoolia, Bhodur, and Bhurgum, from 8th Sept.

Oct. 13.—Cadet of Cavalry T. A. Mackenzie admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadet of Infantry Augustus Ausien admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensign.

Messrs. F. Broadhurst and J. J. Atkinson admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Oct. 14.—Assist. Surg. Ritchie, now on general duty, to perform duties of civil surgeon at Dhoolia, during absence of Assist. Surg. Elliott, on leave to presidency.

Oct. 16.—Lieut. T. Cleather to act as interp. to 1st bat. artillery from 15th July last, during ab-

sence of 2d Lieut. Galsford on committee duty, as a temp. arrangement.

Head-Quarters. Sept. 20, 1837.—Assist. Surg. J. Dean to proceed to, and do duty at Khandalla, until further orders.

Sept. 27.—Lieut. J. Brodhurst, inv. estab., to join head-quarters of N. V. Bat. at Dapoolie.

Sept. 20.—Ens. A. P. Hunt and F. E. Woodhouse, at their own request, removed from doing duty with Europ. Regt. to 16th N.I., and directed to join.—Ens. H. Dent, at his own request, removed from doing duty with 4th to 21st N.I.

The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. Prichard to receive medical charge of detachment of Golundauz from Assist. Surg. Cahill, 24th N.I.; date Baroda 9th Aug.—Assist. Surg. Watkins to receive medical charge of 4th tr. horse artillery, on departure of Assist. Surg. Hancland; date Poona 22d Sept.

Oct. 2.—Surg. J. A. Sinclair, at present attached to 19th N.I., pos'd to 2d L.C.

Oct. 3.—Ens. Fitzgerald to do duty with 19th N.I., instead of 2d Gr. N.I., as formerly ordered.

Oct. 10.—Ens. W. E. Evans, at present attached to Marine Bat., to join and do duty with 15th N.I., until further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. J. Hamilton, 17th N.I., to afford medical aid to left wing 1st L.C., on departure of Assist. Surg. Sproule from station of Hulsale; date 30th Sept.

Oct. 13.—Assist. Surg. C. Black, M.D., to proceed to Belgaum, to do duty under orders of superintending surgeon of Southern Division.

Ens. J. L. Taylor, at his own request, removed from doing duty with 5th to 8th N.I., and directed to join.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Sept. 26. Lieut. J. Brodhurst, European Regt.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 13. Maj. H. Sandwith, 8th N.I.—Capt. C. B. Morton, 10th N.I.—Capt. J. Laing, 26th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 25. Lieut. Jame: Burt, 6th Bengal L.C., for health.—Oct. 9. Maj. C. Davies, 15th N.I., for health.

To proceed to Bombay (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Oct. 10. Lieut. G. O. Reeves, 3d L.C.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 23. Brev. Capt. A. Woodburn, 25th N.I., for two years, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sept. 28.—The following temporary appointments confirmed:—Acting Lieut. Buckler to the *Bernice*, and to undertake duties of mate, 8th Aug.—Midshipman Grieve to the *Shannon*, from 31st Aug.—Midshipman Scott to the *Pallinurus*, and to undertake at present duties of mate, 31st Aug.—Midshipman Gardner attached to the *Thetis* from 22d Sept. to 30th Nov., and 8th Dec. 1835.—Mr. Tanner to be acting examiner of indents pending arrival of Mr. Bone, 15th Aug. 1837.

Sept. 30.—Acting Commander Haines to act as assistant to superintendent, during absence of Lieut. Williams.

Oct. 8.—Mr. Sutherland to act as purser and clerk of the cheque, during absence of Mr. Purser Charlton.

Furloughs, &c.—Sept. 22. Midshipman Crutten-den, to Europe, for three years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 4. *Good Success*, and *Hannah*, both from China.—5. *Lady Grant*, from China.—6. *Helen*, from China.

Departures.

Aug. 20. *Cornair*, Porter, for Singapore.—31. *Rajasthan*, for China.—Sept. 6. *Eliza Ann*, Poul-

son, for China.—7. *Soolow*, Smith, for Madras.—9. *Ambassador*, Attwood, for Madras.—10. *John Adam*, Eales, for Calcutta.—16. *Col. Newall*, for Muscat.—Oct. 12. *Amable Vere*, Baron, for Bourbon.

Passengers per Emily, from Bushire (arrived 13th Oct.): S. Hennell, Esq., assist. resident, Persian Gulf; Capt. Iggesdon, I.N.; Lieut. Kempthorne, I.N.

To Sail.—For London: *Mermaid*, 1st Nov.; *Portsea*, 9th do.; *Sarah*, 15th do.—For Liverpool: *Tory*, 15th Nov.—For Colombo: *Abberton*, 24th Oct.—For China: *Blake*, and *Asia* (Stead).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 13. At Deesa, Mrs. M. M. Shaw, of a son.
17. At Belvedere, the lady of J. L. Johnson, Esq., of a son.
Oct. 1. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Bulkley, D.A.G., Northern Div. of army, of a daughter.
2. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. W. Scott Adams, of a son.
7. At Baroda, the lady of Capt. F. Williams, 2d Gr. Regt., of a son.
10. At Hingolee, the lady of N. A. Woods, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.
15. At Kanbulla, Mrs. George Candy, of a son.
— The lady of Major Wilson, 23d N.I., of a son.
20. At Mazagon, the lady of Capt. A. W. Pringle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 18. At Belgaum, Capt. Fawcett, assist. adj. gen., S.D.A., to Eliza, daughter of the late D. Arnot, Esq., West Hall, Bath.
Oct. 2. At Poonah, Lieut. T. L. Jameson, 3d regt. N.I., to Jessy, youngest daughter of the late Adam Rawlins, Esq.
12. At Ahmednuggur, John Webb, Esq., of the civil service, to Martha Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. C. M. Babbington, M.A., rector of Peterstow, Herefordshire.
17. At Bombay, Adam Campbell, Esq., of the civil service, to Agnes, second daughter of William Campbell, Esq., of Norfolk, Virginia.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 1. At Poonah, Ens. Perfect, H.M. 17th F.
Oct. 1. Mr. Alexander Cooper, midshipman of the ship *Mermaid*, aged 18. He was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in a sudden squall.
18. Within one day's reach of Bombay, James Williams, Esq., political commissioner for Guzerat, and resident at Baroda.
Late. Lieut. R. F. Bouchier, 4th N.I.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

- July 10. At Gangoroowa, Kandy, the lady of S. Northway, Esq., of a son.
23. At Jaffna, the lady of Robert Atherton, Esq., of a son.
Aug. 10. The lady of Capt. C. Bridge, deputy assist. adj. general, of a son.

DEATH.

- Aug. 23. At Kandy, aged 20, Johanna, wife of Lieut. C. H. Roddy, Ceylon Rifle Regt., and youngest daughter of the late J. F. Conrady, Esq.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrival in Straits of Sunda.—Sept. 21. *John o' Gaunt*, from Liverpool (for China).

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Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Aug. 29. *Sarah Birkett*, from Liverpool.—*Herald*, from Greenock and Batavia.—*Hero*, from Siam.—*Blakely*, *Huideo*, *Patriot*, *General Kgd* (for China), and *Abercrombie Robinson* (for ditto), all from Calcutta.—*Sir Herbert Compton*, *Jamaica*, and *Stains Castle*, all from Bombay (for China).—*Eleanor*, from Penang.—*Zephyr*, from Borneo.—*Amelin*, from Batavia.—*Danish Out*, from Pedeur (for China).

Passengers per Abercrombie Robinson, from Calcutta; Sir John and Lady Grant; Mr. William Young.

Loading for London.—Columbian, Sir John Beresford, and Hope.

Freight to London (Aug. 24).—Tin and Antimony Ore, £1. 10s. to £2.; Sugar, in bags and baskets, £4. to £4. 10s. per 20 cwt.; Hides, £6. per 16 cwt.; Gambier, in bulk, £6. per 17 cwt.; Coffee, £5. per 18 cwt.; Measurement Goods, £5. to £6. 10s.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Aug. 30. *Rosalind*, from London.—*Formidable*, and *Hinda*, both from Liverpool.—*Asia*, and *Brooklyn*, both from Batavia.—*Earl of Balcarras*, *Charles Grant*, *Glenetg*, and *Adulceer*, all from Bombay and Singapore.—*Charlotte*, *Louise Family*, *Buckinghamshire*, and *Lord Castlereagh*, all from Bombay.—*Fairlie*, from Samarang.—*Psyche*, *Rob Roy*, and *Ruby*, all from Calcutta.—*Rosa*, from Lima.—*Knifield*, from Manila.—*Corneouilla*, and *Governor Friday*.—*Francis Stanton*, from Sumatra.

Departures.—Previous to Aug. 26. *Hinda*, and *Formidable*, both for Manila.—*Asia*, for Batavia.—*Bombay Castle*, for Bombay.

Ships at Whampoa: *Scaley Castle*; *Earl of Balcarras*.—At Lintin: *Eleanor*; *Rosalind*.

Freight to London (Aug. 26).—£5. to £5. 5s.

DEATHS.

June 25. At Macao, Mr. M. Vanderberg, aged 50.
July. Mr. Everard. He was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in a sudden squall, whilst returning from Whampoa to Canton. Mr. Everard was formerly a tea broker in London, and was latterly connected with one of the mercantile firms in China.

Van Diemen's Land.

APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 11. Major Turner, 50th regt., to be assistant police magistrate at Waterloo Point.

BIRTHS.

- May 30. At Rosewyn, Pleasant Hills, Mrs. Valance, of a son.
June 10. Mrs. J. S. Uther, of a daughter.
21. Mrs. Jabez Parker, of a son.
26. At Woodstock, Mrs. J. Bonney, of a son.
July 1. At Ross, Mrs. Hope, of a daughter.
9. At Glen Esk, Mrs. Aitkin, of a daughter.
Aug. 3. Mrs. J. C. Macdougall, of a son.
11. Mrs. W. G. McCarthy, of a daughter.
13. At Hobart Town, the lady of W. M. Orr, Esq., of a son.
15. The lady of F. J. Parke, Esq., surgeon, Oatlands, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

July 26. At Perth, J. B. Godfrey, Esq., of the V. D. Land Company's establishment, Circular Head, to Flora, youngest daughter of the late John Mackinnon, Esq., Gallanach, West Highlands.

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DEATH.

Aug. 5. At New Norfolk, Dr. John Maule Hudspeith, in the 45th year of his age. Dr. Hudspeith was eminently skilful in his profession. He was born at Bowden on the Tweed; practised as a surgeon at Leatherhead, in Surrey; and was twelve years district surgeon for Oatlands, in this colony.

7. Charlotte, wife of Mr. T. Haskell, aged 38.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Sept. 30. *Hesperus*, from Liverpool.
—Oct. 2. *George and Mary*, from London.
Alexandre, from Nantes.—4. *Richard Mount*, from London.—10. *Eliza Jane*, from London.—16. *Malabar*, from Greenock.

DEATH.

Aug. 18. Lieut. Stafford, H.M. 87th Foot.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 22. T. Ahrens, Esq., M.D., to perform duties of district surgeon at Clauwilliam.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 9. At Beaufort, Mrs. Devenish, of a son.
20. At Rodesbosch, the wife of Mr. E. B. Kirton, of a son.

Oct. 9. Mrs. George Thompson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 28. At Cape Town, Lieut. C. D. Mylne, 6th regt. Bombay N.I., to Catherine, second daughter of Dr. Leisching, Cape Town.

DEATHS.

Aug. 27. At Port Elizabeth, Mr. J. Hancock.
Sept. 7. At Port Elizabeth, Mr. Thomas Horsburgh, of Graham's Town.

26. Hester Elizabeth, wife of J. D. Wati, Esq., assist. commissary general.

Oct. 5. Mr. George White, aged 26.

18. Mr. Wm. Hunt, aged 37.

Postscript.

THE overland despatches had not arrived at the moment of sending this sheet to press. The *Berenice* steamer left Bombay with them on the 30th of November for Suez. From Alexandria they were forwarded by the *Firefly* steamer, which reached Malta on the 9th January, and whence they were to be despatched by the packet appointed for the 11th.

Canton papers to the 29th August have just reached us. They contain no local news of moment. A new hong had been licensed on the 13th, under the title *Yungtae*, "the everlasting prosperous" hong. The name of the merchant is

Paou. His elder brother is a member of the Hianlin College. The tribute-bearer from Siam had arrived in Canton, and was forwarded under a military escort to Peking. The late measures of the governor for the suppression of associated bands of robbers are said to be extremely severe. The former magistrate of Heangshan has been sent by the governor on a cruise after opium, and the Nanhai and Pwanyu magistrates are directed to look strictly after the brokers. The consequence is that opium is very dear in Canton, and even "new faces" dare not be seen dealing in the drug.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, February 18, 1837.

Kirt Chunder Roy and others, Appellants; *the Government and Mohunny Mohun Thakoor*, Respondents. Mr. Baron Parke delivered the Judgment of their Lordships.

As this case is represented to be one of great interest to a numerous class of persons in India; their Lordships were desirous of hearing both the counsel for the appellants. We have now had the opportunity of considering all the arguments which could be adduced in support of the appeal; and of carefully examining the pleadings and proceedings in the native courts; and as we feel no doubt as to the course we ought to pursue, we think it unnecessary to trouble the counsel for the respondents. We are of

opinion that we must recommend to his Majesty to affirm the decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

The question is, whether the sale by the East-India Company to the other respondents of the zemindary of Edilpore was *legal*:—whether, if the Company had a right to sue, they used unnecessary harshness towards the appellants in the exercise of that right, is a point on which it is not within our province to form our opinion; that question must depend upon the general state of the revenue, the habits and dispositions of the people, and a variety of considerations which can have no place in a court of justice. Our duty is to decide upon legal rights; and we best discharge that duty, when we strictly confine ourselves to its performance. The right of the Company to sue, depends upon two points; first, whether there was in this

case such an arrear of revenue as to authorize a sale; and, secondly, whether the entire zemindary could be sold in order to satisfy that arrear. The law on this subject is contained in the Regulations, and is very clearly and distinctly expressed. From these Regulations, it is clear that the Governor-general in Council may legally order a sale for the arrears of a monthly instalment before the close of the year. But in order to warrant that act, there must be an arrear of a previous year, or of a monthly instalment. It is said, for the appellants, that there can be no such monthly instalment, unless there be a written engagement, *kistbundy*, signed or recognised by the zemindar, specifying such instalment, as well as some instrument agreeing for the annual amount; and much stress is now laid on this objection, although it was not brought forward in the provincial court. There is no doubt that it is most desirable that the collectors should take, in every instance, a written engagement signed by the parties to be charged. It appears by the recital in the Regulation of 1793, that it is contended that he should do so for his own protection from vexatious suits, and unquestionably he ought to do it for the benefit of the zemindars also; but though such an instrument was supposed by the Governor-general in Council, in enacting that Regulation, to be likely to exist, its existence is not made, either expressly or by implication, a condition precedent to the right to enforce the payment of the revenue by monthly instalments. If the annual amount of revenue be fixed and agreed for by the zemindar, though not by writing, to be paid by *certain ascertained* monthly instalments, the powers given by the regulation attach. The *kist*, or instalment, in such case, is *payable monthly*, within the provisions of the Regulation of 1793. Upon this point the decrees of the Provincial Court and the Sudder Dewanny agree: the judges of both consider, that the want of a written instrument constitutes an objection, provided the monthly instalments be fixed and determined, though these courts differed in opinion upon the facts as to the existence in this particular case of that certainty in the amount of the monthly payment, which is an essential requisite in order to authorize a sale within the year. If that requisite be complied with, and an arrear exist, the portion of the Regulations to which I have referred clearly authorized a sale by the Governor-general in Council within the year. Does this Regulation authorize a sale of the whole zemindary, or only of such a part as may reasonably be sufficient to satisfy the arrears? that is, if more than such a portion be sold, is the sale invalid, and does the purchaser acquire no

title? A short consideration of other portions of the code of Regulations will place this point beyond doubt. The collectors are to recommend a sale of such a portion only as may be sufficient to raise the arrear; but by Reg. III. of 1794, the Board of Revenue may cause the lands so specified to be sold, or *any other lands* which they may deem it preferable to dispose of. By Regulation I. of 1801, the unqualified operation, as to the selection of such portion of the land of the defaulter as may appear to be sufficient, is said to have operated prejudicially to the public interests, as well as those of the proprietors themselves; and where the *jumma* does not exceed 500 rupees, the board is authorized to sell the entire estate, and where it exceeds that sum, they may still sell the whole, when, from the best information they can obtain of the value, the surplus over the arrear is likely to be inconsiderable. If the provisions of the Regulations had stopped here, it might well have been doubted whether the intention was not to vest a *discretion* in the Revenue Board, not capable of being impeached by a suit in the courts, to set aside a sale made by them, and invalidate the title of the purchaser: though it seems to have been the opinion of the Court of Sudder Dewanny, in the case cited from 3d McNaughten, p. 5, that a sale effected before 1812 could be set aside on that ground. But all doubt on this question is removed by the enactments of the 5th Reg. of 1812, which expressly declares that "the consideration of a decision in the expediency of selling the estate, or of disposing in the first instance of any particular part of it, is hereby declared to reside in the Board of Revenue and Board of Commissioners respectively, subject to the control exercised by the Government in its executive capacity, in matters connected with the public revenue." Then it proceeds to enact that "no means existing, by which any certain or accurate computation can be formed, *a priori*, of the real value of any estate, or portion of estate, which may be exposed to sale for the recovery of arrears of public assessment, or of the adequacy of the price which may be offered for such estate or portion of estate, it is hereby declared, that sales made at public auction for that purpose are not liable to be annulled by the courts of judicature, on the ground that the proceeds of the sales have materially exceeded the amount of the arrears due from the proprietor of the lands to Government. The Board of Revenue and Board of Commissioners will be guided in cases of that nature by their own discretion, subject, of course, to any instructions with which they may at any time be furnished by the Governor-general in Coun-

cil." It would be difficult to find language better calculated to do away with all objection on the ground of excess as to the validity of sale made by order of the Revenue Board, under the sanction of the Governor-general, where an arrear existed; and it is impossible to deny that such a provision is founded on just views of convenience and policy: for if sales were to be questioned and conveyances annulled by courts of judicature, on the ground that too much had been ordered to be sold according to their view of the value of the estate, no title would be safe, no purchaser could be sure of holding his estate; for nothing could be more doubtful and uncertain than the determination of questions of probable value by the judges of the Adawlut Courts. All this mischief is obviated by the Regulation of 1812, by which the discretion as to quantum is vested in the Board of Revenue, and sales by public auction, under their authority, are rendered absolutely secure from all objection as to excess. The law, therefore, is clear, that if there be an arrear of annual assessment, or of a *fixed monthly kist* or *instalment* of that assessment unpaid, on the first day of the following month, the Governor-general in Council may order a sale, and the Board of Revenue may direct the whole *estate* of the defaulting zemindar to be sold. That this is the law, is distinctly admitted by the appellants themselves, who, in their answers to the reasons of appeal, acknowledge, that if there be a single defaulted rupee, the authorities may dispose of the estate, provided always that there be a just demand by the Governor, and the zemindars refuse to answer it.

It remains for us to apply the law to the facts of this case. And first, that a sale was ordered by the Governor-general in Council is undoubted. This fact has not been questioned in either of the courts below. Nor can the point be now raised, that the Governor-general ought to have assigned some special reason for the sale. If such an objection could be tenable under any circumstances, it cannot be allowed at this late stage, inasmuch as, if it had been urged in the courts below, it might have been at once disposed of by proof of the fact, that there were such reasons, and that they were assigned in the order. The only remaining question of fact is, whether there was an arrear of a fixed annual assessment, or of a fixed monthly instalment of such assessment. That the zemindary of Edilpore was assessed at the annual *jumma* of Rs. 54,998. 15 is undoubted. The ancestors of the appellants, at the time of the annual settlement, gave in a *darkhast* for that amount. The appellants stated the same amount as annually due, by a petition

to the collector in 1811, and the first fact asserted in the appellant's petition to the Governor-general is, that such was the amount of assessment, and there is no contradictory evidence or question raised on that head. Was this payable by fixed monthly instalments? It was contended on the part of the appellants, that, in the absence of a written document, which, in the *Sudder Dewanny*, but not in the court below, they insisted to be necessary, the custom was for six annas of each rupee, or $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of the entire annual revenues, become due in the month of Bhadoon, and that, on that supposition, nothing was in arrear at the time of the sale, which took place on the 10th November 1812. If we assume this mode of calculation, it appears still that there was a small arrear of revenue, both at the time of the proclamation for sale, the 26th of October 1812, and on the 25th Kartick, 8th November, the last day on which, according to that proclamation, the arrears were receivable at the collector's treasury. The sum due in Bhadoon would, on the six-anna calculation, be Rs. 20,423. 13. 10; and it appears by the treasury receipts, that before the 25th Kartick, Rs. 20,109 only were actually received, which would leave a balance of Rs. 314. But on the 12th November there were paid Rs. 2,499, or, according to the extracts of books of the collector's proceedings, 2,400, though the latter is probably a mistake, and the collector is admitted to have had orders from the Government to receive cash for arrears even after the day mentioned in the advertisements; and therefore, if this sum of Rs. 2,499 was received in part on account of the arrears of Bhadoon, it might be very questionable, if, after that receipt, and the notification of it to the Board of Revenue, which arrived on the 10th November, the day appointed, the sale would be legal, so far as it depended upon the arrears due in Bhadoon, which, as it will subsequently appear, it does not. But if a portion of the 2,499 is to be applied to discharge the arrears of the annual revenue due in Bhadoon, then another difficulty arises; there would be an arrear of a portion of the instalment for three months, payable upon the engagement entered into by the appellants to Government on the 14th July 1804, and the sale of the zemindary would be lawful for this arrear, if the appellants were bound by that engagement. It was subscribed by them, it admitted the arrears then due to be Rs. 1,02,902; it specified the mode of payment from 1811 to 1819 inclusive, to be Rs. 833 for all the months in the year except the last. These monthly payments were at all events *fixed and ascertained*, and there can be no question but that the Govern-

ment did not forego the right of selling the zemindary if default should be made in paying the instalments, by taking as they did a bond from sureties, by which the estates of the sureties also were rendered liable for the due payment. But it is said, on behalf of the appellants, that they were not bound by their engagement of 1804, because it was obtained by a sort of duress, viz. the threat of an illegal sale of the zemindary for the whole arrear of a lac and upwards due at that time. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of that transaction. If the sale was not legal, the zemindars should have questioned it at that time in due course of law; they did not choose to do so, but entered into an engagement with the Government to pay the arrear in ten years, by which they waived all question as to the arrear being really due, in consideration of a great extension of the time of payment, unaccompanied by any charge of interest. With that engagement they complied, for seven years and upwards, and it is quite impossible for any court of justice to allow such a transaction to be now impeached and set aside. But, independently of these considerations, from which it appears there must have been an arrear of revenue to authorize a sale, even supposing the six-ana custom of computation to apply, their Lordships have no doubt but that the view taken of the case by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut was correct, although there were variations in the monthly instalments during the early part of the time in which the zemindary was under the management of the appellants, viz. from 1211 to 1219 (1804 to 1812); yet for the seven last years, the sum demanded up to the end of Bhadoon, was always Rs. 26,319; and the several monthly payments composing that sum, according to the *towjees*, except in the year 1216, corresponded exactly, and the *kist-bundy* in the government office for that year agreed with the *towjees* for the other years; so that there was ample proof of a constant course of uniform payment by fixed instalments for seven years, forming abundant evidence of an agreement between the government and the zemindars for the payment of these instalments. On this view of the case there was an arrear of the revenue of 1219 due on Bhadoon, at the date of the proclamation of sale, of upwards of Rs. 10,000, and at the time of the sale itself, there was still an arrear of Rs. 6,210. 12, comprising three monthly instalments, if the old arrears of those instalments are not to be taken to have been paid by the sum of 2,499 on the 12th Nov.; and if they were, then the whole of the arrear of Rs. 6,210. 12, was for the revenue of 1219 up to that month. The argument of the appellants, that this

arrear must be considered as having been paid, because the collector received on the 12th Nov. a security for this sum, payable on the 28th, cannot avail them. The duty of the collector was to receive in cash, and it is clear from his letter to the Board of 12th Nov. 1822, that he understood his duty, and took the engagement subject to the approbation of the Board. If, as suggested, he assured the zemindars that they had saved their estate, he went beyond his authority; but it is not improbable that he meant merely to hold out to them the hope that the security would be accepted; in which case, no sale would have taken place. This, unfortunately for the appellants, for reasons into which we cannot inquire, the Government declined to do. Their lordships are, therefore, of opinion, that the sale was in point of law valid, and the title of the purchaser unimpeached. But now, supposing the arrears up to the end of Bhadoon to have been actually paid after the proclamation, and before the sale, even then, according to the express tenor of the Reg. of 1794, the lands might be sold for the subsequent arrears, up to the day of actual sale; because this was, in any view of the case, both at the time of the proclamation and of the sale, an arrear of the fixed monthly instalments of the revenue, due up to the end of Bhadoon (besides that due in the subsequent months), and no question can be raised in this proceeding as to the quantity of the estate sold, if the revenue was in arrear. Their Lordships will, therefore, advise His Majesty to affirm the decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and with costs.

December 5.

Mussumut Keemee Bahee, Appellant; *Lachman Das Narrain Das*, Respondent.

—This was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut Court of Bombay. The Right Hon. *T. Erskine* delivered the judgment of their lordships, who declined to hear counsel on the part of the Respondents.

The main question arises upon this part of Regulation II. 1800, sect. vii., which enacts that, "after the parties in a suit have been heard, and witnesses and exhibits examined and considered, the judge is to give judgment according to justice and right, and is to order costs to be paid to the party in whose favour the decree should be made."

In this case, the action was brought by two of the clerks of a person of the name of Permanund-das, for injury supposed to have been sustained to the reputation and the trade of their master by the conduct of the defendant. But it appeared, in the course of the cause, that the master had died before this action had been commenced; and, therefore, although there appeared to have been some injury sustained

by the plaintiffs themselves, they rejected that as the ground of their suit, but rested entirely upon the right their master had to recover damages for injury sustained by him. The Court thought the suit would not be further proceeded in, and adjudged the costs of the suit; and then considering that the defendants had misconducted themselves, instead of following the terms of the Regulation II. 1800, they directed that each party should pay their own costs. Now if there had been a discretion vested in the Zillah Court, their lordships would not, I think, have allowed an appeal against the exercise of that discretion, because no appeal against a mere decree as to costs would be allowed; but the question here is, whether the Zillah Court had any discretion to exercise or not, and whether they were not bound by the terms of this regulation. Upon the appeal by one of the defendants against their decision, the Provincial Court and the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut were both of opinion that the Zillah Court had no discretion to exercise, and therefore that they ought to have awarded the costs to be paid by the plaintiffs in that suit to both the defendants; but inasmuch as the appeal there was only by one of the defendants, they would not reverse the sentence against the other defendant, who had not appealed; but gave the costs which had been incurred by the appeal, to the defendant, to be paid by the plaintiff. Their lordships are of opinion that the judgment of the Provincial and Sudder Dewanny Adawlut Court is correct; that the Zillah Court had no discretion to exercise upon the subject, because the ground of the decision of the Zillah Court appears to have been, that this was a suit instituted by parties who had no right to institute it, for the person in whose name and on whose behalf they instituted it was dead at the time, and therefore having no right to institute it, the judgment was upon the merits, and therefore that the whole case being before them, according to the Regulation, they must give the costs according to the result of the suit.

It has been said that there was a Regulation passed in the year 1827, after the decree in question was made, and that we must look at the Regulation, not merely as declaring what should take place from the year 1827, but as recognizing the practice of the Courts which is supposed to have prevailed from the time of the passing of the Regulation of 1800 down to that day; but there is nothing in the Regulation of 1827 which is declaratory, or which shews any recognition of any such practice; it is evidently prospective only, and inasmuch as this decree was pronounced before that Regulation was made, we must decide this case without any reference thereto. Their lordships, there-

fore, are of opinion that the judgment of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut must be affirmed, as far as the same applies to the appellant's own proportion of the costs, which amount to Rs. 1,298 in the Zillah Court, and the whole of the costs in the Courts of Appeal from the Zillah Court, with the costs of this appeal.

Edujee Framjee (Representative of Fyz-oollah Khan Azum Khan, deceased), Appellant; Abd-oolla Hajee Cherak, Respondent.—This was an appeal from the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of Bombay, affirming a decree of the Zillah Court of Surat. Mr. Justice Bosanquet delivered the judgment of their lordships.

This suit was commenced for the purpose of recovering Rs. 3,481. A judgment has been given by the Zillah Court, which has been subsequently confirmed, for Rs. 2,207, with interest. The plaintiff begins by saying, "I have claim against Fyz-oollah Khan, amounting to Rs. 3,481, principal and interest, on an account the particulars of which are written below;" and after stating several circumstances, the particulars are stated below in several items, amounting to the sum claimed, Rs. 3,481. The whole of that was not proved, and there was a defect of proof of the circumstances mentioned in the plaintiff; but there was proof of the acknowledgment on the part of the defendant that a sum amounting to Rs. 2,701 was due from the defendant to the plaintiff, provided the evidence given of a paper brought to the Mooftee, and on which he gave evidence, and of which he said he made a copy, and of which he professed afterwards to produce a copy, was evidence in the case. Now with respect to the testimony of the Mooftee himself, there does not appear to be any ground for imputing any discredit to it. The only real objection now made, in this case, is an objection that was not taken in any of the Courts below. It was assumed, apparently upon those proceedings, from the beginning to the end, by the parties, and by all the Courts through which this cause has passed, that the paper set out in the Appendix is the paper spoken of in the evidence of the Mooftee, when he stated that the parties came before him, and agreed that a paper should be drawn up, and acknowledged that he was entitled to the amount in question. There is not one word in any of those petitions, or any observations of any one of the Judges, that throws any doubt upon the identity of that paper. It does, therefore, appear to their lordships, that being the case, it being quite clear that the parties have taken this paper to be the paper spoken to, that we must consider that as the paper acted upon in the cause, and which was the paper spoken to by the Mooftee

in his evidence; then, if so, that is an acknowledgment that the amount of Rs. 2,701 was due by the present appellant, upon which, of course, interest follows. One Judge thought it necessary that there should be a deed amounting to a compromise for the sum in question, and that being incomplete, it was not able to be supported as such; but the superior Court appears to have treated it, as I think they were bound to treat it, namely, as an acknowledgment by the party who agreed to the contents of that paper, that he did owe the present respondent to that amount; and it is a common and ordinary course, that an action is brought for a certain sum, and judgment is given for a smaller amount. As this is the case in which the judgment of the Sudder Adawlut must be affirmed, and as the judgment has already been affirmed by two Courts, their lordships are of opinion that it must be affirmed with costs.

December 7.

Bomanjee Muncherjee, Appellant; *Syud Hoossain Abd-Oollah*, Respondent.— Lord Brougham delivered the judgment of their lordships in this case, which was an appeal from the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of Bombay, confirming a decree of the Zillah Court of Surat, which reversed that of the City Commissioner of Surat, in a suit respecting a claim to the *Moghulæe* fees or dues of a village in Chowrasce, granted by the emperor of Delhi, in 1748, to the ancestor of the respondent.

This suit was brought by a party whose title, if it cannot be displaced by the title assumed to be given to the purchaser, stands unimpeached and admitted; but the suit is for the purpose of setting aside that title, which was given, or pretended to be given, by the Hadji Begum to the purchaser, the defendant below in the first instance, before the Native Court; and the appellant here originally brought the suit for only Rs. 227, for the one year's income of the *Moghulæe* dues; it afterwards, by an order allowing a supplemental petition to be presented, became a suit for the purpose of disposing of the whole question, as to the right to sell, that is, as to the title obtained by the purchaser, and the validity of the sale so pretended to be made by the Hadji Begum to the appellant; we are, therefore, now assuming that this decree below, reversing the judgment of the Zillah Court, which judgment reversed that of the Court of the first instance, in which the decree had originally been given against the sale, and for the present respondent, —that the decree of the Zillah Court disposes not merely of the question first brought before the Court of the first instance, touching the one year's income of the *Moghulæe* dues, but that it disposes of the

other question, of the validity of the sale, as well as the right to those Rs. 227, for the one year's dues. We are assuming it disposes of that question by the decree containing a declaration that the Hadji Begum had no power to sell, and further annulling the sale contended for below. It leaves the question open—in what way we do not exactly see, except not having covenanted for title; yet, nevertheless, it seems to be taken for granted, the purchaser, who had obtained a bad title, has a right to sue her at law for damages, for having conveyed that bad title, or for recovering the purchase-money,—we are assuming that. We have considered this case very minutely during the long and most able argument on both sides, and (so far as an argument can be satisfactory upon questions involving great difficulty) we have, also, considered the matter since the close of that argument, and we are of opinion that, though the case on neither side is free from doubt, and though it is very probable the evidence produced on both sides is not entitled to entire credit, and though there appears certainly to be the production of one document respecting the authenticity of which there is much doubt upon the minds of the Court—I mean the copy of the power of attorney produced by the present respondent, the plaintiff below;—nevertheless, we do not see sufficient grounds for reversing the decision come to in the first instance by the Native Commissioner's Court, declaring that the Hadji Begum was not armed with sufficient power to deal with this property by way of sale after the death of her husband, and that the sale must be annulled which she assumed to make.

It is unnecessary to go into the particulars of this case further than to state that such is our opinion; that we cannot, under these circumstances, reverse the decree of the Sudder Adawlut Court; and, upon the whole of the case, we think the judgment come to by that Court, reversing the decree of the Zillah Court, must be affirmed, and the consequence will be that the sale will be annulled; and the decree having given the plaintiff below, the present respondent, his costs in all the three stages, that is affirmed like the rest; but, under the circumstances of the case, and with reference to the conduct of the parties, we are not of opinion that the respondent should have his costs of this appeal: we think it quite right that he should have his costs in all the stages below.

Rajah Dundial Sing, Rajah Doosht Doorwun Sing Bahadur, and Baboo Rahda Mohun Sing, Appellants; *Rajah Anund Kishwur Sing*, Respondent.—This was an appeal from the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of Bengal.

The Province of Chumparun is composed

of four pergunnahts, Maihsee, Bubrah, Munjhowah, and Sumrown. The ancestors of the appellants, and the appellants, were zemindar owners of the first two, and the latter now sought to claim the last two; as male descendants of Rajah Dhoroop Sing, the possessor of the raj in 1761-2. Some disagreements arising in that year between the Rajah and the Nawab Kazim Ali Khan, the Rajah having no male issue, appointed by deed his cousin in the male line, Rajah Sri Kishen Sing, his successor to the raj, and gave him possession: on the death of Dhoroop Sing, he received the profits of the raj, administered its affairs, and was regarded by the government of the time as owner. In 1765-6, Joogul Kishwur Sing, grandfather of the present respondent, alleging himself to be an adopted son of Dhoroop Sing, forcibly took possession of the fort of Betteah, and seized upon the revenues of great part of the sircar. Sri Kishen Sing claimed the protection of the government, and a force was accordingly sent; Joogul Kishwur fled into Bundelcund, with the whole of the government-revenues; the balance due to government being Rs. 1,07,564, which has never been discharged. The minds of the people being unsettled, the British Government undertook the collection of the revenues; but the rights of Sri Kishen Sing continued to be acknowledged, and he received the pecuniary profits of the zemindary. In 1770-1, the revenues having declined, the government again undertook the management of the raj, the Rajah entering into a *kabooliat* for the sircar, under the description of his *milkeut*. Meantime Joogul Kishwur applied to the Company's government for permission to return, and the Champarun district being unsettled, partly owing to his exile, he was re-admitted, and the pergunnahts of Munjhowah and Sumrown, the most desolate and nearest the hills, and the inhabitants of which had deserted on his expulsion, were placed under Joogul Kishwur, as a renter, so alleged by the appellants. Joogul Kishwur, however, disappointed the expectations of the government, his arrears increased to Rs. 30,000, he became unpopular, and it was found necessary to remove him before the end of the first year, 1771-2; the whole of the sircar was then placed in the hands of a government Amil.

In 1789, it was determined that the zemindars and landholders should be restored to their inheritances; whereupon Sri Kishen Sing set forth, in a petition, his title to the Champarun sircar; but the government considered that the pergunnahts had been divided between Sri Kishen and Joogul Kishwur. This decision was resisted by the former, but being peremptorily required to obey the order to enter the *kabooliat* for the Maihsee and Bubrah pergunnahts only, he complied, without, as

alleged, prejudice to his title. On his death, his son, Rajah Doosht Doowun Sing (one of the appellants), and his brother, since dead, petitioned the government to be restored to his inheritance, and was told, in 1800, that he was at liberty to prosecute his claim in the civil courts; but the family was so reduced, that money could not be raised for the suit till 1808, when he filed his plaint in the Provincial Court of Patna, against Beer Kishwur Sing, the son of Joogul Kishwur, in possession of the raj, claiming the entirety. The Court, in 1812, decreed that, as the plaintiff and his father had never held possession of the mahals in contention, the case did not come within the cognizance of the Court. The original complainant, being joined by other parties, in 1814, appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut (the present respondent, the son of Beer Kishwur Sing, who had died, appearing as a party), which, in 1816, held that the rights of all parties had been annihilated by confiscation of the raj, for the rebellion of Joogul Kishwur Sing, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

The appellants appealed to this tribunal, alleging that the legal inheritance of the raj was in them; that there was no evidence of any confiscation of the raj, and if there had been, it could only affect the claims of Joogul Kishwur; and that the claim was not barred by lapse of time, the possession of the respondent being obtained by fraud. The respondent, on the other hand, alleged that the appellants had failed to show a title to the pergunnahts, but that, on the contrary, the title was proved to have vested in Joogul Kishwur; but even if the appellants had made out a title, the right to sue upon it was barred by lapse of time, under the Regulations.

Mr. Baron Parke (to the respondent's counsel :) "You need not be troubled. There is no doubt at all that the appellants are unquestionably out of time; they have been out of possession since 1771. With respect to fraud, there is no pretence to say there was any fraud practised on the appellants. Their lordships will recommend to her Majesty to dismiss the appeal with costs,—to affirm the judgment below, with costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

We have learnt that a body of influential gentlemen, under the chairmanship of Capt. Sir John Ross, have formed a company for building steam-vessels of 1,200 tons, which can make the voyage to India by the Cape, carrying between 600 and 700 tons of mercandize, in the short space of fifty-two days, with only one stoppage for fuel; and that the apparatus (a new-invented hoiler, by a Mr. Collier,)

has been tried in a voyage made by Sir John, the result of which more than justified the expectations held out by the inventor.—*Morning Post*.

SIR GRAVES HAUGHTON.

Sir Graves Chamney Haughton was elected a foreign member of the Institute of France, at the sitting of the 17th November last.

RECALL OF THE GOVERNORS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

It is stated, that Lord Elphinstone and Sir Robert Grant, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, have both been recalled. No reasons are assigned for their recall, but the *Times* observes: 'Whatever may be the cause of Lord Elphinstone's being withdrawn from the government of Madras, the Queen's liking or disliking of that nobleman has nothing to do with it; her Majesty never spoke to him in her life—never saw him in her life, except in public.'

It is supposed that Mr. Stuart Mackenzie, the new Governor of Ceylon, will succeed Lord Elphinstone, and Mr. Stuart, a Lord of the Treasury, Sir R. Grant.

H. M. FORCES IN THE EAST. PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

11th L. Drags. (in Bengal). J. W. Brotherton to be cornet by purch. v. Seton app. to 1st Dr. Gu. (1 Dec. 37).

13th L. Drags. (at Madras). Lieut. D. Hanson, from 17th L. Dr. to be lieut., v. Burdett who exch. (26 Dec. 37).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. R. M. Sparks, from Cape Mounted Rifleman, to be lieut., v. Peshall who exch. (26 Dec. 37).

4th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. R. H. Monypenny to be capt. by purch., v. Fyans who retires; Ens. M. MacLaine, from 91st F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Robertson who retires; and Ens. J. C. W. Vivian, from 68th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Monypenny (all 15 Dec. 37).—C. W. F. Hunter, M.D., to be assist. surgeon, v. Parry app. on staff (19 Jan. 38).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. M. G. Dennis to be capt. by purch., v. Morden who retires; Ens. Wm. Reed to be lieut. by purch., v. Dennis; and H. M. Johnson to be ens. by purch., v. Reed (all 15 Dec. 37).—Staff Assist. Surg. Wm. Thompson, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Goodrich who retires upon h.p. (19 Jan. 38).

9th Foot (in Bengal). R. Harthill to be assist. surg., v. Griffin dec. (29 Dec. 37).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. John Bruce to be adj., v. Fairclough whose app. has not taken place (3 March 37).

17th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. John Brady, from 22d F., to be lieut., v. Kelly who exch. (8 Dec. 37).

21st Foot (at V. D. Land). Lieut. R. Hume, from 10th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Duff who exch. (20 Nov. 37).—Geo. Deare to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Campbell who retires (15 Dec.).—2d Lieut. T. B. Mortimer to be 1st lieut., v. Young dec. (2d July 37).

28th Foot (in N. S. Wales). H. H. Lake to be ens. by purch., v. Birch whose app. has not taken place (15 Dec. 37).—Lieut. C. F. H. Smith to be capt. by purch., v. Symons who retires; and Ens. F. D. Vignolles, from 27th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Smith (both 26 Dec. 37).

39th Foot (at Madras). Ens. J. F. Dalrymple to be lieut. by purch., v. Leslie who retires; and W. M. Lockhart to be ens. by purch., v. Dalrymple.

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(both 8 Dec. 37): Cadet T. S. Little to be ens., v. Lockhart app. to 78th F. (9 do).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. John Willock, from 45th F., to be lieut., v. Stanley app. to 19th F. (26 Dec. 37).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Robert Stuart to be lieut., v. Halfhide dec. (11 June 37); Ens. A. H. Ferryman to be lieut., v. Halfside app. to 3d L. Drags. (30 do.); Cadet H. Cadett to be ens., v. Ferryman (28 Nov.).

45th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Gen. Sir W. H. Pringle, G.C.B., from 64th F., to be col., v. Gen. the Earl of Cavan dec. (29 Nov. 37).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. R. A. Seymour to be lieut. by purch., v. Robinson who retires; and R. Blackall to be ens. by purch., v. Seymour (both 19 Jan. 38).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. D. E. McKirdy, from 95th F., to be lieut., v. Dobson who exch.; and P. Davidson, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. Taylor app. on staff (both 12 Jan. 38).

62d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. W. A. Pinder to be capt. by purch., v. Lewis who retires; Ens. Aug. Harris to be lieut. by purch., v. Pinder; and Jas. Elkington to be ens. by purch., v. Harris (all 12 Jan. 38).

63d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. T. P. Williamson, from 48th F., to be capt., v. Pedder dec. (12 Jan. 38).

91st Foot (at St. Helena). J. M. Pennington to be ens. by purch., v. MacLaine prom. in 4th F. (26 Dec. 37).

Brevet.—The undermentioned Cadets of Hon. E. I. Company's service to have temporary rank of Ensign during period of their being placed under command of Col. Pasley, of Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instruction in art of sapping and mining, viz.—Cadets J. R. Becher and J. S. Alexander (19 Jan. 38).

Schoolmaster Sergeants.—A War-office circular, dated 15th March 1837, has been published in India, granting an additional allowance of sixpence a day to regimental schoolmaster sergeants in H.M. regiments, after ten years' uninterrupted service in that capacity.

Relief at Madras.—The 4th Foot landed at Madras in the first week of October last, after a most favourable passage from Sydney, New South Wales. The 4th regiment being relieved, was to embark the following week for England.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 20. *Mary Hartley*, McKay, from Bengal 16 h Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Celt*, Munro, from N.S. Wales 6th July; off Liverpool.—*JAN. 2*, 1838. *Miranda*, Hopper, from Mauritius 30th Sept.; at Deal.—5. *Ross-shide*, Friend, from Bengal 11th Aug. and Mauritius 3d Oct.; at Liverpool.—4. *Thames*, Mackellar, from Bengal 30th Aug.; off Portland.—*Kaeria Quenne*, Hooke, from Mauritius 17th Oct.; and *Horsford*, Reaburn, from Bengal 10th Aug.; both off Liverpool.—*Queen of the Netherlands*, Dordt, from Batavia 12th Sept.; off Dungeness.—9. *Bato*, Kazer, from Batavia 23d Sept.; off Plymouth.—11. *Elbira*, Shupson, from Bengal 30th July, and Cape 2d Nov.; off Liverpool.—16. *Emily Mathilde*, Janson, from Siam 27th June, and Singapore 3d Sept.; off Penzance (for Hamburg).—*Friendship*, De Boer, from Batavia 18th Sept.; off Dartmouth.—25. *Lady Eve*, Emery, from Bombay 7th Sept.; off Liverpool.—27. *Hortensia*, Reed, from Mauritius 15th Oct.; off Falmouth.—*Juno*, Peters, from Batavia; at Cowes.—29. *Dunfries*, Thompson, from Batavia.

Departures.

Dec. 22. *Cuba*, Gray, for Mauritius; from Deal.—26. *Patriot*, Dunn, for Cape, from Deal.—*Gazelle*, Robertson, for Mauritius; from Leith.—27. *William Turner*, Roals, for Bombay; and *Thalia*, Graham, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—*Nero Thomas*, Sutherland, for Algoa Bay; from Plymouth.—*Frankland*, Webb, for Bengal; from Liverpool (7th Jan. from Milford).—28. *William Lockerby*, Parker, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—29. *Chieftain*, Tarbert, for Batavia and Singapore; from Greenock.—31. *Cristopa*, Windham, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—*JAN. 2*, 1838. *Janet East*, Scotland, for N.S. Wales; from Leith.—4. *Mary and Jane*, Sanford, for Cape;

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from Deal.—5. *Goshawk*, Laling, and *Canton*, Mordaunt, both for South Australia; from Deal.—6. 11. M. S. *Melville*, Dundas, for Rio, Cape, and India (with Rear-Admiral Elliot); *Justina*, Young, for Bengal; *Lagan*, F. L. Linsbee, for Batavia and China; and *Malcolm*, Eyles, for Madras and Bengal; all from Portsmouth.—*Mary Jane*, Jones, for N.S. Wales; from Isle of Wight.—*Indra*, Westmoreland, for Launceston; from Cowes.—*Aberdeenshire*, Smith, for Hobart Town; and *Argentine*, Perry, for Cape; both from Deal.—7. *Mary Ann Webb*, Lloyd, for Bengal; and *Glenrury*, Graeber, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—*Britannia*, Gibson, for Launceston; from Falmouth.—8. *Ellen*, Dixon, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—*Ranavale Manjaka*, Stavers, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—9. *Isabella*, Simpson, for Hobart Town; from Portsmouth.—10. *Isabella*, Munro, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—11. *Velocity*, Hall, for Cape and Manila; *Jaco*, Todd, for Bombay; *General Palmer*, Down, for Bombay; *British Sovereign*, Browne, for N.S. Wales; and *Exporteur*, Anwyll, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—*Duncan*, Wardle, for N.S. Wales; from Greenock.—12. *Magnolia*, Case, for Cape; and *Remond*, Gordon, for N.S. Wales; both from Deal.—13. *Rosalind*, Little, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—14. *Canula*, MacNeil, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—15. *Mary Mallaby*, Crocker, for Mauritius; *Jane Sherriffs*, Manson, for ditto; *Mary Eliza*, Patterson, for ditto; and *Lord Charles Spencer*, Spence, for St. Helena; all from Deal.—*Sultana*, Lyall, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—16. *Leviathan*, Ingram, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Agas*, Kidson, for St. Helena and Mauritius; from Deal.—17. *Duke of Northumberland*, Wool, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Thomas Lowry*, Bulley, for Singapore and China; from Liverpool.—18. *Bolton*, Young, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—20. *Claudine*, Kemp, for Cape and Madras; from Portsmouth.—21. *Stratford*, Lane, for Buenos Ayres and Mauritius; from Deal.—22. *John Woodhull*, Mossman, for Bombay; from Llanelly.—24. *Cruisader*, Wickmay, and *Hopkinson*, Stephens, both for Bombay; from Liverpool.—25. *Imogen*, Riley, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—26. *John Dugdale*, for Singapore; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Parsee, from Bengal: Mr. T. H. Mackay.
Per Elvira, from Bengal: W. T. Dry, Esq.; Mr. Kemp.

Per Firefly steamer, from Alexandria (arrived at Malta). Col. and Mrs. Davies; Capt. and Mrs. Oliphant and family; Mrs. Payne; Capt. Alardyce; Mr. Thomas Waghorn; Mr. Factor; Mr. Joseph; Mr. Atkins; Mr. Schiff; Mr. Custance.

Expected.

Per Strath Eden, from Madras: Mrs. Glass; Mrs. Crier and three children; Mrs. Butler; Mrs. Dickinson and three children; Mrs. Cartwright; Major W. H. Smith; Rev. Mr. Wright; Capt. Clarke; Capt. Eames; Capt. Gordon; Capt. Butler; Lieut. Money; Lieut. Kennedy; Lieut. Martin; Lieut. Reed; Dr. Brodie; A. Andersen, Esq.

Per Reliance, from Bengal: The Hon. Mrs. Shore and family; Rev. Mr. Bateman, chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta; Mr. J. Stewart; Mr. and Mrs. Jones, C. S.; Mr. and Mrs. Money, for the Cape.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Larkins, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Tyler; Lieut. and Mrs. Impey, Madras army; Dr. Mills; Dr. McFarlane; Dr. Myler; Messrs. Dallas, Kiernan, Owen, Lockett, Smallpage, Thistleton, Bedford, Boyd, Leith, Elonaia, and Milner.

Per Bolton, for Madras and Bengal: Major Benson; Cornets Traver, Powell, and Gwynne, H.M. 16th Lancers; Messrs Nepean, Bruce, Bot, Selby, Crossman, Gordon, Lyall, Vaurenin, Vanrenen, Martin, and W. Young.

Per Duke of Northumberland, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Mellor, 20th Madras N.I.; Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Fennell; Misses Stafford and Hughes; Lieut. D. Stretzell, 20th Madras N.I.; Lieut. Morgell, Madras artillery; Lieut. Bourdillon, 43d Madras N.I.; Dr. Auchinleck, Madras medical establishment; Messrs. Jones, Sexton, Dobie, Leith, Mowbray, Brown, Simpson, and Litterall.

Per Claudine, for Madras: Capt. Beck; Messrs. Phillips, Southey, Jeremiah, and Campbell.—For Cape of Good Hope: T. R. Griffiths and party; Mr. and Mrs. Holker; Dr. Jones; Mr. Brown.

Per Chieftain, for Batavia and Singapore: George Martin, Esq. and lady.

Per Africa, for Ceylon: Capt. and Mrs. Kelso; Mr. and Mrs. Delagel; Misses Parlett and Lamb; Lieut. Travers; Dr. Rumley; Mr. Dawson; Mr. Ross; Mr. T. Bailey.

Per La Bella Alliance, for Bengal: Mrs. Watts and child; Mr. Faithfull.—For Madras: two Misses Poulton; Miss Evans; Miss Smith; Capt. Moore; Mr. Shakespeare; Dr. Porteous.—For Cape of Good Hope: Baron Von Ludwig; three Misses Ludwig; Mrs. Brown; Mrs. McDonald; Mr. De-kocque; Dr. Krauss; Mr. Jervis.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Ranger*, Byron, from London, which was stranded in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 19th Aug., and the *Eliza*, Haddon, reported to be a total loss at Port Natal, were got off after being sold; the former is repairing, and the latter has arrived in Algoa Bay.

The *Herculean*, Huxtable, from Liverpool to Calcutta, was on the 10th Oct. at anchor to the southward of Pipley Sand, totally dismasted. A steamer had been sent from Calcutta to her assistance.

The *Albion*, Tweedie, from New South Wales to London, was totally lost 25th Sept. at Rio Real, about forty leagues N.E. of Bahia. Crew and passengers saved.

The *Highland Chief* was wrecked on the 27th August, on the Long-Sand off Saugor Point. Crew and officers saved.

The *Diligence*, Bos, of Amsterdam, has been totally destroyed by fire at Passaroeng, in Java.

The *Indian Chief*, McDonald, from Liverpool to Mauritius, struck on the Rusk Bank, off Wexford, on the night of the 18th Nov. last, and was abandoned: crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 11, 1838. At Greenock, the lady of Capt. George Burn, 14th regt. Madras N.I., of a son.

18. At Warblington Lodge, Hants, the lady of Major Sir Greville T. Temple, Bart., of a daughter.

— In Norfolk-street, the lady of Francis Ommanney, Esq., of a son.

22. In Camden-place, Bath, the lady of Major Augustus Grafton, of a son.

Lately. At Lewisham, the lady of Herbert Maynard, Esq., late of the Bengal army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 20, 1837. At Ruishton, near Taunton, the Rev. Robert Crosse, second son of Andrew Crosse, Esq., of Eyre Court, Bromfield, to Miss Archer, daughter of Charles Mackenzie, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, and widow of the late Lieut. Archer, H.M. 16th Foot.

22. At Edinburgh, Capt. David Dryburgh, from Sydney, New South Wales, to Jeanie, daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Craig, spirit-merchant, Edinburgh.

23. At St. Ann's, Limehouse, Capt. R. P. Davison, to Ellen Priestman, widow of the late Capt. Wm. Priestman, of the ship *Mary Hartley*.

28. At Sunning Hill, the Rev. William Sinclair, of St. George's Church, Leeds, son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., to Helen, daughter of the late W. Ellice, Esq., and niece to the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P.

Jan. 7, 1838. At St. George's, Camberwell James Lattie, Esq., second son of John Lattie, Esq., of Leslie, Fifeshire, to Jane, fifth daughter of Capt. Jos. Abbott, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

10. At Alverstoke Church, Hants, Capt. Arthur Vincent, East-India service, son of Robert Vincent, Esq., of Bridgefoot, South Mims, Middlesex, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Rear-Admiral Katon, of Anglesea.

11. At Inverness, Capt. Robert Shirroff, 2d regt. Madras army, to Jane Dorothea Stratton, youngest daughter of the late H. R. Duff, Esq., of Muirtown, Inverness-shire.

15. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Budd, Esq., to Sarah Susannah, relict of the late Capt. Thos. Marshall, of the Bengal artillery.

16. At Bath, Capt. Robert Taylor, of the 65th regt. Bengal N.I., son of the late Harry Taylor, Esq., Madras C.S., to Charlotte Helen, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Delpratt, Esq., of Jamaica.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Samuel Rose, Esq., of the Mauritius, to Lydia Augusta Sophia, only daughter of George Webb, Esq., of Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place.

20. At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, John H. Peart, Esq., of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, eldest son of John Peart, Esq., of Cheltenham, to Emily Aune, only child of Dennis G. Lubé, Esq., of Cockermouth, county of Cumbria.

24. At St. Giles's, Camberwell, C. A. Crosswell, Esq., surgeon, North Brixton, to Rosa Henrietta, only daughter of the late J. R. Oliver, Esq., Hon. E.I. Company's service, Calcutta.

Lately. At St. James's Church, W. Irvine, Esq., to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Garden, and niece of Major Garden, deputy quartermaster-general to the Bengal army.

— At Chichester, Lieut. W. N. Boyce, R.N., to Anne Helena, widow of Lieut. F. N. Price, Bengal artillery.

DEATHS.

Sept. 12. Whilst on an expedition to Upper Egypt, that scientific gentleman, Lieut. Gerard, of the 70th regt. of infantry. Gen. Bouvier, commanding at Malta, has transmitted home a copy of the *procès verbal*, taken at Cairo by the British Vice-Consul, who investigated the circumstances attending the death of this young officer, from which it appeared that Lieut. Gerard had obtained leave of absence from Gen. Bouvier, with an intention of going on a voyage to explore Upper Egypt, and for which purpose he engaged a small sailing vessel. On the evening of the day above-mentioned, the lieutenant, after supper, left his cabin, and went on deck, for the purpose of watching the sailing of the vessel, and if possible, to excite the sailors to increase the rate at which they were going. He sat down and commenced smoking a cigar, but soon after fell asleep. His servants were at the time below. Presently they heard a noise on deck, which was immediately followed by a loud splash in the water. They rushed from the cabin upon the deck, but their master was no where to be found. It was dark at the time. They concluded that the lieutenant, whilst in his slumbers, had fallen overboard. Orders were instantly given by the commander for the vessel to be put about, which was as speedily as possible effected, and in the hope of discovering the body of the unfortunate gentleman the river was dragged for some hours, but the exertions of his servants and the crew were fruitless. The scene where this melancholy catastrophe occurred was between the beautiful villages of Ben-hassu and Ichel. Information was afterwards forwarded to the proper authorities, who ordered a diligent search for the corpse to be commenced. On the third day of the search, the body was found on the banks of the river, plundered. The pockets of the clothes of the Lieutenant had been rifled of their contents, his rings of great value taken off his fingers, and his gold watch and seals abstracted from his fob.

Dec. 20. At Holywell, aged 51, Capt. Jones, formerly paymaster of H.M. 63d Foot.

22. At Easick, near Inverness, Mrs. Macdonnell, relict of Capt. James Macdonnell, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

28. In Fitzroy-square, Major Alexander Orme, late of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

29. At Clifton, aged 33, Lieut. T. W. Jones, of the Madras European Regiment. He was killed from the falling of his horse, in leaping over a chain placed across Clifton race-course.

— At Coburg-place, Kensington; Thos. Boyton, Esq., late of the East-India House, aged 45.

Jan. 4, 1838. At Melbourne Hall, Yorkshire, Maj. Gen. Sir Henry M. M. Vassour, Bart.

5. At Peckham, William Hamilton, Esq., eldest son of Capt. Wm. Hamilton, of the Hon. E.I. Company a late maritime service, aged 30.

8. Accidentally, at Ampthill, Bedfordshire, Major Welchman, late of the East-India Company's service, and son of the late Edward Welchman, Esq., of Kington, Warwickshire. It appears that Major Welchman had been at Ampthill for the purpose of hunting with Lord Tavistock's hounds, but the day above-mentioned being so hard a frost, the hounds did not meet, and the Major, to amuse a nephew of his (a boy about ten years old), went out to shoot small birds; when, in getting over a hedge, he left the gun in his nephew's hands, who, in handing it to him through a hedge, gave the barrel end to the Major, and, being cocked at the time, it went off, lodging the whole of the contents under the right arm of the unfortunate gentleman. He immediately told his nephew to go to a farmhouse near the place where the accident happened, to send some one for his brother-in-law (Sir John Hamilton), a surgeon, at Ampthill, who arrived with a post-chaise as quickly as possible, but as soon as he saw the wound pronounced it to be mortal. He was removed to Ampthill, to Mr. Hamilton's house, where he died in about two hours: he retained his senses to the last, and had firmness enough to send for a solicitor, who made his will. Major Welchman had been nearly 30 years in India, where he had made a good property, and had not long returned to England; he was a single man, about 50 years of age. Major Welchman was two hours on the ground before the boy got assistance, and when Mr. Hamilton arrived, his head was resting on his nephew's lap. This was dreadful, as it was freezing severely all the time. — *Keeney Paper.*

— In Jernyn-street, Major James Leslie Day, of the Bengal army, and of the county of Kerry, Ireland, aged 51.

— At Cork, Maj. Gen. Sir Amos Norcott, K.C.B. He served several years in the East-Indies.

10. At Canterbury, in her 31st year, Charlotte Louisa, widow of the late Thomas Dashwood, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

12. At his residence, Fieldgate-street, White-chapel, Mr. Wm. Thomas, aged 82, formerly of the Stationery-office, East-India House.

13. At his residence, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, the Right Hon. John Earl of Eldon, in his 87th year. His lordship was upwards of twenty-five years Lord Chancellor of England.

16. At Datchett, in her 18th year, Caroline Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B.

— At Nursted House, Petersfield, Hants, Mrs. Hugonin, relict of General Hugonin, late colonel of the 4th Light Dragoons, aged 80.

17. John Alexander, eldest son of A. N. Shaw, Esq., Bombay civil service, aged 8 years.

20. At Frogmore-lodge, Herts, Lieut. Robert Hudson, 2d Gr. Regt. Bombay N.I., aged 28.

23. In Belgrave square, Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., in the 77th year of his age.

24. Of consumption (brought on by privations and sufferings during a voyage round the world, and travels in the interior of New South Wales), Emma Louisa, aged 34, wife of Mr. Villiers Pearce, formerly of the post-office department in the above colony.

Lately. At Cherry Bank, near Perth, Alexander Fisher Esq., surgeon. Mr. Fisher was well known as the surgeon of the *Hecla*, in three successive voyages to the Arctic Regions, under the command of Capt. Parry.

— On his voyage from Calcutta, aged 36, Capt. Evan Gill, son of the late Mr. Evan Gill, harbour-master of the port of Peel.

— At Stoke, Mr. William Walker, surgeon, R.N. He was one of those who went round the world with Capt. Vancouver.

— Miss Arthur, eldest sister of Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., lately lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land.

— At Dublin, Lieut. Gen. Blundell. This officer served the whole of the campaign in Egypt with his regiment, the 12th Light Dragoons.

— In Russia, General Willamineff, who commanded in the last war against the Circassians; also Vice-Admiral Stojewski, governor of Sebastopol.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advances (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees R. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Barge is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, October 7, 1837.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 12	@ 18	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 5	1 @ 5
Bottles	100 13	12 14	— flat	do. 5	0 @ 5
Coals	B. md. 0	6 0 10	— English, sq.	do. 3	0 @ 3
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 . . .	F. md. 35	6 35 12	— flat	do. 3	0 @ 3
— Brasiers'	do. 35	8 36 0	Bolt	do. 3	1 @ 3
— Ingot	do. 32	0 32 4	Sheet	do. 5	8 @ 6
— Old Gross	do. 33	8 33 12	Nails	cwt. 9	8 14 12
Bolt	do. 35	8 36 0	Hoops	F. md. 5	0 @ 5
Tile	do. 31	14 33 4	— Kenledge	cwt. 1	14 @ 2
Nails, assort.	do. 30	8 37 0	Lead, Pig	F. md. 7	3 @ 7
Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 36	0 36 12	— unstamped	do. 7	1 @ 7
Russia	Sa. Rs. do.		Millinery	15	D. 30
Coppers	do. 2	0 2 2	Shot, patent	bag 3	4 @ 4
Cottons, chintz	pee. 3	0 8 0	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 6	0 @ 6
— Muslins, Book	do. 1	4 4 8	Stationery	25 to 35 D.	to 1 P.C.
— Yarn 16 to 180	md. 0	4 3 0 7 6	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5	4 @ 5
Cutlery, fine	10 A. 20 A.		— Swedish	do. 6	8 @ 6
Glass	10 A. 25 A.		Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes 17	8 @ 19
Hardware	10 A. 35 A.		Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . .	yd. 5	0 @ 12
Hosiery, cotton			— coarse and middling	do. 0	8 @ 4
Ditto, silk	25 D. 50 D.		— Flannel fine	do. 0	8 @ 1

MADRAS, July 5, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 12	@ 14	Iron Hoops	candy 28	@ 30
Copper, Sheet	candy 280	— 300	— Nails	do. 70	— 105
— Bolt	do. 230	— 240	Lead, Pig	do. 44	— 46
— Old	do. 248	— 250	— Sheet	do.	none.
— Nails, assort.	do. 350	—	Millinery	P.C.	15 A.
Cottons, Chintz	piece 5	— 8	Shot, patent	bag 3	— 4
— Gingham	do. 3	— 4	Spelter	candy 45	— 47
— Longcloth, fine	do. 10	— 14	Stationery (select)	5 A.	— 10 A.
Cutlery, coarse	15 A. 20 A.		Steel, English	candy 35	— 38
Glass and Earthenware	10 A. 40 A.		— Swedish	do. 42	— 45
Hardware	10 A. 15 A.		Tin Plates	box 17	— 18
Hosiery	P.C.		Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . .	P.C.	10 A.
Iron, Swedish	candy 55	— 50	— Flannel, fine	10 to 12 ans. pr. yd.	— 10 A.
— English bar	do. 23	— 25	— Ditto, coarse	7 to 8 ans. do.	
— Flat and bolt	do. 23	— 25			

BOMBAY, October 21, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 13	@ 14	Iron, Swedish	St. candy 52	@ 55
Bottles, quart	doz. 1	6 15	— English	do. 26	—
Coals	ton 12	— 15	— Hoops	cwt. 7	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 . . .	cwt. 58	—	— Nails	do. 10	— 12
— Thick sheets	do. 61	—	— Sheet	do. 7	12
— Plate bottoms	do. 63	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 26	—
— Tile	do. 50	—	— do. for nails	do. 32	— 35
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c. . . .			Lead, Pig	cwt. 11	8
— Longcloths			— Sheet	do. 15	—
— Muslins			Millinery	25 D.	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 50 . . .	lb. 0.8½	— 0.14	Shot, patent	cwt. 12	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 . . .	0.15	— 0.22	Spelter	do. 8	4 — 8.8
Cutlery, table	P.C.		Stationery (select)	40 D.	—
Glass and Earthenware	35 D. 40 D.		Steel, Swedish	tub 9	—
Hardware	P. C.		Tin Plates	box 15	8 — 16
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.		Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . .	yd. 4	—
			— coarse	do. 2	—
			— Flannel, fine	do. 1	8

CANTON, August 29, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. . . .	piece 3	@ 6	Smalts	pecul 45	@ 55
— Longcloths	do. 4	— 11	Steel, Swedish	tub 3	7 —
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do. 5	— 9	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1	1.30
— Cambrics, 48 yds.	do. 5	— 9	— do. ex super	yd. 2	5 —
— Handannoes	do. 14	— 2.10	— Camlets at Lintin	pee. 26	— 27
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50.	pecul 38	— 44	— Do. Dutch	do. 24	— 28
Iron, Bar	do. 1.80	— 2	— Long Ells	do. 84	— 9
— Rod	do. 3.30	— 3.50	Tin, Stralts	pecul 18	—
Lead, Pig	do. 6½	—	Tin Plates	box 7	— 7½

SINGAPORE, August 24, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	7 @ 9	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	4 @ 5½	
Bottles	100	3½	do. do Pullicat	doz. 1½	3
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul 35	— 36	Twist, 28 to 50	pecul 50	— 55
Cottons, Madapolams, 24 yd.	32-36 pcs.	21 — 23	Hardware, and Cutlery	30 percent. disc.	
Do. do.	38-44 do.	23 — 25	Iron, Swedish	pecul 4½	— 4
Longcloths 38 to 40	35-36 do.	4 — 7	English	do. 3½	— 4
do. do.	40-43 do.	4½ — 7	Nail, rod	do. 4½	— 4½
do. do.	45-60 do.	7 — 10	Lead, Pig	do. 7	— 7½
Prints, 7-8. single colours	do. 2	— 2½	Sheet	do. 7	— 8
do. do.	do. 2	— 2½	Shot, patent	bag	— 7
do. two colours	do. 2½	— 3	Spelter	pecul 6½	— 7
Cambrie, 12 yds. by 40 to 44 in.	eorge 18	— 60	Steel, Swedish	do. 4½	— 43
Jacquet, 20	42 — 45	— 13	English	do. 20	— 30
Lappets, 10	42 — 45	— 1½	Woolens, Long Ells	pecs. 9	— 10
Chintz, fancy colours	do. —	—	Camblets	do. 20	— 30
			Ladies' cloth	yd. 1	— 1½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Oct. 7, 1837.—Operations in Chintzes and all other British Piece Goods have been very limited since our last, the native holidays of the Doorga Poojah, which commenced on the 4th inst., having suspended all business. In White Cottons also business has been on a small scale, attributable to the same cause; no change in prices to notice. —The Mule Twist market has been without action since our last, holders having shown more firmness in their demand. The market is expected to improve after the holidays —Turkey Red and other Yarns are slightly reduced in prices —Sales of middling and coarse Woollens continue to be effected, but to a limited extent at former prices. —A slight advance on Copper may be noticed throughout the assortments. —Iron and Steel remain as quoted. —A sale of Pig Lead has been effected at a slight reduction in price. —Spelter without sale. —Tin Plates and Quicksilver without sales; the latter article very scarce in the market, and much enquired for.

Bombay, Oct. 21, 1837.—There has been less activity in the market for Piece Goods during the past week than during the preceding, which is to be attributed in a great measure to the near approach of the Dewallee Holidays. Little business, therefore, will likely be done until the beginning of next month, when these holidays will be over. —The prices of metals, owing to the smallness of the imports by the late arrivals, are steadily maintained, with a tendency to advance in some descriptions. —Woollens; although the arrivals have not been extensive, the stock is more than suffi-

cient for the very inactive demand that has existed for many months past.

Singapore, Aug. 24, 1837.—We have had no importations of Plain, Printed, and Coloured Cotton Goods since our last, and the demand has been good; stock much reduced. —Cambrics have been much enquired for, but sales can only be effected at low prices. Madapolams also continue in request. Long-cloths, middling and fine qualities, are in request, but some holders refuse to sell at the low prices offered. Grey Shirtings likewise in request. Prints, few of suitable styles in the market. Stout Turkey Red Cloth much wanted. No sales of Grey Mule Twist to report this week; stock rather large. —The consumption of Woollens is very trifling. —Metals: English Bar Iron in moderate request, and stock small; Nail-rod, middle and large sizes, wanted at quotations; Swedish Bar in demand, and none in the market; Steel, Spelter, and Lead without inquiry, and stock small; Copper Nails and Sheathing, no sales to report this week, and stock moderate. Cutlery and Hardware, the market overstocked, and sales difficult to effect even at 30 per cent discount.

Canton, Aug. 25, 1837.—Our quotations of Long-cloths would be readily procurable; but at present there are none in first hands. —The stock of Cotton Yarn is small, and prices have advanced a little. —The prices of Woollens are maintained; we have had no recent arrivals. —Iron and Lead, we have no alterations to notice. —Tin Plates in no demand, the market over-supplied.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 7, 1837.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
Stock { Transfer Loan of } Sa. Rs.		
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } prem. 15 0 14 0		
able in England ..		per cent.
Second { From Nos. 1,200 } to buy do. 0 12 4 0		
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- } to sell do. 0 4 3 4		
ing to Number ..		
Third 5 per cent.	do. 3 4 2 12	
4 per cent.	disc. Co's Rs. 1 6 1 13	

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. -2,850 a 2,750
 Union Bank, Prem. (Co. Rs. 1,000) .. 350 a 325

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills .. 9 0 per cent.
 Ditto on government and salary bills 5 0 do.
 Interest on loans on govt. paper 6 8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight — to buy 2s. 2d.; to sell 2s. 3d.

Madras, Oct. 3, 1837.

Government Securities.

Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825—discount to 4 prem.
 Ditto ditto of 16th Jan. 1830—4 prem.
 Four ditto of 7th June 1831—1½ disc.
 Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan—16 prem.

Exchange, July 5.

On London, at 6 months, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 3d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Oct. 21, 1837.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 3 mo. sight, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d per Rupee.
 On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 100 to 100.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
 On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99 to 99.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, —
 Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111.4 per ditto.
 Ditto of 1829-30, 111.4 to 111.8 per ditto.
 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106 to 106.4 per do.
 Ditto of 1835-36, 99.8 to 99.12 Company's Rs.
 Book Debt 5 per cent. Loan 117 to 117.8 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, August 24, 1837.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 6d to 4s. 7d. per Spanish dollar.
 On Bengal, gov. bills, at 30 days, 215 to 216 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. dollars.

Canton, August 29, 1837.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months sight, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per Sp. Dol.
 On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 216 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols., nominal—Private Bills, 30 days, 218 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.
 On Bombay, Private Bills, no transactions.
 Sycee Silver at Lintin, 5½ to 6 per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Appointed to sail.	Ship's Names.	Destination.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Feb. 4, 1859	Tameline	Bengal	427	J. & W. Stewart & Co.	Ellar McKellar	St. Kt. Docks	Lyall, Brothers, & Co.; R. Douglas; Phillips & Tiplady.
— 10	Danville	Bengal (Cape)	430	Holderness, Chilton & Co.	William Pinder	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
July 23	Earl of Hardwicke	Bengal	1040	Richard Green	Alexander Henning	(N.S.) Black	Frederick Green & Co.
Feb. 3 rd	La Bala Alliance	Madras and Bengal	676	Thomas Farncomb	Charles Arkoll	W. I. Docks	Pasfingham & Neil, 106, Fenchurch street.
— 3 rd	Abner	Madras and Bengal	840	Henry Shuttleworth	H. Shuttleworth	W. I. Docks	John Campbell; Rickards, Little, & Co.; John Pirie & Co.
— 15	John Fleming	Madras and Bengal	840	Edward Rose	Edward Rose	W. I. Docks	Thomas Havaside & Co.
— 25	Francis Smith	Madras and Bengal	850	T. & W. Edmonds	W. H. Edmonds	W. I. Docks	Thomas Havaside & Co.
June 1	Pontagen	Madras and Bengal	150	T. & W. Smith	John Edmonds	(N.S.) Near	Colquhoun, & Co.; John Pirie & Co.
Feb. 2 nd	Edie Carle	Madras, Bengal, and China	1418	Read & Co.	David Buchan	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, 72, Cornhill; James Barber.
— 10	Eliza	Madras, Bengal, and China	700	Palmer, M'Killop, & Co.	Mark Lay	E. I. Docks	James Barber, 1, White Lion-court, Cornhill.
— 10	Judy Ruffles	Madras, Bengal, and China	700	Palmer, M'Killop, & Co.	James S. Biles	E. I. Docks	Frederick Green & Co., 64, Cornhill.
— 15	Asia	Madras, Bengal, and China	1340	Joseph Hare	Robert Gehling	E. I. Docks	Scott, Farlie, & Co.; John Pirie & Co.
April 5	Hindostan	Madras	1020	Edward Moxhay	Robert Gillies	E. I. Docks	Lyall, Brothers, & Co.; Arnold & Woollett.
Mar. 31	Oruel	Madras	534	Curling Young, & Co.	Robert J. Redman	W. I. Docks	Scott, Bell, & Co.; George C. Redman; T. Havaside & Co.
Feb. 4	India	Bombay	1440	Thos. Larbins & Co.	George P. Collier	E. I. Docks	Gregson & Co.; H. & C. Toulmin; Gardner & Co.
— 8	Cleveland	Bombay	368	Gilkeson & Co.	William Marley	St. Kt. Docks	Thomas Havaside & Co.
— 16	Lord Wm. Bentinck	Bombay (Cape)	650	F. & C. E. Mangles	William Stockley	E. I. Docks	F. & C. E. Mangles; J. Pirie & Co.; Thomson & Edwards.
Mar. 23	Cambridge	Bombay	1000	Jos. A. Douglas	George Willis	E. I. Docks	Captain Douglas, Jerusalem Coffee-house.
April 1	Chilia Harold	Bombay	540	Captain & Co.	Edward Routh	E. I. Docks	L. W. Winkley, 24, Birch-chin-lane; James Barber.
Jan. 31 st	Inglin	Bombay and China	1400	Daniel, Dickenson, & Co.	William Drayner	E. I. Docks	Daniell, Dickenson, & Co.; John Pirie & Co.; J. Barber.
Feb. 10	Vicount Melbourne	Bombay and China	670	William E. Fettes	William Barcham	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.; Jopp & Searr, 2, Birch-chin-lane.
— 8	Margaretta	Batavia	404	Thomson & West	Anthony Scanlan	W. I. Docks	Magniac, Smith, & Co.; Gardner, Unghart, & Co.
— 10	Halac	China	200	Grant & Co.	R. Gordon Forbes	Lon. Docks	Morrison, Cryder, & Co.; Arnold & Woollett.
Mar. 1	Metrose	China	240	Spence & Co.	James Muddle	W. I. Docks	L. W. Winkley.
— 20	St Vincent	China	350	Crickschanks & Co.	William Tindall	W. I. Docks	L. W. Winkley.
Feb. 20	Michelle	Ceylon	320	William Tindall	Robert Flopper	Lon. Docks	Barclay, Brothers, & Co.; John Chapman & Co.
— 10	Miranda	Maritius	320	John Allan	John Skinner	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie 14, Birch-chin-lane.
— 15	Mag. Merrilies	Cape	340	John Nixon	— May	Lon. Docks	Thomson & Edwards.
— 5	Grampede	Aden Bay	340	Taylor & Co.	John Bannatyne	Lon. Docks	Phillips & Tiplady.
— 10	Willmot	New South Wales	200	Miller & Co.	Nimion Miller	St. Kt. Docks	H. & C. Toulmin; Phillips & Tiplady.
— 10	D. D. L. & New South Wales	697	Sharp & Co.	Robert Heard	Thomas Reynolds	W. I. Docks	John Mason; Urquhart & Scrutton, 7, St. Michael's alley.
— 15	Dryade	P. D. L. & New South Wales	697	Sharp & Co.	Robert Heard	W. I. Docks	John Mason; Urquhart & Scrutton, 7, St. Michael's alley.
— 15	City of London	New South Wales	400	Henry Johnson	350 J. G. Bidwell	W. I. Docks	John Mason; Urquhart & Scrutton, 7, St. Michael's alley.
— 10	Archae	New South Wales	400	Henry Johnson	350 J. G. Bidwell	W. I. Docks	John Mason; Urquhart & Scrutton, 7, St. Michael's alley.
— 15	Manford	Lincolnton	168	Robert Gordon and Sons	James Clewland	Lon. Docks	Robert Gordon & Sons; H. & C. Toulmin.
— 10	Henry	Lincolnton	419	Robert Gordon and Sons	William Nelson	St. Kt. Docks	George Bishop, 14, East-India Chambers.
— 15	Mary	Robert Town	400	Henry Nelson	George Donaldson	St. Kt. Docks	George Bishop, 14, East-India Chambers.
Mar. 26	Phym. Amelia Thompson	New South Wales	477	John Pirie & Co.	William Vismen	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.; John Marshall, 26, Birch-chin-lane.
Feb. 20	Augustus Cesar	South Australia	300	Gale & Son	William Vismen	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.; John Marshall, 26, Birch-chin-lane.
— 15	Shepherd	Suez River (Cape)	311	F. & C. E. Mangles	George Jardine	Lon. Docks	F. & C. E. Mangles, Austin Friars; Edm. Read.

* Frost bound.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA.

The next mails for Egypt and India, via Falmouth, will be despatched from the General Post-Office on Saturday the 17th of February.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, January 26, 1838.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	2	1	0	@	2	10	0
— Samarang	2	3	0	—	2	5	0
— Cheribon	2	5	0	—	2	10	0
— Sumatra	1	10	0	—	1	15	0
— Ceylon	2	8	0	—	2	12	0
— Mocha	3	5	0	—	5	12	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	6½
— Madras	0	0	4	—	0	0	6½
— Bengal	0	0	4	—	0	0	5½
— Bourbon	0	0	5½	—	0	0	6
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	4	10	0	—	17	0	0
— Anniseeds, Star	2	15	0	—	3	0	0
— Borax, Refined	2	5	0	—	2	10	0
— Unrefined	2	5	0	—	2	10	0
— Camphire, in chests	8	10	0	—	9	0	0
— Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb	0	2	2	—	0	3	0
— Ceylon	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
— Cassia Buds	3	4	0	—	4	10	0
— Lignea	2	16	0	—	3	1	0
— Castor Oil.....lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	8
— China Root.....cwt.	24	0	0	—	28	0	0
— Cubeb	4	0	0	—	5	0	0
— Dragon's Blood	0	18	0	—	10	0	0
— Gum Ammoniac, drop	6	0	0	—	11	0	0
— Arabic	1	10	0	—	4	0	0
— Asafoetida	1	14	0	—	6	0	0
— Benjamin, 3d Sort.....	5	0	0	—	8	10	0
— Animi	4	0	0	—	9	0	0
— Gambogium.....	4	15	0	—	5	15	0
— Myrrh	3	10	0	—	13	0	0
— Olibanum	0	19	0	—	2	5	0
— Kino	5	0	0	—	11	0	0
— Lac Lake.....lb	0	1	0	—	0	3	0
— Dye	0	3	6	—	0	4	0
— Shell	3	0	0	—	7	0	0
— Stick	2	6	0	—	4	0	0
— Musk, China.....oz.	0	10	0	—	1	16	0
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	7	0	—	0	8	0
— Oil, Cassia.....oz.	0	7	6	—	0	8	0
— Cinnamon.....oz.	0	3	6	—	0	5	0
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	1	15	0	—	—	—	—
— Cajaputa.....oz.	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
— Mace	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
— Nutmegs	0	1	1	—	0	1	4
— Opium	0	1	0	—	—	—	—
— Rhubarb.....none	0	1	6	—	0	4	0
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	0	0	3	—	0	1	2
— Senna	0	0	3	—	0	18	0
— Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	17	0
— Bengal	0	14	0	—	0	17	0
— China.....	1	0	0	—	1	5	0
Galls, in Sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Blue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
— Ox and Cow	0	0	3	—	0	0	6
Indigo, Fine Blue.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	6
— Fine Purple	0	7	9	—	0	8	0
— Fine Red Violet.....	0	7	6	—	0	7	9
— Fine Violet	0	7	3	—	0	7	6
— Mid. to good Violet	0	7	0	—	0	7	3
— Good Red Violet	0	7	3	—	0	7	6
— Good Violet and Copper	0	6	9	—	0	7	0
— Mid. and ord. do.	0	6	3	—	0	6	9
— Low consuming do.	0	5	9	—	0	6	0
— Trash and low ord.	0	2	1	—	0	4	6
— Madras	0	4	3	—	0	6	0
— Oude	0	3	3	—	0	6	0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Mother-o'-Pearl							
Shells, China } cwt.	2	18	0	@	4	0	0
Nankeens.....piece	0	2	0	—	0	5	4
Rattans.....100	0	1	0	—	0	4	0
Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0	12	6	—	0	14	0
— Patna	0	14	6	—	0	15	0
— Java	0	9	6	—	0	12	6
Safflower.....	1	15	0	—	7	0	0
Sago	8	0	0	—	9	6	0
— Pearl	11	6	0	—	18	0	0
Saltpetre	23	0	0	—	24	0	0
Silk, Company's Bengal lb	0	13	0	—	1	6	0
— Orgazine do.							
— China Tsatlee	0	18	0	—	1	2	6
— Bengal Privilege							
Taysam	0	15	0	—	0	17	6
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	3	8	—	0	7	8
— Cloves	0	1	0	—	0	2	0
— Mace	0	3	0	—	0	7	0
— Nutmegs	0	3	0	—	0	2	0
— Ginger.....cwt.	1	1	0	—	1	10	0
— Pepper, Black.....lb	0	0	33	—	0	0	4
— White	0	0	10	—	0	1	10
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	3	4	0	—	3	8	0
— Siam and China.....	1	14	0	—	1	14	6
— Maurilius	2	17	6	—	3	0	6
— Manila and Java	1	0	0	—	1	15	0
Tea, Bohea (duty paid), lb	0	1	2	—	0	1	9½
— Congou	0	1	9½	—	0	3	2
— Souchong	0	1	5	—	0	4	0
— Caper	0	1	6	—	0	2	1½
— Camptoi	0	1	3	—	0	3	0
— Twankay	0	1	9½	—	0	2	3½
— Pekoe	0	1	10	—	0	4	9
— Hyson Skin	0	1	5	—	0	2	4
— Hyson	0	2	4	—	0	6	0
— Young Hyson	0	2	0	—	0	3	10
— Gunpowder	0	3	4	—	0	5	2
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	4	0	0	—			
Tortoiseshell.....lb	1	4	0	—	1	12	0
Vermillion.....lb	0	4	0	—			
Wax	6	0	0	—	7	2	6
Wood, Saunders Red .ton	7	0	0	—	7	15	0
— Ebony							
— Sapan	8	0	0	—	14	0	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....	foot	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
Oil, Fish.....	tin	31	0	0	—	33	10	0
Whalebone	ton	175	0	0	—	—	—	—
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.								
— Best.....	lb	0	0	9	—	0	2	8
— Inferior		0	0	8	—	0	2	5
— V. D. Land, viz.								
— Best.....		0	0	9	—	0	2	8
— Inferior		0	0	8	—	0	2	5

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....	cwt.	2	6	0	—	2	10	0
Ostrich Feathers, und.....	lb	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
Gum Arabic.....	cwt.	0	0	4½	—	0	0	6½
Hides, Dry.....	lb	0	0	31	—	0	0	5
— Salted.....	lb	0	0	31	—	0	0	5
Oil, Palm.....	cwt.	1	15	0	—	1	16	0
Raisins		7	10	0	—	9	0	0
Wax		15	0	0	—	18	0	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best. pipe		12	0	0	—	14	0	0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality		9	5	0	—	10	10	0
Wood, Teak.....	load	0	0	4	—	0	1	8
Wool	lb.	0	0	4	—	0	1	8

PRICES OF SHARES, January 26, 1838.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India.....(Stock)....	106	6 p. cent.	623,334	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock)....	56½	2½ p. cent.	3,231,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	101	4½ p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debitures.....	101	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	100	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India.....(Stock)....	93	4½ p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	33	—	10,000	100	27½	—
Bank (Australasian).....	61	—	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	9½	—	10,000	100	17	—

THE LONDON MARKETS, Jan. 26.

Sugar.—The Market for West-India Muscovades has assumed a more lively and firm appearance, the stocks in the hands of the dealers being reduced to a low ebb having compelled them to come forward and purchase more freely. The importers of Mauritius having submitted to rather easier prices has led to an improvement in the demand, and a good business has been transacted in all descriptions. In East-India, the home trade having principally supplied their wants at the recent large public sales of Bengal, the purchases privately have been only to a limited extent this week, but holders remain firm, and former rates have been fully maintained.

Coffee.—The consumption of late having been very extensive and general, by which the stocks in second hands are reduced to a low ebb, has at length compelled the buyers to come forward, and there has been an improved demand for all kinds admissible at the 6d duty. East-India sorts with certificate are also on the advance, and Ceylon has been in brisk request by the grocers, at an advance on former rates of fully 2s. 6d.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the January Public Sales of Indigo, which commenced on the 16th, and closed on the 24th.

"The quantity declared for sale was 8060 chests, which presented the following assortment:—450 chests fine shippers; 1403 good to fine ditto; 2150 middling to good ditto; 1550 ordinary to middling shippers and fine consumers; 170 middling to fine consumers; 733 low to ordinary ditto; 105 Kurpah; 248 Madras; 24 Java; 63 Manila; 12 Picherry; 358 Oude. During the progress of the sales 48 chests were withdrawn by the Proprietors. "The quantity put up for sale was much larger than is generally the case in a January Sale; this was owing, at least for a large proportion, to the buoyant state of the market when the Sale was first advertised, which warranted the expectation

of a brisk and speculative demand. The latest accounts from Calcutta however, having since thrown some doubt as to the ultimate result of the crop, this anxiety on the part of the proprietors to put up their goods for sale was ascribed by the buyers to a decided wish to realize. Under these unfavourable circumstances the Sale began, and the Proprietors, with very few exceptions, acted with great firmness, supporting and buying in whole marks at an average advance of 6d on the October prices. This was the case on the two first days, when out of 2800 chests only 600 were actually sold; this extraordinary support at last gave confidence, and from the third day to the close of the Sale, buyers, especially for home use, purchased freely, when they could do so, at about 6d advance on the last Sale. The want of orders from Russia and other markets, which generally take the fine qualities, was severely felt throughout the Sale; the consequence was, that the great proportion of those sorts was bought in, and the few which were sold only brought last Sale's prices to 3d advance.

"The quantity of Madras in the Sale was small and in general of very mixed quality: for the small proportion of good and decided character there was a fair competition at 3d to 4d advance on last Sale, but the ordinary and low sorts were chiefly bought in from October rates to 3d advance.

"The quantity bought in by the Proprietors is about 5,200 chests, leaving about 2,800 chests disposed of, of which 1,200 chests were bought for home consumption, and 1,000 chests for export." *Tea.*—The Market continues brisk; Bohea and low Congou have been taken freely, and in some instances rather higher prices have been obtained; in all other descriptions a good business has been transacted at fully previous rates. The quantity of Free Trade which will be brought forward at the Quarterly Sale in April will not be known before a fortnight previous to the commencement.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from December 27, 1837, to January 25, 1838.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
27	203 203½	90½ 90½	Shut	97½ 98½	Shut	14½ 14½	—	91½ 92½	23 25p	44 46p
28	205	90½ 91½	—	98½ 98½	—	14½ 14½	—	92½ 92½	24 26p	44 46p
29	204½ 205	91½ 91½	—	98½ 98½	—	14½ 14½	—	92½ 92½	24 26p	44 46p
30	204½ 204½	91½ 91½	—	98½ 98½	—	14½ 14½	—	92½ 92½	25p	44 46p
Jan.										
1	204½ 205½	91 91½	—	98½ 98½	—	14½ 14½	—	92½ 92½	53p	44 47p
2	205 205½	91 91½	—	98½ 98½	—	14½ 14½	—	92½ 92½	52p	46 48p
3	205 205½	91 91½	—	98½ 98½	—	14½ 14½	—	92½ 92½	48p	47 49p
4	205	91½ 91½	—	98½ 98½	—	14½ 14½	—	92½ 92½	—	48 51p
5	203½ 204½	90 91	—	97½ 98½	—	14½ 14½	—	91½ 92½	—	49 52p
6	204½ 205	91 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	97½ 98½	14½ 14½	261½	92 92½	53p	50 52p
8	204½	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	14½ 14½	261	92½ 92½	53p	51 53p
9	—	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	14½ 14½	—	92½ 92½	52p	52 54p
10	204½	91 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	14½ 14½	260½	92½ 92½	54p	52 55p
11	204½	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	14½ 14½	—	92½ 92½	52 54p	53 55p
12	204½ 205½	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	14½ 14½	261	92½ 92½	52 54p	53 56p
13	204½	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	14½ 14½	—	—	—	55 57p
15	—	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	14½ 14½	—	92½ 92½	52p	55 57p
16	205	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	14½ 14½	262	90½ 91	52 53p	55 57p
17	205½ 206½	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	14½ 14½	261½	91½ 91½	50 51p	53 56p
18	205 205½	92 92½	91½ 91½	99½ 99½	99½ 99½	14½ 14½	261½	91½ 91½	50 52p	53 55p
19	205 205½	91½ 92½	91½ 91½	99½ 99½	99½ 99½	14½ 14½	—	91½ 91½	50 52p	54 56p
20	—	91½ 92½	91½ 91½	99½ 99½	99½ 99½	14½ 15	—	91½ 91½	51p	54 56p
22	206	92½ 91½	91½ 91½	100 100	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	263 3½	91½ 91½	52 53p	55 57p
23	205½ 206½	92½ 92½	91½ 91½	100 100	99½ 100	15½ 15½	263 4	91½ 92	51 52p	55 57p
24	—	92½ 92½	91½ 92½	100 100	99½ 100	15½ 15½	265	91½ 92½	51 53p	55 57p
25	206 206½	92½ 92½	91½ 92	100 100	99½ 100	15½ 15½	264	91½ 92	52p	55 57p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,
7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.**MISCELLANEOUS.****THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.**

Lord Auckland embarked for the Western Provinces on the 21st October; the party was distributed into two steamers. They arrived at Rajmahl on the 30th, at Monghyr on the 2d November, and at Patna on the 4th. The Hajeepore races had been postponed to the 10th inst. in consequence of his lordship's intention to be present with his family and suite. His lordship remained at Patna until the 8th, when he came on to Dinapore, to hold a levee in the mess-room of H.M. 31st Regt. He was received with due honours by Major-gen. Richards, C.B., commanding. After the introductions, his lordship retired to one of the side rooms, to give audience to those who had previously solicited it.

His lordship having accepted the invitation, by the officers of the station, to a ball and supper, to be held at the residence of the superintending surgeon, the steamers dropped down to Deegah. The Hon. Misses Eden arrived from Patna by land, and about ten o'clock the rooms were well filled, about a hundred being present, including a few natives of rank. The quadrilles were kept up with great spirit until midnight.

The two steamers, with the Governor-general and his suite, proceeded on from Dinapore at daylight on the morning of the 10th. The vessels are reported in excellent working order.

Mr. Halliday will officiate as secretary to the Government of Bengal in the judicial and revenue departments, and Mr. Trevelyan as secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-chief commenced his tour on the 27th October. The following was the last arrangement for his movements: that his Excellency was to proceed through Hannee and Ilissar, Jypore, Ajmere, and Nusseerabad, to Oudepore; and then back through Neemuch, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, and Kurnaul, to Simla.

The camp of the Commander-in-chief was at Munnymajera on the 30th October, where the heat was so great, that the thermometer ranged between 88° and 90°.

THE BISHOP.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in consequence of severe indisposition, was about to return to the presidency; but his lord-
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ship's health being much improved, he gave up the intention of embarking in the steamer at Benares, and instead thereof, proceeded in a pinnace as far as Patna, intending to spend the Sundays of 22d and 29th instant at Ghazee-pore, and the two following Sundays at Dinapore and Patna, where he hoped to find a steamer ready to receive him on the 13th November.

The *Experiment* steamer, which was sent for the Bishop, arrived at Patna in the evening of the 12th inst., and his lordship was expected there from Dinapore on the following day, to embark for Dacca.
—*Cour.*, Nov. 16.

SIR BENJAMIN MALKIN.

We regret to announce the death, on the afternoon of October 21, of Sir Benjamin Malkin, one of the puisne judges of the Supreme Court. We believe Sir Benjamin died from the effects of a severe attack of dysentery, with which he was visited a fortnight ago.

As Sir Benjamin took a less active part in public affairs than his brethren on the bench, but little is left to record of him by the chroniclers of the time. As a judge, though a man of extensive learning, he was, it is believed, less inclined to lead than to follow; as a private gentleman, he is understood to have been pious and unostentatious, ever ready to open his purse-strings for useful and charitable objects. At college, Sir Benjamin Malkin was distinguished in his career above his fellows, both in classics and mathematics, and was considered an honour to the University of Cambridge. After quitting college, he became one of the most active members of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Since his arrival in this country, however, he has not taken that active part in public business which might have been expected from his eminent talents and his benevolence.—*Englishman*.

HINDU CLERGYMAN.

On Thursday evening last, the Rev. Khrisna Mona Banerjee preached a funeral sermon on the death of his friend Mohis Chunder Ghose (also a converted Hindu), to a large audience in the Old Church of Calcutta. This simple fact is an epoch in the history of Christianity in India: for the first time in Calcutta, an episcopal pulpit was filled by a converted Hindu. Certainly this circumstance forms an interesting page in the annals of episcopacy in India, which no Christian can contemplate without pleasurable emotions.

We were gratified at the piety and learn-
(T)

ing displayed in the discourse; we were rejoiced at the opportunity afforded us, of seeing a Hindu in an episcopal pulpit for the first time in Calcutta; and we felt the benign influence of the times when we saw, that in this metropolis of the East, the seat of so much ill-judged prejudice, people of all classes were listening with intense interest to the relation of the life, sickness, and death, of a converted Hindu youth, and dropping the tear of sympathy over his memory.—*Compendium*, Oct. 18.

DOORGA POOJAH NAUTCHES.

We beg to offer our cordial congratulations to the European and native community, on the auspicious result of the late Doourga Poojah festival. The disgraceful exhibition of prostitutes dancing before an idol, which the wealthier natives adopted, in order to attract European guests to the presence of the images, has suddenly disappeared. Nautches were exhibited the week before last in only two houses; in that of Itaja Kalee Kissen Bahadoor, and of Baboo Mooteelall Seel. More than fifty of the most opulent natives, whose mansions used to be thrown open on these occasions, and thronged with European ladies and gentlemen, have this year been closed to all but the native community; and the festival has been conducted with a view to the gratification of native propensities only. The desertion of the native ball rooms, in the last year, nettled the native baboos, and led to the determination that Europeans should never again be admitted. Our readers may remember the lofty tone which the *Chundrika* assumed, under the effect of that mortification; how he affirmed that the baboos of Calcutta had determined to banish their European friends for ever from these idolatrous festivals, and, passing from one extreme to another, had resolved, instead of issuing cards of invitation, to station a preventive police at their gates, and to deliver the first intruder into custody. There was something so truly oriental in this vapouring, as to create a reasonable fear that it would end in smoke; but, to our great surprise, and no small delight, native boasting has for once been followed up by real action. The threat has been literally verified; and the Europeans have been excluded from all but two houses.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 19.

TEMPLE OF DEOGUR.

The connexion of Government with the temple of Deogur, or Bydenath, the most renowned in Bengal, has ceased for ever. The third of the profits of the temple, which we inherited from our predecessors, the Mohamedans, was relinquished many years ago; but the appointment of high priest was still considered as a part of the prerogative of Government. A vacancy in

the office having now occurred, the public authorities have embraced the occasion of cutting the only link which bound them to any participation in these rites, by declaring that they would not interfere in the nomination of his successor.

This temple stands foremost among all the temples in Bengal. Its revenues have been so variously stated by different public officers, that it is difficult to arrive at any accurate estimate of them. But the fact, that 350 priests are supported in ease and luxury from them; that an offer was made on a former occasion to farm them for Rs. 40,000 a year; that the alienations of land during the incumbency of the late Ojah, or chief priest, have made his family rich and independent; and that the endowments of the temple in ten districts amount to ninety-five villages, prove that the pecuniary resources of this shrine exceed those of any other in Bengal.

The circumstances connected with the decision of Government, and which is the first step towards a compliance with the wishes of the Directors, are briefly these. On taking possession of the country, the British Government found that two-thirds of the offerings belonged to the state. Forty-six years ago, the priests appear to have made out a lamentable case of poverty to Government, and to have prevailed on the public authorities to relinquish this share to them. That the transaction on the part of the priests was not devoid of fraud, there can be little doubt, for the offerings, which they asserted to amount, on an average of two years, to only about Rs. 8,000 a year, were found, some years after, to exceed Rs. 20,000. But though the Government-share of the profits was thus abandoned, the temple was still so far reckoned among the establishments of the state, that the Governor-general possessed a *veto* on the nomination of the Ojah. At the close of 1834, Mr. Commissioner Money received complaints, of a heinous character, against the chief Ojah, or priest, Surbanund, the nominee of Government, with a request that he might be dismissed. Mr. Money, however, judiciously advised Government to withdraw from all further interference in the management of the temple. His letter was referred to the consideration of the Board of Revenue, who not only gave their concurrence to his proposal, but, advancing a step farther, proposed to Government to adopt the general principle, "that all interference with the internal management of such religious institutions was alike unwarranted, unnecessary, and unwise." And it is not a little surprising that Lord William Bentinck, who, in March 1831, had publicly recorded his opinion, that these places of pilgrimage were entitled to the especial care of the ruling authorities, should on this occasion have instructed

Mr. Secretary Macnaghten to inform the Board of his entire concurrence in their opinion! This singular discrepancy of sentiment may be accounted for, either upon the broad fact, that it is difficult even for the ablest minds to avoid inconsistencies, when they happen to deviate from the right line of sound principles, or that Lord William's judgment had been immediately corrected. If we adopt this latter conclusion, the mind will dwell with satisfaction on the idea, that one of the last acts of his lordship's administration—for he left India finally within a fortnight after the date of Mr. Macnaghten's letter—was to give his public approbation to the principle which the Board was endeavouring to establish.

Surbanund, the chief Ojah, died during the present year, and the question of appointing a successor came anew before Government. Two candidates appeared for the office; one, the son of a farmer, the other, the son of the late Ojah, who, during the life-time of his father, had made away with so large a proportion of the property of the temple, that the local agents recommended that, if he were appointed, it should be on condition that he disgorged some of his plunder. The Board stated, in reply, that according to the orders of Government, all interference in the management of the temple was interdicted; that the priests must be left to settle the succession among themselves; and be referred, if necessary, to the civil courts for the adjustment of any disputes which might arise. Meanwhile, Messrs. Stainforth and Skinner were employed in conducting their inquiries into the past management and present condition of the temple, which unfolded to them such a scene of peculation and villainy, on the part of the late Ojah and his family, that Mr. Lowis, the commissioner, felt himself called on to recommend that this valuable property should not be exposed to farther plunder; and that the appointment should not be left as a bone of contention, but be filled up by Government. Mr. Lowis's sentiments regarding the political connexion of Government with idolatry are generally supposed to be in accordance with those of the Directors; and we are bound, therefore, to suppose that a very strong case of delinquency must have been made out to his mind, before he could bring himself to propose to the Board to continue this unhallowed connexion. The Board, however, stood firm to their original determination; and, taking the orders of Government of March 1835 as their guide, refused to interfere in the management of the temple; justly remarking, by the way, that they could never admit that the judicial institutions of the country were so defective, as not to be able to afford redress for any grievance connected

with this temple. And thus, happily, closes for ever the political alliance of the British Government with the shrine of Bydenath.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 26.

AVA.

Should the barbarian monarch of Ava continue on the throne, we can never be certain that he is not meditating a descent on our provinces, while at the same time we are totally uncertain to what point his first efforts will be pointed, whether to Suddiya in the north, or Moulmein in the south, or to any of the intermediate points. Our extreme northern and southern posts are more than a thousand miles apart. The existence of such a foe on our borders, with his means of warfare unbroken, must necessarily place our whole eastern frontier in a state of jeopardy. The last war left the Burmese irritated, without being crippled; and since that period, their government have been preparing for a renewal of the struggle, by laying in an ample provision of muskets, powder, and shot. More than a hundred thousand muskets are said to have been already purchased, many of them in Calcutta, and with Lord William Bentinck's knowledge. It is easy to foresee that, if not in Lord Auckland's time, at the farthest in that of his successor, a war with this power is inevitable. This war will, of course, be conducted on the principle of depriving the Burmese of so large a portion of their territory, as shall be sufficient to reduce them to a state of harmless insignificance. Such must, in the end, be the result of our relations with the court of Ava. And thus, in spite of every remonstrance from the Home authorities, in spite even of our own wishes in India, we are led on by the inevitable force of circumstances, from one conquest to another; and there can be little doubt that, before another half century has elapsed, our boundary will be the Indus on the west, and the China seas on the East.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 19.

ASSAM.

Assam is among our most recent acquisitions in India. Twelve years ago, our eastern frontier was Goalpara; the late Burmese war enabled us at once to advance it 350 miles, to Suddiya, in the neighbourhood of the western limit of China. Compared with our richer and larger territories of more ancient date, Assam appears to be rather an unimportant and accidental acquisition; and in contemplating the vast extent of our Eastern empire, the mind is apt to lose sight of this strip of land in the north-eastern corner of our dominions. Yet what a new world is here unfolded to view! What new forms of social and political existence! What new tribes of savages

are we brought in contact with, the bare recapitulation of whose names fatigues the memory! What vast treasures in the animal, mineral, and botanical kingdoms! Along its northern boundary we are brought again into the presence of the magnificent range of the Himalaya, with its untrodden snows, a thousand miles distant from the north-western point, where the father of mountains first looks down on our dominions. Our advanced post at Suddiya brings us almost into contact with the great empires of China and Ava. Our eastern limit embraces the lofty mountains, in which are the sources of the great rivers of Ava and Martaban, of Cambodia and Nankin. And this new theatre of wonders, which opens so boundless a field of research and contemplation, is contained in a little nook of our dominions, on the possession of which we have scarcely as yet begun to congratulate ourselves.—*Friend of India, Oct. 26.*

THE KHOLES.

Extract of a letter, dated Bancoorah, November 4: "Late last night, an order came in here express from Chynebazar, in Seyboo, to despatch our bearers to bring in the ladies of the camp; this letter was followed by two others from two other stations in the Cole country, saying, that the Coles were all up in insurrection, particularly towards the south, and urging the utmost haste. It would seem to be a simultaneous movement; but whether it arises from the unsettled habits of the Coles, or from the excessive pressure for want of subsistence, does not appear. When I was on the northern part, last June, it was dreadful; just now, rice is selling there at eight seers per rupee, but few there are who have means to purchase it."—*Englishman, Nov. 7.*

TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

From Mr. Bell's "Comparative View of the External Commerce of Bengal during the Years 1835-36 and 1836-37," it appears that the average annual gross collections on imports and exports by sea, for five years, from 1st May 1831 to 30th April 1836, were..... Co.'s Rs. 9,78,797
Less charges, drawbacks, &c... 2,48,109

Net average for five years... 7,30,688
Gross collection from 1st June 1836 to 31st May 1837, under the new tariff 24,38,692
Less charges, &c..... 4,26,253
Net amount..... 20,12,429
Increase 12,81,741

This is the result within the Mahratta Digh; but taking into consideration the value of the rowannahs protecting goods

exported from the port of Calcutta, which of course is but fair, there is still a large increase, viz.

Net amount of duty collected on imports and exports 1st June 1836 to 31st May 1837 20,12,429
Add rowannahs set off, 2,00,000

Net average duty for five years 7,30,688
Add rowannahs set off, 6,00,000
13,30,688
8,81,741

Deduct on account of abkarree duty of 3 annas per gallon on spirits 20,940

Net increase 8,60,801

DEARTH AND WEATHER.

At Agra the poor inhabitants are nearly famished. The greatest distress prevails in consequence. The weather continues dry and sultry, which may account for the cholera that exists among the artillery. It is also rife in the city and gao. Several hundreds of starving people from the Mynpooree district have arrived, and taken up their wretched abodes in the old ruins on the opposite side of the river. The Relief Society affords them a small assistance.

The cattle have already been sent to the banks of the Ganges, Jumna, Ghogur, and Sutledge, and the inhabitants are emigrating in crowds.

The district of Rohtuc has, as yet, suffered most severely; the residents of the largest villages have abandoned their homes *en masse*, and proceeded to seek a living and occupation elsewhere.

The pergunnahs of Pulwul, Horul, and Hutheen, in Goorgan, are said to be affected to almost as great an extent as Rohtuc.

The Panniput division has also suffered very severely; but from the extent of its khadir lands and canal irrigation, there is a likelihood that its crops will not altogether fail.

All the other districts have, more or less, severely suffered.

Great scarcity prevails all over the country in and about Nusseerabad, with very little prospect of relief.

At Furruckabad, the rain which fell on the 12th has made the prospects of the districts a little brighter. This part of the country had previously suffered from drought, more perhaps than any other. The khureef crops are almost a failure, but another fall of rain would make the rubber crop a plentiful one. The most profitable crop of all will be the indigo seed.

At Mooradabad, grain maintains its high price in this and the Shahjehanpore districts, though the prospects of an abundant rubber crop are very favourable. Numbers of people are supported by the charity of the civil functionaries, both European and native. Mr. Okeden is foremost in this work, and his example has called into life the torpid humanity of many others.

SNAKES.

Ramhurry Das, a maly, at Manicktolah, had been for some years in the service of the late Ram Mohun Roy, and with him proceeded to England, leaving at home two brothers, a wife, and two children, one an infant about two years old. Whilst Ramhurry Das was in Europe, his infant child was one day seen by his uncle playing with and handling a large cobra de capella, which allowed itself to be touched without attempting to injure the child. The uncle, alarmed at this novel scene, watched an opportunity, and whilst the snake was not quite near the child, snatched it up in his arms, and gave the alarm. The snake instantly betook itself to a hole in the ground-floor of the room. A snake-catcher was then sent for, and the snake caught, which these people were permitted to take away, it being considered sinful, according to a superstitious notion, to kill a snake. About a week after, the wife of Ramhurry Das, who used always to sleep on a bed, happened one day to sleep on the ground, and was suddenly awoken by a severe bite in one of her legs. She saw a large snake, and had just time to call for help and explain the matter, when she fell down senseless, and expired. In the confusion, the snake made its escape. A few days after, the elder son of the deceased also died suddenly, and it is believed by the bite of the same snake. The family suppose, that these dreadful calamities were brought on them by the revenge of the male of the snake that had been captured by the snake-catcher. — *Hurk.*, Aug. 14.

TRADE OF BHAWULPOOR.

An idea may be formed of the despotism of the rude government of Bhawalpoor from the manner in which it gets rid of the goods it has to sell, as described by Lieut. Leech. A merchant going to Ahmedpoor to purchase indigo, is obliged to buy one maund from the government for every four maunds he buys from the merchants of the place, and at Rs. 10 dearer the maund; that is to say, twenty per cent., the common price of a maund being Rs. 50; and again, "when the government cannot get rid of their stock for the desired price, and the indigo is thrown on their hands, they pay their sipahis one

seer a month, for which they cut Rs. 2 off their pay, which is at the highest Rs. 5." Indigo the circulating medium for military pay!

HINDUS AND MOHAMMEDANS.

In the two principal towns of Rohilkund, Bareilly and Shahjehanpore, there have occurred this year two explosions of religious fury, which, if we have learned any thing from the history of fanaticism, we may safely affirm, are but the precursors to others of a more serious nature. The two disturbances alluded to have a somewhat different character, though superficially similar. In the Bareilly disturbances, the principal Mussulmans appeared ostensibly in the characters of peace-makers, and the controllers of the ruffian mob of that city. They co-operated, apparently zealously, with the civil authorities, in endeavours to repress any outbreak during the Mochurrum; but the fact of that outbreak, though one perhaps considerably less serious than it might have been, having taken place, proved how insincere and ineffectual their efforts were. Their influence over the lazy and ignorant Mussulman mob was sufficient, if exerted to the utmost, to appease them, and make them forgo their hostile intentions. Their endeavours, however, to preserve peace, consisted, if our authority be correct, in representing to these fanatical ruffians, that they should bide their time, and that God would afford them many more favourable opportunities of asserting His and their cause by the murder of the Hindus. They added another and more intelligible reason: that Government were on the *qui vive*, and determined to secure to the Hindus, to the utmost of their power, the full and unmolested exhibition of their indecent but otherwise harmless mummeries. These representations were partially effectual; but it is clear we cannot place any confidence in the support of the head Mussulmans of Bareilly. Their covert countenance and connivance are further seen in the now notorious fact, that several secret conspiracies have been organized at that town, the objects of which are, the murder and spoliation of the Hindus. With the true spirit of ignorant zeal, the members of these associations have individually sworn to assassinate all the principal Hindu inhabitants of Bareilly, who dare to assert the right, guaranteed to them by Government, of religious toleration; and to prevent detection or defeat of their schemes, have likewise bound themselves to commit suicide on making an unsuccessful attempt at assassination. To ensure a greater degree of fortitude in these wretches than either their fanaticism or courage are likely to inspire, their spiritual guides have had recourse to the common cheat, of con-

ferring on each suicide the rank and honours of saintship or martyrdom, as they happen to be killed or kill themselves. This alone shows that a higher order of men aid and abet the cause; for, to an ignorant mob, the important advantages of being created saints, are not likely to appear of any great value. The steps taken by the local authorities to repress these proceedings are just conciliatory enough to effect the very reverse of what they are intended to do. These were in the shape of advice to the Hindus, to waive their right to what the British Government guaranteed to them, and by conceding a trifling point, purchase that forbearance from the Mohammedans that Government were unable to enforce. The point of such an argument would be at once visible to bolder people than the Hindus of Bareilly, and they acted upon it. Buswunt Rae, whose capacity for comprehending such a line of argument had been considerably increased by the previous attempt on his life, as the principal Hindu of the place, subscribed to an agreement, by which he conceded all the points of dispute between the Hindus and Mussulmans, and, as far as his religious liberty was concerned, placed himself in the position he would have occupied under the government of the renowned Hafiz Khan, were that worthy in the place of the British Government.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 17.

CRICKET.

The third and concluding of the never-to-be-sufficiently admired matches between the Barrackpore and Calcutta elevens, came off on the parade-ground, Barrackpore, on Saturday, Calcutta winning the conquering match with four wickets to go down. The wickets were pitched at about 10, and the Calcutta eleven having arrived on the ground, after having been courteously offered first innings, with true ditch politeness, put in their adversaries, Mr. Oakes and Mr. Ward opening the play. The very first ball from Capt. Cumberlege, who bowled the first over, got the wicket off that very dangerous batter Mr. H. Oakes; and after some tolerable hitting by Mr. Ward and Mr. Staples, the Barrackpore side went out, with the unfortunate score of forty-one runs! The Calcutta bowling was considered very lucky, Capt. Cumberlege cutting down his wickets at the rate of two in an over. At the conclusion of this innings, it was pretty clearly a lost match to Barrackpore. With spirits, however, not wise depressed, the gallant Barrackpore eleven put in their fortunate adversaries; and, after some sweet batting by Messrs. Wynyard, Felix, W. Frith, and some remarkably steady bowler-puzzling stopping from Capt. Cum-

berlege, Calcutta went out with a score of about 110 or so. Barrackpore again took the bat, and Mr. H. Oakes commenced hitting away, ~~and~~ scoring at a very winning pace indeed, well seconded by Mr. Staples. After some thirty-six or forty runs had been added to the Barrackpore score by these two gentlemen, it was deemed advisable by the knowing ones on the Calcutta side to adjourn proceedings until after tiffin. Messrs. H. Oakes and Staples resumed the bat, and Mr. H. Oakes' wicket fell to the last ball of the first over, bowled by Mr. Osborne; not ingloriously, be it observed, for the ball was a ripper, and no mistake. Mr. H. Oakes scored forty-three in this innings. Any odds on Calcutta on his going out. The game then proceeded rapidly towards a conclusion. Mr. Andrews appeared inclined to run up a score, having got into good play, when he was unfortunately run out. The Barrackpore side eventually went out, having scored altogether, in both innings, about 150 runs; and Calcutta took the bat to go in for forty-six runs, or thereabouts, to win. Mr. Ward, however, appeared determined to prevent this consummation, and his bowling was accordingly of the clipping order, his field judiciously placed, and each member of the Barrackpore eleven well seconding the efforts of their bowlers. The steadiness and good hitting, however, of Messrs. Wynyard and Felix frustrated for nearly half an hour, all the efforts directed against them. They at length went out, and the star of Barrackpore again shone brightly, three or four wickets, and among them those of Mr. Frith and Capt. Cumberlege going down rapidly, and with scarcely any addition to the score. Mr. Fergusson then went in, and scored ten, in a few masterly hits; and upon his going out, Mr. Osborne and Mr. Plowden were at the wickets, there being then nineteen or twenty runs to get to win; when, at the conclusion of some half-dozen hits, made in his usual style, by Mr. Osborne, "game" was called, and both sides retired from the wickets and the sun, who paid the cricketers the compliment of shining forth during the whole day, with his wonted brightness and intensity. Thus have ended, for this season, the matches between the Calcutta Club and Barrackpore, the latter sustaining its reputation, and having, in the person of Messrs. Fergusson and Wynyard, acquired two very important additions to their eleven. It is to be remarked, that the ill-luck of Barrackpore, in their first innings, was almost, if not quite, equalled by the bad fortune experienced by Calcutta in their second innings; so that, upon the whole, the conquering match may be looked upon as a hollow thing in favour of the C.C.C.—*Hurk.*, Nov. 12.

TRADE OF THE INDUS.

Runjeet Singh has encouraged the merchants of Lahore to embark on the trade of the Indus; and a fleet of thirty or thirty-five boats, laden with the produce of the Punjab, would, it is stated, be despatched immediately to Bombay, to try what market could be found for them. It is understood, that Runjeet has undertaken to indemnify the merchants for whatever losses they may sustain in this novel undertaking.

ASSASSINATION OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Chybassa in Singhhoom, 29th September 1837:—"Ensign Blenkinsop, of the 34th N.I., in temporary charge of the detachment in Singhhoom, during the absence on leave of Capt. Armstrong, was murdered at day-break by a suwar of the 5th Local Horse, whom he had ordered to drill for most insubordinate conduct. About 5 o'clock A.M. the suwar presented himself at Ensign Blenkinsop's quarters, informing his bearer that he came as orderly of the day. The bearer went out to a short distance, and returning after a few minutes, found his master lying in a corner of the bungalow bathed in his blood. The doctor was immediately sent for, and on arrival found him in the pangs of death, occasioned by four wounds on the head, of great length, two of them penetrating the brain to the depth of two inches and a-half. A punctured wound was also observed on the neck, but not of a dangerous description: three of the fingers of the left hand had been cut off, the same hand almost separated at the wrist, and the head of the arm-bone of the right side was exposed by a large wound at the upper part of the arm. A long sharp knife and a sword were found, belonging to the suwar. It is supposed that he first attempted to murder his officer while asleep, by stabbing him in the neck with the knife; that Ensign Blenkinsop had started out of his bed; that while defending his head, his hands had been disabled, and then the other wounds had been inflicted, which deprived him of life. The murderer fled after committing the sanguinary deed, but was observed by the European corporal in charge of the guns, who at the same time heard the alarm of the murder. He pursued him, calling out in passing the bazaar guard, but finding that he was unable to gain upon him, he ordered a sepoy to fire, who shot him through the abdomen. He unfortunately died before his evidence could be taken."

PASSAGE TO COSSEIR.

The *Indiana*, Capt. J. A. Currie, was to leave Calcutta for the above port, in January, expressly fitted up for passengers,

and every arrangement made to insure a comfortable and pleasant voyage, under the personal superintendence of the owner. The advertisement states, that he expected "to reach Cosseir in the middle of March, which will enable the passengers to get home in fine weather. Those who wish it can embark immediately on arrival, as steamers are leaving Alexandria every ten days for all parts of Europe; while the lovers of antiquity can amuse themselves for a month very pleasantly in Egypt, and let it be midsummer before they arrive in England."

ORPHAN MILITARY FUND.

The questions which, some months ago, were circulated by the directors of the Military Fund for the decision of the subscribers, have all been determined in accordance with the views of the former body. That, suggesting an alteration in rule 25, which regulated the grant of passage-money to widows, has been carried in the affirmative. The nature of the change is as follows: "If the money possessed by a widow exceed the sum of Rs. 12,000, the same being available for immediate expenditure, and entirely at her disposal, she shall not be admitted to the benefit of passage-money. In like manner, although not immediately available, nor at her sole disposal, if the yearly interest of such money exceed the sum of £68. 8s. 9d., the claim to passage-money will be disallowed." That which respected the correctness of the directors' practice, under the rule passed in 1835 (that increased donations should be claimable from married subscribers whose ages exceeded, by certain stated differences, the ages of their wives), *viz.* whether the said rule was applicable only to future marriages, or also to those now existing, on the husband's entrance into a superior grade, has been decided in favour of the latter interpretation.

Capt. F. Birch, superintendent of the police, has been elected by the subscribers at the presidency station, to succeed Capt. Fitzgerald (who goes out of the general management, under the new rules), but declines to sit, on the ground that he dissents from these rules. Next to Capt. Birch, Capt. Roxburgh has the greatest number of votes.

Major Becher having been elected a manager for the Cawnpore division, in succession to Major Hutchinson, and also for the Benares division, in succession to Dr. Corbyn, who will go out on the 31st December, has accepted the representation for Cawnpore. This places Capt. Thomson among the retiring third list, and will consequently make it necessary to call on the Nussereabad division to elect another.

The Saugor division have elected Dr.

Martin to succeed Capt. Macgregor, their present representative, in the orphan management; and with a view to prevent the delay that might be occasioned by that gentleman's declining to act, their secretary has named two other gentlemen, to whom, in that case, they wish the representation to be offered, viz. Dr. Egerton and Colonel Peckett, who have not so large a number of votes as Dr. Martin.

FLOGGING OF CHRISTIAN DRUMMERS.

A letter from Major-gen. Lumley, dated Adj.-gen.'s Office, 20th October, states, by direction of the Commander-in-chief, "that, according to the decision of the Governor-general in Council, corporal punishment by the lash is not among the punishments that may be awarded by a court-martial, or inflicted on drummers and musicians attached to any part of the native army."

EFFECTS OF STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

A correspondent in one of the papers adverts to an inconvenience arising from the quick transmission of letters: "A great proportion of the goods exported from this country to Great Britain are shipped under advances, either from the Company or private merchants, to the extent of two-thirds, or, in some cases, three-fourths of the invoice amount. Against these goods, the shipper gives his bill, at six months' sight, never expecting that it will be forwarded to England in any other than the usual way, by vessels *via* the Cape, and that his goods will arrive about the same time, and thus leave him half a year to sell them. Instead of this, the over-reaching advancer, for the sake of augmenting his interest-account a little, avails himself of the accelerated means of communication, and forwards the bill, in direct violation of the general usage, by an overland despatch. The consequence is, it arrives three months before the goods; and the time left for selling them is, of course, decreased in the same ratio, or from six months it is diminished to three months only. In this case, they have most likely to be forced off at a heavy sacrifice, to meet the hasty demand; whereas, if the regular time had been available to realize them in, instead of a loss, they would, in all probability, have produced a gain. Serious losses, to my knowledge, have latterly been caused in this way. In justice to the shipper, the time of bills in general should be extended from six to nine months' sight, to give those who engage in such transactions some chance of gain. The Company (and to their honour be it mentioned) have viewed the matter in this light, by granting the poor shippers the indulgence of an addition of six months to effect a sale in. I know of one instance,

where a re-draft on a shipper here was actually despatched from England before the goods had reached their market, or the vessel conveying them been heard of."

MILITARY ITEMS.

The 3d and 32d regts. N.I., under Lieut.-col Stacy, marched into Allahabad, on the morning of the 7th instant.

The 68th regt. N.I., which was ordered to proceed to Allahabad on the relief, has been detained at Saugor, for service in the Bhopaul state, and has been completed for that purpose in service ammunition and small-arm equipment. Our military readers are likely to have more work on their hands than they, we believe, even anticipated.

We understand that orders have been issued for the 70th and 73d regts. N.I., under orders to proceed to the frontier station of Sylhet, to send into store the old-pattern fusils and appurtenances with which the havildars are now equipped, and to receive in lieu thereof a corresponding number of the musket-bore fusils, with their appurtenances complete.

In one of our papers we mentioned that elephants had been very successfully introduced for the draft of gun-carriages; and we now hear that those animals are to be used for the carriage of ammunition likewise; the two corps proceeding to Sylhet are to have elephants attached to them for that purpose. The ammunition is to be packed in boxes of a peculiar make. The dimensions are 1 ft. 11½ in. long, 11½ in. wide, and 1 ft. 1½ in. deep. One elephant ammunition-box will hold not more than two thousand rounds of musket ball-cartridges, with the proper proportion of flints. Six of those boxes form a load for a full-sized elephant. If the elephant be rather under-sized, and consequently unequal to that weight, the ammunition is to be reduced to 1,600 rounds, or to even less.—*Englishman*, Nov. 14.

A letter from Mhow, dated 1st inst., says, "I have this moment heard the commissioner at Schore has detained the 68th; and the 72d, *en route* from Saugor hence, has been ordered there also. The horse artillery from hence under Capt. Geddes, proceed direct to Schore; in case of their being required, there may be a 'flare up.' Ammunition has been despatched from hence for the corps detained, so you may hear something from that quarter shortly. This will probably detain the 44th here longer than they expected; they were to have marched on the 15th inst.—*Ib.* Nov. 16.

Kyook Phyou has been abolished as a military station, and the remnant of the 67th ordered to Sandoway. Orders have been sent to Bombay for the despatch of a Company's cruiser, to cruise for six months on the Tenasserim coast, and bring

away sick officers and troops when necessary.

The two stations in Oude, Sultanpore, and Setapore, have been quietly abolished, and the regiments now there have been ordered, one to Shajehanpore and the other to Mhow. Some of the officers of the 48th, at present stationed at Delhi, lose their bungalows; others, more fortunate, share the loss with the officers of the regiment that relieved them at Setapore.

NEW ROAD TO BENARES.

A new road is making to Benares, which, besides the convenience of the route, is less by forty-four miles, or eight hours in the dāk run, than the present route by Bancoorah and Burdwan. The road passes through Burdwan, and thence direct on the saddle of the hill, keeping the Damoodur on the south, and never crosses it at all, and passes close under the Parsonauth mountain, and to the west of Nutwabarry about four miles, and twenty-four miles from Hazareebaugh, to which station a new branch road has been completed, and a new branch is being laid out thence to join the trunk; it continues over the high land, and descends into the Behar plains by a beautiful new ghaut, constructed by the sappers and miners, who have been nearly two years employed on it. This ghaut will be only 600 feet elevation, whilst the old and tedious ascent at Dungey Ghaut was nearly 1,100 feet. Descending the plain, it unites with the old road at Shergotty, and thence to Benares the road has been new constructed and strengthened. There is by far the most magnificent and extensive iron bridge in India on the line; but the other bridges remain to be furnished, as well as the stoning of the road.

TRADE OF BOOTAN.

The trade with Bootan is at present very inconsiderable, not so much from their being no scope, as from the exclusive privilege of its government and servants to trade; and the prohibition of private individuals. Horses are the principal export; but no mares are allowed to go out of the country. If a European resident were established at the capital, and this monopoly abolished, there is reason to believe that a very important trade might be established with Bootan. English merchants could far undersell them in woollens and coarse cottons, and in return might get large quantities of musk and Cashmere wool; the musk deer and the shawl goat being indigenous. Barter is the most general mode of trading in Bootan. When the governments are hard pressed for money, they frequently despatch a messenger to one of the stations in the plains with some article of value. I remember a

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Zinkaff coming to Goalpara, bringing two wretched ponies with him, and offering them to the magistrate for so much pure gold as he should think them worth. The Dhurm Rajah had then lately died, and was found regenerated in a child. On installing him in office, it is necessary to cover the palace with gold, and this was one of the plans adopted for raising the sum.—*McCosh's Topography of Bootan.*

ABOLITION OF PERSIAN.

The orders of Government, directing the substitution of the vernacular for the Persian language, have been completely carried into effect in the Baulia, Bhagulpore, Dacca, Jessore, and Patna divisions, while in Assam and Arracan, Persian was not previously used. The change is in progress in Cuttack, and will shortly be completed. It has also either been completed, or will shortly be so, in the Hazareebaugh, Moorshedabad, and Chittagong divisions.

ZEMINDARY ASSOCIATION.

Last Friday, a preliminary meeting of the principal zemindars, residing in and near Calcutta, was held at the Hindu College, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming an association among those who are interested in the soil, the object of which would be, to defend and promote the landed interests of the country, in the same manner as the Chamber of Commerce has been instituted for the commercial interests. After a good deal of desultory conversation, in which the various points connected with the subject were considered (the resumption operations occupying no inconsiderable portion of attention), the meeting came to the resolution, that the landed interests of the country ought to unite and protect themselves with every legitimate means in their power. They then proceeded to elect a provisional committee, for the purpose of preparing a sketch and a set of rules for the association, and the following gentlemen were nominated: Rajah Radhacant Deb Bahadoor, Baboo Rancomul Sen, Baboo Bhobanychurn Mitter, and Baboo Prosunno Coomarr Tagore. The only instructions with which the members of this provisional committee were charged was, that, in preparing the rules, they should bear in mind that the association was intended to embrace people of all descriptions, without reference to caste, country, or complexion, and, rejecting all exclusiveness, was to be based on the most universal and liberal principles; the only qualification necessary to become its members, being the possession of interest in the soil of the country. When the provisional committee have finished their work, a general public meeting will be called to

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reconsider the rules, and establish the association.—*Reformer*, Nov. 14.

DR. CÆMMERER.

On the 22d of October last, the Rev. Dr. Cæmmerer, the chaplain and missionary of the Royal Danish Mission at Tranquebar, the friend of Swartz, departed this life. "This venerable missionary," says the *Englishman*, "was nominated to Tranquebar by the Danish Mission College, in 1789, and arrived in India in 1790, from which time he has laboured at Tranquebar in Christ's vineyard—a period of forty-seven years. Dr. Cæmmerer was, after the death of his friend and fellow-labourer, Dr. Rottler, one of the only two remaining old missionaries forming the link between Swartz and our own times."

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

A letter from Mr. Secretary Mangles, to the registrar of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, on the Report of the Sudder Court respecting the administration of civil justice during the year 1836, takes an able view of the judicial proceedings in the Lower Provinces. It observes, that the Report "contains the most satisfactory proof that a great improvement has taken place in the administration of civil justice throughout the Lower Provinces, and that matters have been placed in such a train as to ensure still farther amelioration." It inculcates the importance of "a system of superintendence, so organized as to allow the Sudder Court to obtain, through the agency of the several zillah courts, periodically, and at short intervals, a correct knowledge of the quantity, and, as far as possible, of the quality of the business performed by the several judges of inferior jurisdiction." The great object, it is observed, is that "of securing the pure and expeditious administration of civil justice to the great body of the people, at the least possible expense to the litigant parties; this object can only be secured by the instrumentality of the zillah judges, relieved, to the utmost possible extent, from all other engrossing duties."

After detailing the state of business in the courts, during the year (which will be found in p. 13), the letter refers to "perhaps the most important passages in the Report," namely, those which relate to the conduct of the native judges, "as by that class of officers almost all the suits brought forward for adjudication are and must be decided." It observes: "The sentiments of the court, in regard to the merits of the principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, and moonsiff, are briefly expressed in the paragraph quoted on the

margin.* The general tenor of the judges' reports is, as Mr. Reid states, decidedly laudatory in regard to the two superior grades; and, in some instances, individual officers have been spoken of, by superiors whose opinions are entitled to the utmost consideration, in very high terms of approbation. Of the first principal sudder ameen of Burdwan, for example, Mr. Macan observes:—"Just, learned, and mild, dignified and respectful, Kazee Mohummud Mah is, perhaps, one of the finest examples that India presents of a Mohamedan judge. Esteemed by his own countrymen, and respected by all the Europeans who have known him, he has maintained, for thirty years, an uniform character for uprightness; and, should the powers of the principal sudder ameen be extended, and their allowance increased, Kazee Mohummud Mah may justly claim promotion to the highest judicial situation which the Government may throw open to the natives of India. Age has in a degree impaired the Kazee's vigour; still he decides as many suits as most of his fellow principal sudder ameen, and in the appeals from his decisions, it is generally found that his decrees are those of a judge, patient in investigation and sound in judgment." Testimony to the same purport is borne both by the court, and by several of the ablest and most experienced of the judges, to the merits of principal sudder ameen and sudder ameen. Regarding the moonsiffs, there is, as the court observe, "a great difference of opinion."

The plan of the court for "introducing a better educated class of individuals" into the office of moonsiff, has been referred to the Committee of Public Instruction: measures for the improvement of the condition of the moonsiffs are, it is understood, under the consideration of the Supreme Government. "His lordship's requisition, of the 4th ultimo, related rather to moonsiffships than to situations in the courts and offices of the several districts. In regard to those situations, his lordship entirely agrees with the court, that it would be 'highly inexpedient to divest the local authorities of the power they at present possess, of selecting and appointing individuals;' and even as respects moonsiffships, he is well aware 'that the local distribution of such patronage is not

* "The court beg to refer to the remarks recorded on a consideration of the statements of each separate district, for their opinion, regarding the character and qualifications of the native judges—one instance of corruption has been brought to the notice of Government amongst the principal sudder ameen, and two amongst the sudder ameen, during the past year. The reports of the local authorities generally, however, speak favourably of these two grades of native judges. Regarding the moonsiffs, there appears to be a greater difference of opinion; but, under experienced and efficient judges, the court entertain hopes that the moonsiffs will be ultimately found to perform their duty in a correct and satisfactory manner."

without its advantages.' He, therefore, never contemplated any thing beyond arrangements having for their object the admission of the well-educated youths of the several public institutions to a reasonable share of the subordinate judicial appointments in the several districts, for the attainment of which, the court have now proposed a plan, embracing all provincial colleges, as well as those of Calcutta."

"His lordship will expect a further communication from the court regarding the extension of Act No. V. of 1836, in order to enable the judges to refer to the principal sudder aameens applications made by the collectors under cl. 1, sec. xxviii, Reg. XI. of 1822, to put purchasers in possession of lands bought at sales, for the recovery of arrears of revenue, suggested as likely to become an expedient measure."

The letter concludes: "The district judges whom the court consider 'entitled to the favourable notice of Government, for their general assiduity to business, and for the successful manner in which they have superintended the general details of their respective courts,' are named on the margin.* His lordship is gratified to observe the extent of the list. Messrs. Harrington and Phillips have proceeded to England; of the others, Messrs. Curtis, Macan, James Shaw, Barlow, Hawkins, Davidson, Wyatt, and Garstin, appear to have most distinguished themselves. The court are requested to convey his lordship's acknowledgments to all the gentlemen named by them. Their next Annual Report will, he trusts, contain valuable information, founded on their own experimental knowledge, with regard to the quality of the business done by the several civil judges."

The *Friend of India*, of November 2d, adverting to the Report (which occupies 170 pages), remarks: "It is impossible to peruse this document attentively without feeling a conviction, that the sentiments which animate the judicial officers of Government, and especially the members of the highest controlling court, are those of deep responsibility, combined with an ardent zeal to render our rule conducive to the happiness of the people. To those who are fond of representing the British Government of India as one of selfish oppression, we would present this Report, and leave it to their own candid judgment to pronounce, whether it does not exhibit a record of able, zealous, and benevolent exertions. It is only by incessant and vigilant superintendence, on the part of the European officers, that the ad-

ministration of justice can be purified in a country like India, in which, for ages, corruption and falsehood have reigned without control. And we can appeal to this document for a triumphant proof that, with trifling exceptions, there runs through the whole body of the judicial service, a determination to exercise this untiring control, at whatever risk of personal inconvenience. If any other token be required to dispel the idea of a selfish despotism, which some have fixed on our Government, we would point to the number of officers whose health has broken down under the severity of their official labours, and who are obliged to seek the relief of a more congenial climate."

BURMAH.

An officer of the Burmese court, whose rank, we are told, is that of *Paulazo*, or high steward of the household, has arrived in Calcutta from Rangoon, bearing a verbal message from the king to Col. Burney (then at Calcutta), the purport of which is to invite the resident to return to Ava, with the assurance of a hospitable reception, but upon an understanding that he is to say not a word about the treaty of Yandaboo: this, the Lord of the White Elephant still declares himself determined not to recognize. The messenger appears to have been sent in lieu of a written reply to the communication from the British resident, after sending his orders by the *Pelorus*, and in expectation of finding the colonel still at Rangoon. The name of this functionary is Antonio Camareta; he is of Portuguese descent. He has brought with him some thirty or forty thousand rupees, and is said to have been making inquiry about the cost of steam-vessels. His visit to Calcutta must be interpreted as a favourable symptom; though in a manner accidental, and without any diplomatic mission to this Government; but the infraction and disavowal of the treaty is not mended thereby. In short, if, on our side, there be any disposition to fight, the case offers grounds enough for a pretty little quarrel; but we are no more obliged to make it one, than is King Tharawaddie under any necessity to march troops into Arracan forthwith, because he claims the right to do so when he pleases.—*Cour.*, Nov. 13.

The 70th and 73d regts. are to start immediately from Barrackpore for Sylhet, to guard our eastern frontier in that direction against any sudden eruption of the Burmese. They will proceed by water all the way. In fact, before the month of January, it is scarcely possible for troops to march from Dacca across the country to Sylhet. As by this movement Barrackpore would almost be denuded of troops,

* Mr. Curtis, Mr. Macan, Mr. Harrington, Mr. James Shaw, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Garstin, Mr. Dick, Mr. Nisbet, Mr. E. R. Barwell, Mr. Cheep, Mr. D'Oyly, Mr. T. A. Shaw, and Mr. Gouldsbury.

the 41st regt., which were under orders to leave Barrackpore for Benares, has been ordered to remain for the present. Two engineer officers have received emergent orders to proceed to the threatened frontier, and a complete company of sappers and miners has been directed to move from its present quarters at Hazareebaugh to Sylhet, for the purpose of opening a road from that station, through Daudpattee to Munipore, where the force formerly known as Gumber Sing's Levy is still available for friendly service. One of the engineer officers so detached will be employed in the construction of this road, and the other as an assistant to the executive engineer of the division, who, from his regimental seniority and professional experience, is likely to be required for services yet further in advance. The political agent at Munipore is to have the services of an officer placed at his disposal as assistant. Another company of sappers will move down from the Upper Provinces, to take upon it the duties, on the new line of road to Benares, which are to be relinquished by that which marches for Sylhet.—*Englishman*, Nov. 7.

MORUSSIL NEWS.

A shocking occurrence took place at Secunderabad, on the 10th October. The subadar-major of the Golundauze, a native officer much respected in the artillery, and of forty-five years' exemplary service, was shot on the parade by a naigue of the same corps, while in the act of inspecting the company. The ruffian was at the same time within three feet of his unfortunate victim, whose death was instantaneous. The whole inciting cause to this murderous deed appears to have been, that the subadar-major had found it necessary the day preceding to award to this naigue some slight punishment—a few hours extra duty—which occurring on the last day of the Dusserah, had necessarily prevented his participating in the amusements, and thence aroused all the evil passions of his nature.

A melancholy affair occurred at Kurnaul, on the evening of the 15th October. A slight misunderstanding took place in the morning of that day, between Capt. Keating, of H.M. 13th L.I., and Capt. Hughes, of the artillery. All attempts at effecting a reconciliation having failed, though anxiously pressed by the friend of one of the two parties, the principals met in the evening, and at the first fire, Captain Hughes fell. His adversary's ball had entered his right side, passed through the liver, bowels, and spleen, and lodged in the left side, where it was found after death. The unfortunate gentleman had strength sufficient to drive home in his buggy, and lingered until 9 o'clock p.m. next day, when he expired. The affair,

it is said, presents some unusual features, and the parties implicated are to be tried at Agra or Meerut. Lieut. Jennings, H.M. 13th L.I., was the friend of Capt. Keating, and Lieut. Timbrell, artillery, of Capt. Hughes.

Several daring outrages have been committed on the Jumna recently. Of eighteen grain boats, thirteen are said to have been pillaged; five were protected by the Bulumghur authorities, and with little loss reached the ghaut at Shahjahanpore, where a large number of the inhabitants of the districts of Bulundshur, Bulumghur, and Pulwul, headed by their respective zumendars, attempted to plunder them, but were prevented by the timely arrival of the Pulwul thanadar, with a force of muzkoores. The multitude then attacked and plundered a budgerow, which was occupied by Lieut. Waterfield, 38th N.I., and his lady. At an early hour on the 10th, whilst the boat was slowly progressing, a villager or traveller called out to the manjee, and recommended him to return to a thannah, which had been left a short distance behind, and not to attempt to proceed, as five grain boats had been robbed, two days previous, at a place towards which the budgerow was advancing, and it was known that the plunderers were hovering near the spot. No attention was paid to this warning, and as the budgerow was passing between Mac-kunpore and Suteepore, on the right side of the Jumna, it was surrounded by a party of Goojurs. Lieut. Waterfield endeavoured to make a compromise, and told them, that as he had heard that they were really suffering from distress, and were in a degree forced to commit acts of depredation, he would willingly give them all the money he had in the budgerow, which he thought was the only part of his property that could be of the slightest use to them. The parley lasted for some time, till at length the Goojurs were tired, and commenced their pillage by ripping open the manjee's pillow-case, out of which divers gold mohurs and rupees fell upon the deck; after this, they entered the front room of the budgerow, by the door and windows. Lieut. Waterfield tried to frighten them, by presenting a pistol, when one of them coolly offered his breast, and told him to fire, adding, you will kill one, but our men will afterwards kill ten of yours. The lieutenant did not pull the trigger, and when one of the attacking party tried to wrench the pistol from his hand, he lifted the pan, and dropped the priming on the floor, before he resigned it. In the mean time, about three hundred persons had surrounded the budgerow, and commenced a regular revelry of mischief. They broke the legs and smashed the lid of Mrs. Waterfield's piano, ripped the bedding and damask off the couches,

smashed the furniture, cut open the patent spring cushions of a new buggy, completely shattered a looking-glass, and after removing all the plate, jewels, and valuables they could lay hands on, effectually destroyed whatever was too cumbersome or useless to them. The property stolen or destroyed is, at the lowest estimate, valued at Rs. 11,000. The local authorities are exerting themselves to apprehend the offenders, and have already succeeded in arresting many. Lieut. Waterfield's tailor left the deep impression of a club on one man's head, and in another's eye; but knowing that resistance was useless, and might provoke further violence, Lieut. Waterfield ordered his servants not to offer any. Nearly all the valuables have been recovered by the police.

The late setting in of the cold weather (says the *Agra Ukhbar*, of November 4), which has scarcely yet made its appearance, is highly unfavourable, both as regards the health of the inhabitants and the rubbee crop: should this harvest fail, the country will be in a dreadful state.

NATIVE STATES.

Oudh.—Native letters from Lucknow mention, that the result of investigations, conducted by the resident and Hakeem Melhi, into the circumstances of the late king's death, is, that it was occasioned by poison; a female, who administered the draught, having confessed the deed. It is added, that Soobhan Alee Khan, the peishcar of the former vizier, is now in prison on suspicion, and that matters will so remain until the arrival of the Governor-general.

The decision and spirited conduct of Col. Lowe, in the late disturbance at Lucknow, has met with the entire approbation of the Supreme Government.

Col. Anquetil has been appointed to the chief command of the new troops to be raised in the Oude state; they will be officered entirely from the British army, a circumstance equally favourable to that state and to our service; it will give the state of Oude a good and efficient army, in lieu of its present soldiers, who scarcely deserve the name; it will give a small increase of pay to a certain number of British officers, and place at the disposal of Government, for general service, the regular regiments of the line, which are now stationed there.

Lahore.—An intelligencer reported that Dost Mohammed was engaged in active military preparations; but his son, Akber Khan, had made himself so unpopular, by oppressing the people of Caubul, that numbers were deserting that country. The maharaja inquired of Konwur Peshora Sing, whether he would oppose Konwar

Cashmerea Sing. He replied, that if he were commanded, he would willingly fight against foreign foes, but not against his brethren.

Cabul.—It is stated that the sufeer, or agent, of the Shah of Iran, has arrived near Cabul, with rich gifts, and Rs. 40,000 in money, for presentation to Dost Mohammed. Dost Mohammed is perplexed with adverse councils, some of his advisers recommending his having recourse to the British for assistance, whilst others urge that he should form an alliance with the ruler of Iran. It is said, that the chief of Cabul leans more to the former recommendation. Capt. Burnes has arrived at Cabul.

Blairpore.—From this city the inhabitants are emigrating in numbers, on account of the distressing scarcity. A large body of its residents having applied to the raja for the purpose of having the bunniahs restrained in their avarice, he sent for the konwar, and desired him to settle a fair price upon the grain which belonged to bunniahs, and divide, by a regular distribution amongst the distressed, a portion of the sircar's stores.

Herat.—Mirza Jehangheer Shah, the son of King Kamran, of Herat, attended by a force composed of cavalry and infantry, went to Khorasan, and having called together the chiefs and zumeendars, and held a council, he mentioned that it was generally known, that Mohammed Shah, King of Iran, had neglected all other affairs of his government, and was consolidating all his resources, to enable him to effect the conquest of Herat, and asked what advice they had to offer. The sirdars of Khorasan replied, saying, "Once before, Mirza Shah Abbass, the father of the present king, led a large army into Khorasan, *en route* to Herat; we then prevented his getting there, and will now assist you."

Tibet.—A district in Tibet, named Concan, has revolted from the Chinese, to whom it was tributary.

Ladakh.—People arrived from Ladakh state that Rajah Golaub Sing, a connexion of the ruler of Lahore, sent two Cashmerians, his confidants, with a valuable present to the Rajah of Tibet, who has for some time taken up his residence at the place called Putty, with the message, that his highness might now return to Ladakh, and resume the government of that place; and instead of Rs. 30,000, which the individual who had been in possession of the state since he was ousted from it, used to pay, we should

have to pay only Rs. 18,000.—*Loodianah Akhbar*, Oct. 28.

Kopoor-thala.—We have already noticed the hostilities which had begun between Sirdar Amur Sing and Sirdar Nehal Sing, sons of the late Sirdar Futteh Sing; we have now to add, that, about five days ago, the sowars in the employ of the former made an attack upon the jageer of the latter, and carried off property to a large amount. On hearing this, the troops of Nehal Sing hastened to retaliate the injury; a skirmish ensued, and it was a dreadful one, as no less than fifty men were killed, and as many wounded, on both sides. The sowars of Amur Sing were at last signally defeated by the troops of his brother. Amur Sing was at their head, and being routed, he was obliged to take refuge in the fort of Sooltanpoor; which has, in consequence, been besieged by Nehal Sing's troops.—*Ibid*.

Rampoor.—The nuwab has imprisoned his dewan, who, in a moment of hurry or forgetfulness, had extended his rapacity from the unprotected ryot to a syud of some property. This, to one of the privileged order, was immediately pronounced an act of gross injustice: a party assembled, and demanded the dewan of the rajah, who only appeased these redressors of wrong by imprisoning the culprit, and promising to strip him of every rupee he possessed, the booty to be divided between the rajah and the complainants.

Gwalior.—Grain is here selling at the enormously dear rate of seven seers per rupee; in consequence of which, Scindia, and nearly 200,000 persons, are about to migrate to the southward, where grain is in greater plenty. The northern and western parts of this district are in a most deplorable state. The maharaja's ministers, it is said, attempted to force the prices of grain with the bunnias; but they would not be bamboozled. In fact, the traders "shut up shop."

Seekur.—Major Forster, after bringing to a successful conclusion the affairs of Seekur, received information that a party of four hundred horse, from the Jodepoor territories, composed mostly of Kuzzaks, had plundered a carava of camels proceeding from Bhasne towards Ajmere, just within the Shekawatee boundary. A rissallah of the Shekawatee horse was sent in pursuit, which, after a long run, succeeded in tracing the plunderers into the village of Bunwassee, where they possessed a tolerably strong fortress. The horsemen could do nothing more, and Major Forster proceeded in person with six companies of infantry, a couple of

guns, and two additional rissallahs, to Mawa, and sent notice to the Jodepoor illaquadar, demanding redress. Of four different applications, no notice was taken; to the fifth, a reply was sent, stating, that the illaquadar's troops were three years in arrears, and not under control, and that he, therefore, could do nothing. Major Forster immediately invested the fort of Bunwassee, which had kept the sowars at bay, but surrendered without resistance when the guns appeared. Here he had the good fortune to recover one of the plundered camels, and also seized about fifty-six Kuzzaks, including fourteen relatives of the celebrated Dongjee. The fort was levelled to the ground, wells filled up, and this notorious nest of villains entirely destroyed. From thence detachments were sent to Bererwa, Erewa, Bapa, Shewa, and Aska-ke-Dhance, all being haunts of brigands, with strong defences, where traces of the Kuzzaks were discoverable. The whole of these places were forthwith destroyed, and some of the stolen property recovered. About 130 of these villains were seized at different points, together with their arms, ammunition, &c. As some of these villages were within three kos of the head-quarters of the Jodepoor general and his army, Dena Nath, the chief, thought proper, at last, to come and wait on Major Forster, and expressed his satisfaction for the punishment the Kuzzaks had received. When asked his reasons for allowing such scoundrels to congregate and commit depredations, within gun-shot of his forces, he replied, that his authority was limited, the troops unpaid, and finally, that the last kamdar, Joojun Sing, was in league with the Kuzzaks, and had carried off Rs. 40,000, as his share of plunder.

EXCERPTA.

The last act of the Governor-general, before his departure for the Western Provinces, was to sanction the extension of the Bengal Customs Act of last year to Bombay.

Mr. Magniac, of the civil service, having been brought up in the Insolvent Court, and stated that his present allowances were only Rs. 350 a month, but that he expected a large income when he should obtain a situation on the strength of the service, the Chief Justice directed that, for the present, one-third of his salary should be paid to his creditors, but that an order should be issued for a larger deduction in proportion to the emoluments he might afterwards obtain.

Professor O'Shaughnessy states that Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, having lately published the results of some experiments on the explosion of rock in quarries and

dry mines, by means of wires ignited by galvanic electricity, he had some experiments in progress, with a view to the application of this fact to the removal of the rocks from the Jumna.

An English school is to be established by Government in the "dark and benighted" district of Dinagepore.

Government have discontinued the practice of employing European soldiers in India as tasters of arrack in the can- teens.

The customs commission is to be abolished on the 1st of December, and Capt. T. J. Taylor, the secretary to the commission, will remain in charge of the records.

It is expected that the cultivation of opium in Bengal will be increased, not reduced, as was reported; and it is said to be the intention of the Board to drive the Malwa drug out of the market by the superior cheapness at which the Company's can be afforded.

The Comprehensive steam prospectus (says the *Calcutta Courier*) has been honoured with a subscription from Sir Henry Fane for five shares. The subscription list now shows upwards of 2,101 shares engaged in Bengal, and about ninety-nine at Madras, where, notwithstanding an apparent separation of interests, all the subscribers to the Madras prospectus may also be reckoned upon as supporters of the same scheme, and eventually of the same united association.

A steamer was to be at Allahabad on the 15th January, for Sir Charles Metcalfe, who was expected in Calcutta about the 1st of February.

The extraordinary hot weather, the shortness of the rains, and other causes, have acted in a most strange way on all sorts of garden or vegetable cultivation in Bengal. Some articles have been retarded, others advanced considerably, in their growth, more than usual in this time of the year; and ripe and sweet mangoes were selling in the streets of Calcutta at the cheap rate of eight for the rupee; and a green mangoe, about half the size of a full-grown one, was picked from a tree in a garden about two miles from Calcutta, and which, no doubt, had it been allowed to remain on the tree some time longer, would have been ripe in the end of November.

It is said, some of the booksellers are about to petition, not only for a law of copyright, but for the prohibition of all the American reprints.

The number of letters sent by the *Hugh Lindsay*, which left Bombay on the 23d of October, was 3,923, of which 1,097 only were from Calcutta.

The Rajmahal railway is attracting notice: opinions are divided as to its policy and practicability.

Baboo Prawn Kissen Mullick, the eldest son of the late Baboo Roopland Mullick, was honoured by the Government with the title of rajah, together with a present of twenty-two articles.

Two instances of women being constrained to sell their children, through their destitution, have been detected in Calcutta during the week.

The Supreme Government have recommended to the favourable consideration of the Hon. Court, the prayer of the Directors of the Bengal Military Fund, that the benefits of the recent general order, granting passage-money to regimental captains of H. M. S. proceeding to England, and regimental captains and subalterns returning to India, on medical certificate, should be extended to officers of the same ranks in the Company's service.

The Directors of the Military Bank have declared a further dividend of five per cent. The remaining properties will be put up at auction early next month, and it is expected the proceeds will realize sufficient to give a further dividend of twenty per cent., making a total dividend, say, of twelve annas in the rupee.

It is said, that it is in contemplation to give the Government-house a thorough repair, the cost of which, it is estimated, in consequence of some alterations in the building, and the removal of some decayed beams, will amount to nearly fifty thousand rupees!

In a garden at Calcutta, four centipedes were found, each eleven inches in length, which, on being put into an earthen vessel, attacked each other, and one was cut to pieces. Their fangs were fixed so firmly into each other's bodies, that their separation was effected with difficulty. These animals attack men when asleep, and work themselves into their flesh.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.

A letter from Hyderabad, of the 29th of Sept., intimates that a rather serious affray lately occurred in the city. Meer Aulum, or Soorajooddowla, the son of the late minister Mooneer ool Moolk, is considerably involved in debt. Not being inclined to pay them, and having failed in many an engagement, the present minister, Chundoo Lal, placed his estate and talooks under sequestration, with the view of appropriating the proceeds for the benefit of the creditors. Amongst the creditors there was a jemidar, named Mundoo Khan, a man of wealth and importance, who, some eighteen months

ago, lent Meer Aulum Rs. 50,000, on condition that Meer Aulum should entertain a certain number of suwars, dependents of the jemidar, and faithfully repay the amount of loan, without interest, in twelve months. The suwars were entertained; but consequent to the act of sequestration, Meer Aulum found it impossible to continue them in employ, and they were accordingly discharged almost immediately; while, of course, the same cause prevented repayment of the loan. On the 14th, the jemidar, accompanied by his vakeel and some Patans, went to Meer Aulum's house, for the purpose of demanding payment, with the view of trying the effect of intimidation. A conference ensued, some angry words passed, and the jemidar's vakeel was struck or wounded by an Arab in the employ of Meer Aulum. Whereupon the jemidar drew a pistol from his belt, presented, and fired at, but missed, Meer Aulum, who waited not for further demonstration, but effected his escape to his zenanah. A desperate conflict forthwith ensued between the jemidar and his Patans, on the one part, and the Arabs of Meer Aulum, on the other; resulting in the death of the jemidar, and on both sides seven killed, and about the same number wounded. Rumour, however, gives a much larger list of killed and wounded. Meer Aulum is said to be in a great state of alarm, apprehending retaliation from the relations of the jemidar upon his own person, and that Chundoo Lal is by no means comfortable.

THE CANARA INSURRECTION.

It is reported, on the authority of letters from Bangalore, that disclosures, it is expected, will be elicited by the Canara commissioners, that will go far towards establishing a charge against certain native chiefs, of hitherto unsuspected integrity, of having been aiding and abetting in the late insurrection.

MAIL-COACH ESTABLISHMENT.

The Madras mail-coach establishment, from which so much was expected, has for the present been put on the shelf, Government having declined the tenders, deeming the expense too great; but inquiry, we hear, is on foot, and information sought from the other presidencies, as to the mode there adopted, with a view to ascertain if some improvement may not be introduced into the system followed at this presidency, that shall accelerate the present speed of tappal travelling.—*Mad. Cour.*, Oct. 30.

MISSIONS.

The following are extracts from a very long letter, "on the effect of the present

system of missions," published in the *South India Christian Repository* for July; it is apparently from the pen of a clergyman:

"It would be contrary both to truth and experience to suppose that India is not much altered since the days of our first missionaries; but whether much for the better, I am a loss to say. Much desultory labour has been bestowed; and the system of heathenism has, in some measure, been shaken; yet it is evident there has been no general, nor even partial, reception of Christianity in its stead. Christian education is but little known; and the wretched system hitherto pursued, of teaching Christian books by heathen schoolmasters, or what amounts to the same thing, by mere nominal Christians, whilst sufficient or efficient superintendence has been neglected, has been, it is probable, not unfrequently a means of bringing Christianity into disrepute. It has given the heathen schoolmaster the full opportunity of implanting his objections to the Christian scriptures firmly in the young hearts and minds of those committed to his charge; whilst the nominal Christian master, by his apathy and indifference, and the total absence of any thing like vitality or intelligence in his religious instructions, has reduced Christianity to a barren, lifeless form. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that our missions have effected so little yet by education, whilst the only thing that could give it value, the watchful, constant, daily superintendence of the missionary, has been wanting.

"I conceive, further, that much mischief has been done by the crude translations of the Scriptures, which have been issued by the too hasty zeal of former brethren, wanting discretion. One of the best of them has lamented to me, with deep feelings of regret, his impetuosity in this respect.

"I put it to you, or to any unbiassed friend of missions, to say, whether the reports of missionary hardships and missionary trials and successes we hear at home, and upon which our home supporters give, are, strictly speaking, true reports; and whether the donors have a just idea of the manner in which their money is spent. Have the collectors of the money for the perishing heathen, as they justly state the case, or the thirty poor people from whom they collect 2s. 6d. per week—have they a true conception of the mode in which this money is expended in India? How amply the missionary is here provided, not only with every necessary, but with every desirable comfort of an Indian life—that he is better accommodated, and his labours more light than the majority of the European residents—that he knows nothing of the

exposure to the sun—the dangers from long and harassing journeys, to which our military brethren are daily called. Surely the privation and self-denial talked of in England should be transferred from the missionaries to the poor contributors, who do deny themselves even the common necessaries of life, as we can all testify, either from our own experience, or from penny reports, in order to send their penny per week to the support of mission work.

“Under this head, I might point the various misrepresentations of annual reports, platform speeches, and even sermons. ‘In missionary societies,’ writes one paper of last week—a paper, I allow, of no authority, but one which professes to be a firm supporter of missions—‘in missionary societies, where the inward man is the subject of operation, doubt and suspicion too frequently hang over the details of the anniversary reports, and cases of deception and mismanagement are not wanting to congregate suspicion into shape and substance, disheartening the friends and strengthening the opponents of the best causes.’ With what feeling is such a paragraph read—that of indignation at the foul libel? Not so; we feel that it is true, and whilst we acknowledge this with deep pain and regret, we can only hope that anniversary reports, &c. will mend. But what is the effect, upon our missionary brethren, of this system of puffing oratory—this holding out to the public gaze the bright portion of their labour—the fair side of the picture only? Or, if not the fair side alone, yet the dark shades so softened down, that the whole truth is not disclosed; and those who can know nothing but what the reports and speeches reveal to them, are necessarily deceived, and, it is too much to say, deluded? And all this upon the plea of charity, a plea which I cannot think, when so applied, to be sound. That, as Christian men, it is our duty to cover the failings and deficiencies of our brethren, this I grant, if you will be silent as to their doings; but I do not grant, that truth can be in opposition, or is to be sacrificed, to charity.”

NATIVE MAGISTRATES.

As it has been asserted that native magistrates are not possessed of sufficient “moral courage” to oppose European magistrates on the bench, we, in disproof thereof, give the particulars of a police case, of rather a novel nature, just brought to our notice, which sufficiently shows that the native stipendiary magistrate at this presidency, is fully capable of maintaining his own opinion, although such being in opposition to that of his European colleague. On Thursday last, a

complaint was made, by the son of a respectable native, against an auctioneer, for ordering his peons to remove the native from a part of the auction-room where a sale was going on, in consequence of the latter having unceremoniously entered with his shoes on, which gave offence. The auctioneer, in his justification, argued, that it is customary for Europeans to take off their hats on entering a house, and for natives to leave their shoes outside. On being questioned, he, however, admitted, that Europeans do not observe this custom in an auction-room; but he still maintained that natives were not justified in entering with shoes. The magistrates on the bench differed with each other in opinion. The European magistrate declared that the defendant was justified in what he had done, the native magistrate thought differently, and as they could not agree, the case was referred for the decision of the chief magistrate, who, yesterday morning, took his seat with the others, and after giving the case a fresh hearing, decided, that as the auctioneer admitted that European gentlemen enter such places without removing their hats, no objection can be made to natives retaining their shoes. A trifling fine was accordingly imposed on the defendant.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Sept. 2.

The facts of this case certainly show, however rare it may be, that a native magistrate is not incapable of maintaining his opinion in opposition to that of his European colleague; but it does not say much for the acumen of the rest of the bench, when the presence of the chief magistrate is necessary to determine so simple a case as the right of a native to enter an auction-room with his shoes on.—*Herald*, Sept. 6.

THE PAUMBAM PASSAGE.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Lieut. Lake, of the Engineers, now employed in widening the Paumbam passage:—“An English schooner, yesterday (18th July), laden with iron and going to Negapatam, passed through the channel with a tolerably fresh breeze, and the main-sail and jib set, in lieu of anchoring to the south and warping through as is customary: she did it at our suggestion, as I was anxious to prove to them how easily they might do it—the pilots were much against it. She did not take out a single pound of her cargo, and she drew close upon seven feet of water, and passed through an hour and a-half before the tide had ceased flowing. A dhoney, drawing six feet, immediately followed her example, both with perfect safety, and never touched. This is, I understand, the first instance of an English rigged vessel passing through the channel with her sails

(X)

set—certainly none have done so since I have been here—the depth is, therefore, considerably above the seven feet. Up to this date, five hundred tons of stone have been removed from the main channel.”—*Mad. Herald*, July 29.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DUTIES.

A draft of an act for regulating the customs of Bombay is published at Calcutta, prefaced by a resolution dated 30th October, wherein it is stated, that “the Governor-general in Council has always been desirous to assimilate the duties levied on internal and external commerce at the several presidencies of India, and, although circumstances compelled him to revise the customs duties of the Bengal presidency, before the inquiries instituted respecting the systems in force at the other presidencies were sufficiently matured to enable him to make the measure general, it has been his wish to extend the same system to the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, as far as circumstances and the state of the revenue might admit. But the result of the inquiries instituted, showed that a much larger proportion of the public income of both those presidencies was dependent on the transit duties, which it was proposed to abolish, than had been the case in Bengal. The general revenue of India, moreover, did not present the assurance of a confirmed surplus sufficient to enable the Governor-general in Council to deal so liberally in the grant of relief from vexatious local imports as he wished. His Lordship in Council felt, consequently, the necessity of pausing before at once determining upon an entire assimilation of the systems of the three presidencies, in order that the opportunity might be afforded of soliciting from the Court of Directors, the necessary authority to take measures attended with a sacrifice of important items of the public income, and that the interval might be employed in seeking the means of replacing some portion at least of the revenue proposed to be abandoned. The inquiries instituted through the local government, and through the customs committee sitting in Calcutta, have for some time been completed for the Bombay presidency, and the Governor-general of India in Council has had the means of estimating the financial effect of the different measures proposed for its relief. It has been determined to relieve the Bombay presidency from the imposts which were considered most injurious to commerce or most harassing to the population. Much has already

been done with this view, and a means has been found of replacing some portion of the revenue which it has so been determined to abandon, by fixing the consolidated duty on salt at Bombay on a footing higher than heretofore, but still considerably below the most favourable rate in force under the Madras presidency. The Governor-general of India in Council has the prospect of a present surplus in the general revenue of India, which, though produced from sources not of assured permanency, warrants nevertheless his submitting to some immediate sacrifice, in reliance upon the prosperous results to be expected under the encouragement afforded to production and commerce by light duties, and by the removal of all vexatious obstructions to internal communication.

“Having, therefore, recently received the wider discretion solicited from the Hon. Court of Directors, in respect to the abandonment of existing sources of the public revenue, the Governor-general of India in Council has resolved no longer to delay the abolition of all inland customs duties under the Bombay presidency, and the substitution for them of an excise duty on salt, at the rate of eight annas per Indian maund, which, as before observed, is less than the lowest rate levied under the Madras presidency, and it has been determined to introduce at the same time an amended schedule of sea customs duties, corresponding in all essential points with that established for Bengal, by act No. XIV. of 1835, to be enforced uniformly at all the stations and ports under the Bombay presidency. The general duties intended to be laid upon enumerated articles are the same as those of Bengal, *viz.* three and a-half per cent. upon imports, and three per cent. upon exports, and the same drawback of seven-eighths will be allowed on re-exportation. But the Governor-general of India in Council would, at the same time, place it on record, that the very moderate general duty laid at present upon imports has been adopted at both presidencies only temporarily and experimentally. In Bombay as well as in Bengal, the duty schedules must be considered open to early, though cautious and temperate, revision: for the rates of duty on imports may be subjected to increase, should the Government of India deem it necessary to remit its export duty upon any staple articles, and the rates of duty in both schedules may require to be enhanced, if the condition of the finances of India should compel the Government to seek fresh sources of income, when, as is hoped may shortly be the case, it shall be able to extend to the Madras presidency the full measure of relief conceded to Bengal and Bombay, and to introduce there the same schedule

of sea customs duties, accompanied with the same entire abandonment of the inland customs duties."

The following is the Schedule of Rates of Duty to be charged on Goods imported by Sea into Bombay.

Goods.	On British Bottoms.	On Foreign Bottoms.
Bullion and Coin	Free	Free.
Precious Stones and Pearls	do.	do.
Grain and Pulse	do.	do.
Horses and other living animals	do.	do.
Ice	do.	do.
Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk, Stones (Marble and Wrought Stones excepted)	do.	do.
Books printed in any British possession	do.	3 p. cent.
Foreign Books	3 p. cent.	6 p. cent.
Marine Stores, produce or manufacture of any British possession	3 p. cent.	6 p. cent.
Do. do. produce or manufacture of any other place	6 p. cent.	12 p. cent.
Metals, wrought or unwrought, produce or manufacture of any British possession	3 p. cent.	6 p. cent.
Metals, do. do. (excepting tin), produce or manufacture of any other place	6 p. cent.	12 p. cent.
Tin, produce of any other place than any British possession	10 p. cent.	20 p. cent.
Woolens, produce or manufacture of any British possession	2 p. cent.	4 p. cent.
Do., produce of any other place	4 p. cent.	8 p. cent.
Cotton and Silk Piece-Goods, Cotton Twist and Yarn, produce of any British possession	3½ p. cent.	7 p. cent.
Do., produce of any other place	7 p. cent.	14 p. cent.
Alum	10 p. cent.	20 p. cent.
Camphor	10 p. cent.	20 p. cent.
Cassia	10 p. cent.	20 p. cent.
Cloves	10 p. cent.	20 p. cent.
Coffee	7½ p. cent.	15 p. cent.
Coral	10 p. cent.	20 p. cent.
Nutmegs and Mace	10 p. cent.	20 p. cent.
Pepper	10 p. cent.	20 p. cent.
Rattans	7½ p. cent.	15 p. cent.
Tea	10 p. cent.	20 p. cent.
Vermillion	10 p. cent.	20 p. cent.
Wines and Liqueurs	10 p. cent.	20 p. cent.
Spirits, consolidated duty, including any duties levied heretofore through the police (Brit. bott.), 9 as. per imp. gal.—(For. bott.) 1 rupee per imp. gallon.		

And the duty on Spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.

Tobacco (Brit. bott.), 1 rupee 8 as. per maund of 80 tolas per seer.—(For. bott.) 1 rupee 8 as. per maund of 80 tolas per seer.

Which duty shall be the minimum customs duty levied on Raw Tobacco, and all preparations thereof, in all the ports of the Bombay presidency; but if at the rate of five per cent. on the actual value, a higher duty than 1 rupee 8 annas per maund should be leviable on any preparation of Tobacco; the duty shall be levied *ad valorem* at that rate if imported on British bottoms, and at ten per cent. on foreign bottoms. And the customs duty laid upon Tobacco shall be allowed in settling for the special duty levied on the Import of this article into the Island of Bombay, which special duty shall be levied at the rate of Rs. 9 for the Indian maund.

Cotton Wool not covered by certificate of payment of export duty at any other port of Bombay (Brit. bott.), 9 as. per maund of 80 tolas to the

seer.—(For. bott.) 1 rupee 2 as. per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.

Opium covered by a pass (Brit. bott.), free.—(For. bott.) free.

Do., not covered by a pass (Brit. bott.), Rs. 24 per seer of 80 tolas.—(For. bott.) Rs. 24 per seer of 80 tolas.

Salt not covered by a pass (Brit. bott.), 8 as. per maund of 80 tolas per seer.—(For. bott.) 8 as. per maund of 80 tolas per seer.

All articles not included in the above enumeration (Brit. bott.), 3½ per cent.—(For. bott.), 7 per cent.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

We have heard from good authority, and with very great regret, that a spirit of discontent, nearly amounting to insubordination, has been manifested in the Indian navy, arising out of the change which is about to take place, by its conversion into a steam flotilla, for the general service of India, including the steam communication between Suez and India. One of the lieutenants appointed to the *Berenice* has refused to serve, and is ordered to be tried by a court-martial. *Friend of India.*

THE GUICOWAR.

Some time ago, a daring outrage was committed on the house of Khasseevalcy, a guaranteed family at Baroda, by a body of Arabs, headed by one Kakajee. At the time when this occurred, we expressed a suspicion that this proceeding must have taken place under the sanction of higher authorities. Succeeding events have proved the correctness of our suspicion; for, in accordance with a requisition, lately made by the Resident upon the Guicowar, all the Arabs engaged in that affair, together with Pelasha Fukeer, were made over to that officer, with the exception of Kakajee, their leader. The reason of refusing to deliver Kakajee is variously reported. We will only state our belief, that had Kakajee, the principal offender, been apprehended, facts would have soon come to light to show at whose instigation the attack above alluded to was made. The Guicowar has given Pelasha over, at the recommendation of our Government, disregarding the advice of Venceram, the Himut Bahadoor, who was averse to give him up. The Guicowar has, in this instance, acted judiciously. Venceram, and one or two other officers of his highness, have gone to Shinur, to conciliate and bring back Gopall Kao Myral, whose departure from Baroda we noticed. It is evident that the respectable banker will find it to his advantage not to be lulled by the fair promises of the intriguing minister, and we think, therefore, he had much better remain in some part of the Company's territory than return to the Durbar, at which he has received offence and injury, and at which he cannot hope, at least for the present, to be perfectly secure.—*Durpun, Aug. 11.*

NATIVE EDUCATION.

The second annual examination of the General Assembly's Institution in Bombay took place in the school-house, Military Square, on the 26th of October. The chair was occupied by the Hon. James Farish, Esq., M. C.; and the attendance of the European and native friends of education was as great as the convenience of the establishment admitted. Among the natives, who seemed to take the liveliest interest in the proceedings, were the Clare and West scholars of the N. E. Society, and the editors and reporters of the native newspapers.

The business of the day was begun by the singing of a hymn by six Zanzibarian boys, and two Abyssinian youths; all of whom have a considerable ear for music. The classes were then called upon, and a considerable time was spent in hearing the boys of the three lowest classes read, and in catechizing them on the subjects of their lessons. They all showed that they are fond of the business of the school, and that they are in a fair way of being most efficiently instructed. The boys of the fifth class were noticed as making rapid progress under a native teacher. Those of the fourth class, taught by Mr. Smith, are most intelligent little fellows for their years, and showed all desirable promptitude and exactness in their replies to the questions addressed to them. One of them, Gabru Warke, the son of an Abyssinian chief, brought to Bombay through the influence of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, was noticed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, with whom he stays, as having made more progress in the study of English within a short time than any other boy of the school. A few months ago, he knew not a letter of it, while now he reads and converses in it with tolerable ease. The third class, taught by Mr. Cassidy, appeared to be all which could be expected. The boys have made very considerable progress in general and religious knowledge; and their appearance spoke well as to the qualifications and application of their teacher. Mr. Payne's classes, the second and first of the school division, may be similarly characterized. The subjects of their study are varied. They particularly excel in their knowledge of biblical history. With general history, to the partition of Alexander's empire, they are well acquainted. In grammar, arithmetic, and geography, they have made most gratifying advances. One of them, Bandú, a native Israelite, was much and justly applauded for his recitation.

The examination of these classes was conducted in the first instance by their ordinary teachers. The cross-examination principally devolved, in the first instance, upon Dr. Wilson, and afterwards upon

Dr. Stevenson. "The boys in common with every one in the school," observes the *Gazette*, "displayed a cheerfulness of countenance, a readiness in making correct replies to questions put to them in the mildest and most simple manner, as well as to those which even to pupils of a somewhat more mature age would have been rather abstruse, that denoted that the mere acquisition of words and phrases had not been impressed upon their memories, without a vigorous awakening of the intellect, arising from careful teaching upon the most solid basis, calculated to elicit every spark of genius which the student might possess, without creating that feeling repulsive to true improvement, always the concomitant of a process deriving its claims to attention from brute force, rather than from kind, patient, and reasonable treatment."

The examination of the upper division, which the too great consumption of time in the early part of the proceedings rendered more rapid than was desirable, began a little before two o'clock. The students of the class for Natural History, who have had no more opportunities for studying it than those afforded by a weekly lecture and examination by Dr. Wilson, acquitted themselves in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon their talents and application. Some of them showed a surprising effort of memory in their being able to state, almost without an error, the various genera and species of the nine orders of Mammalia, to which their attention had been directed, and according to the arrangements both of Cuvier and Blumenbach, the philosophical reasons of which they understand. With the form, habits, and localities of the different animals, also, they showed a very creditable acquaintance. Dr. Wilson had, without success, invited several scientific gentlemen to undertake the cross-examination of them. The class for grammar and composition, taught for an hour daily by the Rev. Mr. Nesbit, went through only a small part of their usual exercises: they showed, however, the great advantages which they enjoy in having Mr. N.'s able instructions. Of the different kinds of English versification, and the peculiarities of English grammar, they evinced a very commendable knowledge. The plan proposed by Dr. Wilson for the examination of the class for geometry, which he had himself taught, was sufficiently fair. The candidates for prizes were to be allowed to propose each a proposition to one another, while the others were to be tested by two propositions proposed by the chairman and Dr. Wilson. Only one proposition, however, was submitted. It was one of the most difficult connected

with the studies of the class, and was gone through in a very masterly manner by Tirmal Rao, who was carefully watched by his companions. The same young man read part of an able translation, from the Maráthi and Sanskrit, of the half of Subáji Bápù's Comparison of the Pauranic, Siddhantic, and Copernican Systems of Astronomy. It had gained a prize of Rs. 50, and will be afterwards regularly used in the class. It was pleasing to reflect, that some of the pupils in this class are competent to teach their juniors what they have themselves learnt in it; and the missionary presiding over it will be left free, in the absence of another teacher, to carry them forward in their mathematical studies as far as it may be deemed expedient.

The following notice is from the *Bombay Gazette*:—"In awarding the prizes for the three best essays on Native Female Education, for which Dr. Smytman had kindly given the sum of Rs. 100, to be distributed in the proportion of fifty for the first, thirty for the second, and twenty for the third, deemed most worthy of approbation, Dr. Wilson observed that one presented by Hurry Kessowjee, a clerk in the Sudder Adawlut (a part of which was read,) was decidedly the best, although it had not been completed. This the writer promised to do at an early period, and in the mean time he would recommend the first prize to be given to him. The second and third prizes were awarded to Tirmal Rao, and Mr. Cassidy, a teacher in the school.

"At the conclusion of the examination, the hon. chairman remarked that he was happy to see, from the large meeting that had met that day, the interest taken in education; and that nothing more was necessary on his part, explanatory of the marked improvement that had taken place since last year, than to direct the attention of those who had been present to the examination which they had just seen." He also directed attention to the excellent essay of Hurry Kessowjee, which had been read.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, having been called upon by Mr. Farish, said that he rose merely with the view of making a few notices connected with the institution. With regard to the *funds*, he had to say that the seminary is supported partly by an annual payment from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, under whose entire direction it is happily placed, and partly by local contributions received by himself. The account of receipts and disbursements had been duly audited. In the former, there was only one item to which he would here advert. Forty-five rupees are entered as having been received from the sale of class-tickets. He was most de-

sirous to lead the parents of the pupils to appreciate the blessings of education. The small demand which he made of them had this tendency; and while it would deter no persons who would heartily and leisurely prosecute the study of English, it would be a slight check to the entrance into the school of boys who would be disposed to come to it from mere idle speculation, and who would leave it as soon as their caprice might dictate. He would recommend the plan which had been adopted, to other seminaries in India. Let a trial be made of it, even though it should not be rigidly adhered to.

The *attendance* at the institution he would state. There are 216 boys in the school division, and fourteen who are instructed independently of it in the upper division. The applications for admission are very numerous; but only those are attended to which are made in behalf of boys who read their vernacular languages with fluency. He (Dr. W.) was more and more persuaded of the immense importance of the study of the native languages. The English, he was sure, would never be mastered by those who are ignorant of them. It is absolutely necessary that the learner should associate all his acquisitions with the grammar of his own tongue. An essay had been read by one of the pupils, which exactly expressed his sentiments on this subject. He felt impelled strongly to state his views regarding it. There is a *Negro-English* prevalent in the West-Indies; and if particular care be not taken, there will speedily be a *Parbhu-English* in Bombay, and a *Bábu-English* in Calcutta. A corruption of our powerful and beautiful language, in fact, was already almost established. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the attempts to write in it which are made by the clerks of our public offices, when circumstances lead them to go beyond the routine of official forms. The errors to which he referred were not peculiar to individuals—they pervade the speech and correspondence of whole communities. But, without insisting further on this subject, he would ask if it can ever be expected that India can be regenerated with the neglect of its own languages? Such seminaries as this could not contribute to its improvement, if their pupils could not communicate their stores of knowledge to its sons. The very object of giving a superior education, at a great expense, to a limited number of persons is, that they may diffuse learning throughout the country. If they be not led to study the languages of their own people, they will find it impossible effectually to instruct them.

With regard to *caste*, he had to observe, that within this seminary it had not received, and could not receive, any indul-

gence. Firmness, and kindness, and impartiality, had overcome all the difficulties which had occurred during the past year in connexion with it. He wished it to be understood by all, that the lines of the classes were formed exactly as the ranks in the native army. We only know those distinctions among individuals which arise from talent, good moral behaviour, attention to business, and progress in learning. And what more can be rationally wished for? Every native seen to cross the door of a European, an impure Mlech, ought to be very quiet on the subject of caste. All seemed to be reconciled to the teaching of religion in unison with literature and science. All saw that it was most proper that the religion of the English should be *known*. No *unfair* attempts to convert would ever be resorted to.

With reference to the native *holidays*, the rule of the school is, that permission is neither given to attend them, nor punishment inflicted because of their observance; or, to quote the native expressions used, they procure neither *razá* nor *sazá*. The responsibility of the holidays is thus made to rest where it ought to rest, with the parents and children themselves. They are all satisfied with the regulation which has been adopted.

There will be an *enlargement of the agency* of the institution as the pupils multiply and advance. The connexion, however, between the school division and the upper division, he (Dr. W.) would seek to maintain. It is of the greatest importance that those who have lately commenced their studies should see the actual progress of their seniors, that they may be excited to tread in their footsteps; and it is of no less importance, in the present state of native society, that the advanced pupils should be excited to diligence, by seeing a gradual, if not a rapid, approach to their position, by multitudes of whom at one time they had had a considerable start. Loud complaints are made respecting the pride and pedantry of many of the natives partially educated, and the indolence into which they sink even before their youth can be said to have passed away, and which strangely contrasts with their former ardour and zeal. This is owing to their being constituted gentlemen at large, and scholars at will, without any public sympathy, such as is found in Europe, to press them forward, and any bright examples wooing them to advance. The remedy, he was of opinion, would be found in some such arrangement as that which he proposed, and which he would recommend to the conductors of all the educational institutions in India, and to the Government itself.

< To young persons engaged during the greater part of the day in public offices,

he had to say, that arrangements could perhaps be made for their attendance for an hour on the efficient instructions of Mr. Nesbit.

One of the objects of the institution, he begged to remind those present, was to raise up native teachers and preachers, for missionary work. This is the object which is most prominently before the view of the General Assembly at home, and which, he had no hesitation in saying, most endeared the institution to himself and fellow-labourers, and its most zealous supporters in India. He trusted that a gracious Providence would render it instrumental in accomplishing it. He would state its present prospects. One young man, who had embraced Christianity during the past year, had been examined in the lower department. Another native of the country, who had gained a prize in the class for Natural History in the upper division, is at present on trial for license as a Catechist before a presbyterial body lately formed, in conformity with powers communicated by the General Assembly, and would continue to study with a view to his obtaining in due time a higher status in the church. A son of one of the converts would this day be entered as a pupil. Other native Christian scholars are in prospect, and, through the grace of God, will be forthcoming. With the feelings with which his Christian friends would receive these intimations, he did not expect his native friends now present altogether to sympathize, while they entertained their present sentiments on the subject of religion. He was glad to think, however, that they clearly saw many of the advantages of the institution, and were prepared to avail themselves of them. They were not mistaken in their estimate of the great importance of the study of English literature and science, and for this study the seminary would give every facility. He besought them to have high expectations, and to make corresponding endeavours. Let them not rest satisfied with mean attainments, but strive to excel. There are pleasures in knowledge far surpassing any which have yet been experienced: there are blessings to flow from it which are inestimable.

These remarks seemed to be taken in very good part by all the native audience. — *Orient. Christ. Spect.* for Nov.

SURAT SUFFERERS.

The *Bombay Courier*, of the 29th August, states, that not a pice of the subscriptions raised for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Surat had been distributed. "The poor wretches, who were burnt out of their homes, who lost by the ravages of fire their clothes, their furniture, and all their means of subsist-

ence, were entitled, at the hands of those who had to make the division, to an instant attention to their wants. To enhance their misery, and to render them more completely destitute, the monsoon came on, and hunger, damp, and fever, lent the aid of their destructive powers to the calamities of the conflagration; and yet the aid of charity has been locked up in the coffers of those to whom the subscription has been intrusted."

Ceylon.

Many circumstances have unhappily conspired, for years past, to disunite the different portions of Ceylon society; but not one has been so fruitful a source of jealousy and ill-feeling as the Colombo Library. This institution was first established in the year 1812, by the civil and military services, who then alone formed the higher classes of English residents at Colombo; and on that account, the rules admitted only such, in virtue of their positions, obliging all others who were anxious to partake of the advantages of the library, to submit to an introduction by ballot. In process of time, other Europeans settled here, when the propriety of admitting all gentlemen on equal terms with the classes to which the original founders belonged, was discussed and negatively; which caused a highly-esteemed individual, who had liberally contributed towards the foundation of the library (when he was in the service of Government, which he subsequently resigned in order to engage in mercantile pursuits) to withdraw his name from the institution. Several of the merchants, in particular, have refused submission to the ballot, and most of those who thus sought admittance only yielded to necessity, as there are no other means of obtaining books here than the one in question. Even the most strenuous supporters of the monopoly have themselves occasionally felt its inconvenience in the balloting of their friends, as it has occurred that the most unexceptionable have been actually rejected, and a stigma placed upon them, which they by no means merited. Another equally obnoxious provision in the rules is, that the persons admitted by ballot have no voice in the transactions of the library, not so much as the recommendation of a book. These regulations might have been necessary, or at least unobjectionable, at the establishment of the library; but to continue them in disregard of the changes wrought by time in society here is equally unjust and unreasonable. There are residents now in Ceylon in every respect the equals of any holding either civil or military commissions, and to exclude them from

the privileges enjoyed by other gentlemen, cannot be justified. At present, if a private gentleman wishes to be admitted a subscriber to the library, he is liable to rejection either from the sport of boys, or the party spirit of adult opponents: instances of both which have occurred. But the worst remains to be told. From the commencement, in the year 1812, Government have provided a house gratuitously for the library, from time to time making such alterations and repairs as were considered necessary; and at present this is undergoing a remodelling at public expense, which will render it the handsomest building in Colombo. Yet Government, whose duty it is to see that all its subjects obtain equal privileges in matters with which it is concerned, and who year after year have liberally aided, by the appropriation to its use of public property and money, have never interfered to ensure the full benefits which should be derived by the entire society of Colombo from the library. We are now, however, happy to learn, that the principles of reform have commenced to operate, where they ought, amongst the members of the library themselves. Much to their credit, some of the military hold the opinion of the injustice of exclusion, and the right of admitting all English gentlemen to equal privileges in the institution. At a recent meeting of the library, we understand, such sentiments were freely and decidedly expressed, and only opposed by clamour. The question has, however, been thus revived, and in these days can only be set aside by an act of tardy justice. Party spirit alone opposes it; but this flame, that has of late so far subsided, will ere long be extinguished, we trust for ever, in Ceylon. Society here has by recent changes obtained a great accession of liberal feeling, which augurs well for the future; and the administration of the public affairs in this colony will soon be in the hands of one, who may be considered part of the same government, which declared its determination to withdraw its support from the Dublin Society, in case that body refused to amend their rules, which gave an opportunity to the exercise of party spirit.—*Observer*, July 19.

Penang.

An insurrection took place at Tavoy about eight years ago, when a party of Burmese attempted to extirpate the small British establishment there posted. Capt. Bresley, who formerly commanded the *Penang Merchant*, belonging to this port, and was then in government employ at Tavoy, precipitately quitted the place, in a small vessel, with his

wife and family, intending to come on direct to Penang, but put into one of the adjacent islands for water; since which, nothing has been heard of him, except a report that the vessel had been cut off by the crew, and run on shore some where near Pungah. About three or four years subsequently, a native of Pungah, connected with a Siamese family resident here, came over to this island, and gave out that a woman, answering the description of Mrs. Bresley, had been seen a considerable way in the interior, apparently under the restraint of the chief of the district; and that if a proper person and suitable ransom were sent, he had no doubt her liberation would be speedily effected. Two of our Chinese merchants, extensively connected with the tin trade at Pungah, were immediately solicited by a friend of Capt. B. to institute every inquiry there, as to the truth of the report: but though every means had been tried, no clue to Mrs. B.'s place of confinement could be traced. A letter, however, has been recently received by the Resident Councillor from the Commissioner of Maulmain, requesting, in consequence of certain declarations made before him by a Burmese lately arrived there from this island, the interference of this government in obtaining the liberation of Mrs. B. The Resident Councillor immediately ordered a full investigation into the subject, the result of which satisfactorily proves that the female seen, not in the interior of Pungah, as heretofore alleged, but at a place called Soonkoram, or Soonkora, is beyond all doubt Mrs. Bresley, and letters to the Rajah of Ligor and other Siamese chiefs are now in preparation for despatch, requesting their assistance in procuring the liberation of this unfortunate woman. — *Penang Gaz.*, July 22.

A vessel sailed on the 1st August for Kedah, to obtain the Rajah's aid in liberating Mrs. Bresley.

Singapore.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The arrival of Mr. Commissioner Young, with the land regulations for the settlement, adopted by the Governor-General of Bengal, gave at first much satisfaction to the agricultural part of the community, it being understood that they were put upon a liberal footing. The publication of the letter of instructions from the Supreme Government, however, produced a very different feeling, and the system intended to be carried into execution is regarded as ruinous to the interests of the settlement.

The instructions begin by stating, that

the Governor-general in Council will not propose, at present, any material alteration in the ~~was~~ communicated to the local authorities in July 1833, for fixing the period and rates of leases. "He is of opinion that twenty years should be the limit, in the first instance, of all leases; but that they should be renewable for another term of thirty years, at a fixed rent, for so much of the land as may be then shown to have been for five years back cultivated with, or chiefly occupied by, produce of a specified description. This rate might at once be considered to include plantations of spices, pepper, dourians, mangosteens, champedals, jack, coconut, betel-nut trees. Further inquiry will, perhaps, show that other descriptions of trees or shrubs of a lasting character ought to be included in the list. Sugar, coffee, and cotton would not come under the specification, and probably the cultivation of sugar, with boiling-houses and mills on the West-Indian model, is the only one of these which would require the advantage of a fifty years lease; but in order to give fair encouragement to the raising of all such articles on the best plan, his Lordship in Council is inclined to think, that the erection of mills or other factories for preparing the produce of the land, the digging of canals for irrigation, or the sinking of money upon the land for other useful purposes connected with the agriculture of the farm, to the extent of ten years' full rent of the grant, should entitle the grantee to a renewal of his lease, in the same manner as if he had planted it with the costly descriptions of produce first mentioned." They refer it to the commissioner "to consider and devise, after consulting the local authorities and other well-informed persons, the terms on which leases on the above principle can be granted, so as to give confidence to the grantee in the future renewal of his lease, and at the same time to secure to the Government a fair share of the improved condition of the lands. On the principle laid down in the orders of 1833, a lease being granted for twenty years, no rent will be demanded for the first five years, and the rates for the remaining periods may be reduced, when better terms cannot be obtained, to four annas per acre for the second five years, eight annas for the third, and one rupee for the fourth five years—on every occasion, however, on which a lease may be applied for, the lot should be advertised, and let by public auction to the highest bidder above the minimum rates above specified. After the expiration of the rent-free term, the rent will, of course, be leviable on every acre, according to the rate of each successive period, whether the land shall have been brought into cultivation or not. This will be the best

check that can be devised to prevent persons from taking more lands than they have the means of cultivating, and will be less vexatious than any ~~other~~ for imposing fines in case of non-cultivation. It will not be difficult, his Lordship in Council conceives, to apply the foregoing principles to the assessments of lands which have been occupied without grant, lease, or other permission, making them applicable to the description of lands, and to the length of time for which such lands may have been cleared and brought into cultivation. In regard to building leases within the towns in the settlements, so many things must be taken into consideration in assessing the rate, that his Lordship in Council thinks it will be safest to leave the adjustment of such leases to the discretion of the local officers, provided that every lot applied for be put to public auction and disposed of on the best terms. In such cases, leases of sixty, or some of ninety-nine years, might be granted, but each case must be specially reported for the orders of the Governor of Bengal; and it will be necessary that the lessee should bind himself by penalties for the *bonâ fide* erection of buildings, in default of which, after a reasonable period, the lease should be cancelled." And a minute of the Governor-general suggests, that the rent or renewal may be fixed for good land at five rupees an acre, which he thinks a fair rate for good ground after being twenty-five years cleared.

The *Singapore Chronicle*, Sept. 9th, contains some strong strictures upon these regulations. It points out the impolicy of sending a commissioner who, though the instructions imply the contrary, declared he was invested with no discretionary power, and who discouraged any hope of the objectionable clauses being modified: since the governor or resident could have carried the orders of the Government into operation without an additional expenditure of 3,000 rupees a month. It remarks likewise, "the truly ridiculous blunder of classing dorians, chumpedahs, jack, and other such trees, among the valuables, which were to entitle the fortunate planter of them to a prolonged lease." It proceeds:—

"Now, what are the advantages held out by the present regulations? Five years free rent, in compensation of expenses incurred in clearing the land; then one-quarter of a rupee per acre for the following five; one-half of a rupee for the next five, and finally one rupee for the closing term of twenty years. So far so good. But what assurance has the agriculturist held out to him for the future? None whatever, except in certain cases, pointed out in the commissioner's instructions, in which, 'by a stretch of authority,' an extension of thirty additional years is
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given, not by any means at what might have been reasonably expected, a moderate, but, all things considered, an immoderate yearly rent of five rupees per acre. Immoderate it is, since the fee-simple of new grounds may be purchased in other British possessions at about one-half of that amount. What will an European discover in the new regulations to induce him to apply for a grant of land at Singapore? The capital which might be expended would not become fast or fixed property, for the owner would have only a twenty or fifty years' interest in the income of it. Should he wish to dispose of it—however valuable or rich his plantation might be in trees, shrubs, and canes—no one would be found inclined to give him more than a valuation of the crops to come between the time of the sale and the end of the lease: for, as the proprietor holds no guarantee of its renewal, no prudent person would hazard a large sum without some security for its return. A property, therefore, which, if held in fee-simple, or even on a lease, if renewable from time to time on reasonable terms, might yield thousands of pounds sterling to the possessor, would scarcely find a purchaser, at any price perhaps short of giving it away, under the terms now proposed. Those who have already embarked in sundry improvements, at great cost and labour, under a confident reliance of obtaining *liberal terms*, must, from the necessity of the case, apply for leases; but time will disclose to the Company their error, which, it is to be apprehended, no arguments that can now be used will remove. The liberal terms alluded to, we believe, are generally understood to mean the obtaining grants of land for ever, either by purchase at some price which should be stipulated, or on perpetual leases of so much per acre, to be adjusted every hundred years, the basis of which should be made dependent on some defined foundation, as on the value of rice and iron in the Straits at the beginning of each period. The result of the present illiberal system will in all probability be, that the whole island will pass into the hands of the wandering Chinese, who, with their usual indifference as to consequences, will hew down the forests to procure fuel to boil gambier; and when the soil of their gambier plantations (which they never manure), as well as the forests, are both exhausted, then, perhaps, in the course of twelve or fifteen years, which is stated to be the utmost duration of a gambier plantation under Chinese management, the land may be offered on fair terms: but whether it will be in a state fit for European competition is another thing. It surely argues a total ignorance of the circumstances of the stations in the Straits to designate
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champedahs, jacks, and dorians as valuable trees: for although not now protected by long leases, there are a superabundance of the produce of these trees brought to market, and sold at prices sufficiently cheap, to discourage any European or native from raising plantations of such trees for present or prospective use. And if the Court of Directors have been misinformed in one thing, will they not be disposed to believe, that in other matters relating to the same subject they also may have been deceived? That this island and its sister stations possess agricultural capabilities, has been proved. Like any other place not doomed to sterility, its soil, by the ordinary process of preparation, affords the means of compensating the cultivator for his outlay. But whilst possessing natural advantages, the stations in the Straits suffer materially, in an agricultural point of view, from the want of a population of its own; a disadvantage which must, for years to come, operate against them, by rendering all process involving manual labour much more laborious and expensive to carry on, and consequently deprives them of ability to compete upon a footing of equality with other places in the East. The cheapest labour here is four Spanish dollars, or 18s. sterling, per month; in India it is only from three to four rupees, or 6s. or 8s.; in Java the cost is nearly the same as in India; in Luçonia about three dollars, or 14s.; and in Siam and Cochin China, field labour being chiefly carried on by slaves, or upon the king's account, is not likely to exceed in price that charged in India. If, therefore, the British capitalist has to pay much dearer for his land and labour at Singapore, how can he reasonably be expected to enter into a fair competition with cultivators in neighbouring places? Had a fair and candid representation on the subject been submitted to the Court of Directors, it is improbable they would have sanctioned terms, which, to the weakest perception, must have appeared too onerous for acceptance, if they were ever intended to be acceptable. The European population here were anxious, and praiseworthily so, to see the island thrown open to cultivation, in order to ascertain, in the first instance, the productive qualities of that soil, which, from time immemorial, had remained but as waste land, and ultimately, that the infant settlement might derive from its internal resources the means of wealth and an extended trade. But, could it ever have entered into the head of any of the community, that the urgent solicitations of its members to obtain land upon equitable terms, would have been seized upon as an indication that land would be applied for at any rate, and upon any terms, no matter however burden-

some and oppressive? Transferring our attention from leases of land for agricultural purposes, we shall advert to the probable operation of the clauses with reference to those grants distinguished as building-leases, the terms of which appear to give as little satisfaction as the other leases. The new Land Code determines, that building-leases may be acquired for a term of ninety-nine years at the farthest; and the applicant, besides purchasing at public auction the ground he may have selected for the erection of a dwelling-house, will, in addition, have a tolerable heavy annual quit-rent to pay to the Company for the ground they generously sold him at the highest market rate. Moreover, the unfortunate person will have to come under penalties that he does not deceive the Company, who, it would appear, have less gratification in pocketing the amount of the purchase-money in Spanish dollars, than insisting upon the further consideration, that the person whose hard-earned collections, of perhaps years, they have appropriated with so much unconcern, should also, within a reasonable time (and who is to decide what is a reasonable time?) build a house, or have his lease cancelled. Yet, although the Government confess that it will be safest to leave such matters to be adjusted according to the discretion of the local officers, they alter their mind and direct, that 'each case must be specially reported for the orders of the Governor of Bengal!' Such restrictions, from their severity and vagueness combined, will have the effect (we shall not say contrary to that intended) to discourage Europeans from the purchase of ground for building, notwithstanding there are many eligible spots which Europeans, under liberal terms, would have been induced to purchase and erect respectable dwellings upon for their own comfort, as well as the ornament of the place. These choice or pleasant situations will now, in all probability, fall into the hands of monied natives, or associations of convicts, who may be able to collect, or, which is the same thing with them, levy the amount upon the public; and what may be expected from the architectural taste of the generality of either class in these parts, will amount to the erection of sundry artap huts, sheds, and shops of miscellaneous characters and descriptions, but none of moral or religious tendencies, it is to be feared, becoming only a public nuisance to any respectable neighbourhood where they may be pleased to locate, besides offering convenient refuge for rogues and idlers. When such selected locations are put up to the hammer, they will be purchased by the class of persons we have mentioned, and who will buy without exactly comprehending the terms,

however explained, under which they purchase. In addition to all that has already been stated and commented upon, we have been told that the commissioner has been framing a table of fees, which, it is stated, applicants have to disburse before they obtain a grant for their land. One may be mentioned as a specimen, perhaps, of the moderation of others. For surveying and measuring the ground applied for, the small trifling charge of *two ruples* an acre is stated to be the amount claimable. Those land-owners of from five hundred to one thousand acres will startle at this; but that will be a trifle, unless they are up and stirring, and apply the remedy themselves by timely remonstrance."

The *Singapore Free Press*, September 7, observes:—"It is impossible to guess what may be the intentions of the Court of Directors regarding this island; but certes, if their object is to maintain it as a forest wilderness, they could not have taken more effectual measures; but we will more charitably consider this as one instance more of distinguished failure in a body of men attempting to legislate for a country at a distance of ten thousand miles, and setting at naught the opinions of the local authorities. It is absurd to suppose that English capitalists themselves will lay out their money, or make advances to those who are willing to undertake the cultivation of this island, on the short leases proposed, when the fertile island of Ceylon is laid open to them, where they may purchase the fee-simple of the land for the amount of half-a-year's rent, as proposed for Singapore on the extended lease. Those who have already, confiding in the hope of liberal terms, entered upon the cultivation of the land, will endeavour to save as much as they can *out of the fire*, and the independent Chinese gambler cultivators will carry on their soil-exhausting system (fifteen or twenty years being amply sufficient for this purpose), but no prudent person will hereafter originate a spice plantation or plant a single valuable timber tree; when, just at the time when the nutmeg-trees would be in full bearing under proper management, and teak or other hard-wood trees, if planted at the commencement of the lease, would be approaching maturity, the whole profits must lapse to Government, as the interests of the original planters are in no way provided for. But we hope the Board of Control, or other home authorities, will yet take the measures pursued in the leasing of lands in India into consideration, and put a stop to such insane proceedings. With regard to the minute, we conceive, that although Rs. 5 an acre would not be a high rate to pay for land actually under cultivation with spices or sugar-cane, or capable of being so culti-

vated, yet it would be too high a rate to pay for inferior ground, only fit for grazing cattle, a large proportion of which will be found on all locations, and which ought to be differently assessed."

Trying of Criminals.—The Hon. Mr. Bonham, in the absence of a professional judge, held a session of Oyer and Terminer on the 28th of August. He said, that it was close on five months since the last session of general gaol delivery was held at this station, and finding there were thirty-eight prisoners already in gaol, the vast majority of whom were, as usual, committed for trifling offences—some of them on very insignificant charges—and being also aware that the usual gaol delivery would not take place in less than three months, he deemed it expedient to authorize the Court to hold the present session, in the absence of the Recorder, for the trial of all felonies which were not punishable by death on conviction, and of all misdemeanors.

Malay Rajahs.—The Rajahs of Salengore and Lingin arrived in the settlement in August, both of whom are vehemently suspected of being countenancers of piracy. The object of the Salengore Rajah's visit is to procure the interposition of the Straits government in the settlement of some pecuniary disputes with the neighbouring Rajah of Perak: whilst the chief purpose of him of Lingin is stated to be to contract a marriage alliance for his son, a lad of fifteen, in whose favour he pretends to have resigned his government. Of the former, the *Free Press* says, "Paltry in power, and reprobate in character, as the most of these native rajahs are, we still think it an advisable course, on the part of our Government, when coming in contact with them, to treat them with some ceremony and show of respect—although they are themselves too sensible of our power and importance to regard it in any other light than as a mark of condescension; we are not, however, quite sure that his Highness of Salengore altogether merits any such tokens of regard, as he is reported to have treated most slightly and cavalierly the letter sent to him by the commissioners, on the subject of piracy, as also not to have deigned any reply to no less than two official communications from the resident councillor of Malacca. It is also, we believe, no ill-founded rumour, which ascribes to his instigation the murder of several Malacca Chinese, to prevent their being evidence of the death of a comrade, who was butchered in their sight by one of his own immediate followers. Until called to clear his character from such imputations, it is scarcely fitting that he should be received in any British settlement with such tokens of respect as have been accorded to him." He is described as "an opium smoker and a devoted gambler, his principal and

favourite amusement being cock-fighting; and he has brought with him a complete battalion of cocks, some of which are to be seen every day in the ring at New Harbour, where he resides, with the young 'Tum-monggong.' He is a dirty, mean-looking fellow, and quite a contrast in his personal appearance with the Lingin chieftain, who has a prepossessing exterior, and might vie with the bluff King Harry in the goodness of his proportions—and whom, besides, fame does not represent to be addicted to those vicious pursuits which distinguish his cousin of Salengore." The Lingin Sultan travels in as much state as any Malayan chief of these times can afford—sailing on board his own barque, and being attended by thirteen or fourteen prows, which have on board nearly four hundred people in all. The vessel was in very good order, and kept remarkably clean, and the apartments in which his highness condescended to repose were rather stylishly fitted up, and nicely carpeted. He exhibited a costly coat-of-mail, made for himself, of pure silver, which weighed, he said, four hundred dollars. He was very desirous to have an interview with the young Dutch prince, who was on board the frigate *Bellona*.

Trade.—The official abstract statements of the trade of the port for the years ending April 1836 and 1837, exhibit an increase in the trade last year of nearly a million of dollars over that of the preceding one; the total amount of imports in 1836-37 being Drs. 7,528,990, and in 1835-36 Drs. 6,618,671; difference in favour of 1836-37, Drs. 910,319. The increase appears to be chiefly in our intercourse with Great Britain, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, China, Cochin China, Sumatra, and the East Side of the Peninsula. From Great Britain the excess is mainly occasioned by an increase in the imports of cotton manufactures, cotton twist, woollens, sail-canvas, and sheathing copper; from Calcutta, in opium, saltpetre and cotton goods; in opium from Bombay, and ebony and cotton goods, from the Madras coast. The exports exhibit on the whole an increase of about Drs. 650,000 last year.—*Free Press*.

The Raja Mudah of Acheen.—When the *Danish Oak* was at Murdoo, on the Pedier coast, loading a cargo of betel-nut, the Raja Mudah was still pursuing his old system of harassing the trade on that coast. He arrived at Murdoo before the *Danish Oak* and an English vessel had completed their cargoes, and immediately blockaded the Murdoo and the other neighbouring rivers, conceiving the opportunity favourable for illegally extorting tribute from the inhabitants, and in consequence of his proceedings the trade was at a stand.

Copper Currency.—The local authorities are about to introduce a new Government copper currency in the settlement. They have announced, by "beat of gong," that they will not recognize as money a recent importation of tokens, in imitation of the Dutch doit.

Geological Notices.—Mr. Tradescant Lay has published in the *Singapore Free Press* some geological notices made during a visit to the Moluccas, Borneo, &c. :—

"The Moluccas exhibit a very singular feature in the exact conical form, with which most of them rise above the horizon to meet the navigator at the distance of eighty or ninety miles. We have for many years been accustomed to view this conical shape as intimately connected with volcanic action, nor do we find any reason here to throw aside the old theory and adopt a new one—for the top of Ternate has been ejected, and a vast yawning crater left behind, so that we have two peaks, one on each side. The cone, therefore, which seemed so perfect at a distance, is found to have a notch instead of an apex at the top, with an additional ridge, compounded of two others just below it. In the instance before us, we find no traces of a fluid or stream of melted matter, that flowed out during the eruption, which we are apt to think of whenever we speak of a volcano. An immense quantity of rock, in fragments of various sizes, has been thrown out, which bear marks of having been subjected to the action of fire. Some have been reduced to cinders, some vitrified, while others have felt just enough of the fire to split them into huge blocks. If pieces of stone were laid up in piles in a furnace, we could easily conceive that this is just what would happen; those that were immediately submitted to the action of the fire would be either vitrified or converted into a slag, according to the length of time and the intensity of the flame, while those near the centre of the pile would only be partially vitrified or merely fractured by the heat. The belly of this mountain, which is between five thousand and six thousand feet in height, might have been regarded as one enormous furnace, which continued to burn in secret till the explosion of some gaseous matter projected the 'fuelled entrails' to an amazing distance. On the north-eastern side, immense piles of rocky fragments, in the state just described, are found, in every way corresponding to those that lie about the edge of the crater. These piles have their longer sides at right angles to the line in which they were projected. This circumstance has so much puzzled some very good judges, that they were driven to suppose, that the lines were proraised by the bubbling-up of the rock from underneath. But there is no rent or chasm, not the least trace of any rupture near them, to coun-

tenance that opinion. We are therefore obliged to assume, that they came from the top of the mountain, a road that is paved with fragments, and which, by reaching down to them, seems to lead the eye to the spot from whence they were derived.

Four of us started to mount the steep acclivity of Ternate. The soil of Ternate is, perhaps, in all respects the best that can be found in any part of the world, and there is something in its dark crumbling texture that impresses the mind with the highest ideas of its fertility, while the vegetable creation around you bespeak, in the strongest and most lively terms, the extreme happiness of all its members. The sultry parts of the day are often fanned by a breeze, and the nights are very cool, the thermometer having been known to descend as low as 56°. Though this may be rare, yet the sheet or coverlet is seldom unwelcome.

Zamboanga has a neat appearance when viewed from the Straits of Basilan, but possesses no buildings of any beauty or magnificence. A few miles' walk from the town brings you to a country delightfully varied with the interchange of mountain and plain. These plains are smooth, with only here and there a shrub, or a little copse perhaps. The mountains in this country are in a high state of degradation, in the language of geologists; that is, the rock has, from the action of the atmosphere and other causes, lost its continuity, and crumbles into powder with the remains of vegetable matter. It was only here and there that a lump which had not suffered from disintegration could be found. The best specimens were taken from a boulder of trap studded with iron pyrites. This part of the island seems therefore to belong to the trappean series: but as I could not attain any sections from a rupture of the strata, I make this remark with some degree of hesitation.

"In Borneo Proper we ascend two or three steps higher in the series of rocks, and find ourselves amidst nothing but sandstone in a high state of disintegration. It was only on one occasion that I was able to find a piece of stone that could not be broken by merely compressing it in the hand: and this was from a solitary piece that jutted out from the ridge of hills that runs a long distance towards the N.W. Betwixt the layers of disintegrated sandstone we often found layers of clay, and the water that was filtered through the former, ran upon the bed till it burst forth in a clear crystal spring. The alternate stratification of clay and sand must have taken place anterior to the lifting up of the crust. They are elevated in all cases at an angle of at least 45 degrees, so that the ridges of the hills are remarkable for their sharpness.

We might, in reference to the geological state of Borneo, say, in the language well understood in many parts of England, that we are among the "coal measures;" since seams of that mineral are found in several places. One of them I accidentally struck my hammer upon as it crossed a stream of water. Being covered with sand, its nature did not appear till after this trial, when I discovered a bituminous coal of great lustre. Pulau Cheremin, an island near the mouth of the river, receives its name, looking-glass or mirror, as I suppose, from the brightness of the coal found upon it. I visited this island only in the night, and though I picked up a piece of coal by the sense of touch, I know nothing of its geognostic characters. Many interesting researches might have been made, but boats and men could be had for neither love nor money. The few opportunities we obtained were spoiled by our guides, who never ceased to urge our return, from the moment of our landing till our return to the edge of the river, labouring all the while to inspire us with the same cowardly fears that they felt themselves, and pourtraying nothing to our imaginations but the terrors of the *sumpitan* of redoubted memory. It was not difficult to esteem these terrible things as existing chiefly in the fearful soul of the narrator, but it was by no means easy to examine anything with care among a swarm of such rogues."

Burmah.

By letters from Akyab to the 2d November, it appears that the Burmese had as yet committed no act of hostility, nor had the trade between Arakan and Ava been interrupted; but they were collecting arms and levying troops with all their might. Information had reached Akyab, that the Moorosugurie of Naphch had betaken himself to the court of Ava, with all the arms, ammunition, and followers that he could collect.

From letters from Rangoon, dated 28th and 29th October and 1st November, we learn that, although some of the more respectable ministers of King Tharawaddy were uneasy at the reports of our hostile preparations at Moulmein, yet the king himself continues resolved never to acknowledge the treaties made with us in his brother's reign. He will submit, he openly declares, to any extremity rather than acknowledge them. The following extract is given from a late letter written by a foreign trader residing near the king: "Although his majesty professes to wish to be on the most friendly terms with the English, yet his conduct is quite contrary." Reports are also given of the king sending troops

towards Assam and Manipore; of some of the Shan states and of the Red Karians having refused to swear allegiance to another king whilst the former one is alive; and of the Woongee at Toungoo being about to be relieved by a military officer with a long name. Judging from the manner in which Tharawaddy deserted and destroyed the old capital of Ava, in spite, as we are informed, of the advice and earnest intreaty of the whole of his officers and subjects, and of even his own wives and children, we take obstinacy and self-will to form very prominent parts of his character. All the information we can gather, from those who have lately arrived from that quarter, assure us, that now is the time for our Government to place our relations with Ava on the most secure and satisfactory foundation. Tharawaddy is considered by all the respectable inhabitants of the country as a cruel, faithless, and perjured usurper. His means are scanty, he has no organized force, and he would be defended only by the banditti who overturned the late government, and many of whom also, we are told, are dissatisfied with his conduct in putting aside his brother and nephew. It must not be forgotten, that the late king and ministers of Ava threw down their arms, and admitted Tharawaddy into the city of Ava, trusting to the pledge and promise which he solemnly made to the representative of the British Government, that he would not injure his brother or nephew in the slightest degree, or put to death or molest a single officer or minister of the late government. Let our Government immediately send a military and naval armament to Rangoon, with a declaration to the king, and a proclamation to the inhabitants, referring to his faithless conduct towards his brother and his brother's officers, and his disavowal of the treaties made with us, and expressing the opinion of our Government, that we can have no security against the future acts of such a character, and that we must either put him down, and restore his brother our old ally, or his brother's son, the rightful heir to the throne, or must take possession of the ports of Rangoon and Bassein, and such portion of the kingdom as may serve to effectually reduce the usurper's power, and render him harmless. With such a declaration and proclamation, we are assured by the letters from Rangoon, a large portion of the inhabitants of the country would join us, and the usurper would find himself deserted by so many of his followers, that he would, probably, give way himself, and seat his nephew on the throne; whilst the character of our Government would rise higher than ever in Burmah and the adjoining states. If this proceeding succeeded, we might then enter into

any revised relations with the young king for our future security and their tranquillity. If the proceeding failed, we might then take possession of Lower Pegu, and shut up the usurper, which we could easily do, within Ava Proper, until he came to his senses, or was overthrown by a counter-revolution.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Nov. 14.

A vessel has arrived from Rangoon, of a very late date, bringing intelligence that the preparations which Government had made at Moulmein to meet any aggression, combined with the presence of the *Pelorus*, at Rangoon, had disposed the Burmese cabinet to pacific measures, though the king still continued to vapour about his grand projects against the English power. The intelligence is gratifying, but how far it may be depended on as true, is another thing: for it seems strange, that the feelings and intentions of the king's ministers, which are usually known but imperfectly at the capital, should in so short a period have been published at Rangoon. Supposing, however, the intelligence to be true, it shows how important it is that we should possess some means of conveying accurate information regarding our own designs and movements to this court, and of keeping up that wholesome fright in their minds, which may be the means of preserving peace. As matters now stand, the king's ministers have, it appears, only yielded to their own terrors, and are, therefore, likely to resort to violent measures, as soon as those terrors are removed. Their designs have been folded up for a season, at the view of the warlike attitude which we have taken up; but how long can we afford to maintain this attitude, and to keep up a war establishment on our frontiers? This is not a state of things which we can calculate upon perpetuating for an entire year, much less for two or three years. And, when our troops shall be withdrawn, and our warlike preparations shall have been laid aside, will not the arrogance of the monarch of Ava revive, and thus bring upon us anew the necessity of sending troops to the frontier, till we find at length that the expense and inconveniences of keeping up a war establishment in time of peace for an indefinite period, overbalances the expense of a single campaign, in which, with our dear-bought experience, and our vast resources, we ought to bring the war to a conclusion?

We most fully concur with our contemporaries in deprecating war in every form and shape. It can never be thought of for a moment, but as the least of two evils. If we are obliged, however, to keep up armies for a protracted time at the various points on our eastern frontiers which are assailable, we shall be subjected

to nearly all the inconvenience of war, without enjoying the security which it is the object of war to procure. Any thing must be preferable to such a state of perpetual alarm. If it be true that the vague rumours of our preparations have struck terror into the court, it would almost appear that the residence of a minister on our part at Ava, to admonish the barbarian mind of Tharavaddy from time to time of the risk he runs, and to keep us informed of his movements, might secure the continuance of peace. There can be little doubt that he was removed by the king, in order that there might be no British eye to watch his motions; and this fact serves to point out our duty. The King of Ava can have no reason for dismissing Col. Burney, which does not become a double reason with us for insisting on his remaining there; and, perhaps, the present time would be the best for a vigorous negotiation, backed, as all such negotiations in Ava must be, with warlike demonstrations, in which we shall insist on the re-establishment of a minister on our part at Ava. We should offer the king the alternative of peace in the spirit of peace, or of war with its consequences. There is no little truth in Sir Boyle Roche's *bull*, that the best way to avoid danger is to meet it plump.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 16.

Mr. Kincaid, one of the American missionaries who have been compelled to quit Ava by the new king, thus writes from Rangoon, August 17:—

“When the revolution first broke out, and during its progress, even up to the time the gates of Ava were opened to the troops of Prince Tharavadi, public feeling ran strong in favour of the revolting prince. He was supposed to be a persecuted man, struggling only to save the king and royal family from a violent death, and the country from falling into the hands of a usurper. In Ava and the neighbouring towns this was fully believed, and the prince had taken one of the most solemn oaths, that a Burman can take, that he had no design against his brother, the king. At a distance, however, the prince caused it to be reported that the king was dead, and summoned the people every where to join him in putting down the queen's brother, who had usurped the throne (as he said). The troops called in by government, supposing the king to be ignorant of the true state of things, either made only a shew of fighting, or deserted to the prince's side—there was no fighting—all, on both sides, from the prince down to the peasantry, shewed themselves to be dastardly cowards. The Bomho prince, who commanded one division of the king's army, is an exception—his conduct was officer-like. Through the

mediation of Col. Burney, the gates of Ava were thrown open, and Prince Tharavadi came riding into power upon the topmost wave, and, in violation of oaths and promises, dethroned the king, put the princes under restraint, and threw all the members of the old government into prison, and loaded them with irons. Tortures, confiscations, and executions then began, and proceeded rapidly. To have been employed in any way by the old government, was a crime—to have property was a crime—it was the reign of terror—the most barbarous and revolting modes of destroying life were adopted. Col. Burney's presence and influence not only saved the city from being plundered and burnt to ashes, but the lives of hundreds who were attached to the old government. The new king had hardly got possession of Ava, when he began to manifest an unkind feeling towards the English government. On every occasion he spoke disparagingly of it. Whenever I called, which was not often, he was certain, by some method, to bring forward this subject, sometimes gravely and sometimes humorously. On two different occasions, in the presence of his whole court, he spent an hour or more in explaining to me the character of the English government in India. He was provokingly haughty—compared the governor-general to one of his provincial officers—said he should have no intercourse with him; if the governor-general wished to have any intercourse with Burmah, he must transact business with the governor of Rangoon. Several times I have been present when Col. Burney was conversing with the king. As a man, he was treated kindly and with much respect, but as the representative of the English government, he was treated with indignity. Col. Burney, though firm, was mild and conciliating. He strove in every possible way to win over the king to a course of justice and humanity. He laboured unceasingly, and seemed willing to suffer almost any thing in his own person, in order to preserve peace, and prevent any collision. I had not supposed any British officer would put up with so much. The king often avowed his design of pursuing the policy of Alompra—of removing all foreigners from the country, and breaking off all intercourse with the English. So much for Burman politics. Our missionary operations are entirely broken up for the present. In this, as well as in every thing else, the new king has disappointed our fondest and reasonable hopes. Soon after his present majesty came into power, he sent word, accompanied with a threat, to give up teaching the people, and in a few days after told me himself, that he could not allow us to distribute Christian books and teach the people; adding that

he was now a king, and must be obeyed. It was thought prudent to quit Ava, and the church gathered there, until the country become settled. A war with the English was supposed to be inevitable by nearly every one, both foreigner and Burman. If daily and open contempt of the English government, and a declared opposition to all treaties, be any evidence of a hostile spirit, then the king has not been misunderstood."

Siam.

His Siamese majesty's frigate *Conqueror* has arrived at Singapore, a vessel of six hundred tons and carrying forty guns, which was built at the port of Chantiboon, and the voyage she now makes to this port is her first trip to sea. Notwithstanding her warlike designation and appearance, she is intended to be employed as a trader between Singapore and Siam, and instead of going upon the odious principle of monopoly, and, like the ships of the king of Cochin China, trading only on the sovereign's account, and refusing to carry freight for the private merchants, the *Conqueror* is open for "freight or charter" to any of the king of Siam's subjects. Another vessel of one thousand tons burthen has also been laid down at Chantiboon, and will soon be in a condition to put to sea. She is to be similarly equipped with the *Conqueror*, and is intended to trade to Singapore upon the same liberal footing. The rate at which this vessel has taken in freight is one *tical*, or about sixty cents, per pecul, and the principal part of her present cargo is taken in on these terms. She is not a teak-built vessel, that description of timber not being procurable at the place where she was built.

The Malay pirates have been committing serious ravages among the native vessels of the country trading along the coast from Chantiboon to Bankok, and within the last ten or twelve days, in the beginning of June, no less than three trading junks had been captured by these marauders, one of them having on board a cargo of three hundred piculs of pepper, and the others being loaded with general cargo, but principally with bark intended for the China market. War-boats had been despatched against them by the Siamese government, but, it would appear, to very little purpose, as the Siamese war-boats, whenever they come *in sight* of a pirate, let go their anchor and forthwith commence a vigorous discharge of shot, without much troubling themselves, except upon their own account, as to whether the pirates are within its range or not; and if they withstand such a display of their skill and prowess in gunnery, and

do not run away, the ammunition of the war-boats is of course very speedily expended, and an excellent excuse is thus found for returning to port. If the pirates make off, the Siamese war-boats are sure to pursue, but generally with such an abatement of their vigour, or such an exercise of their discretion, as to prevent their overtaking the enemy. The king of Siam directed the *Praklang* to address the Straits government, requesting their aid in "extirpating the pirates from the face of the earth." His majesty, it seems, is desirous to know from what quarter the pirates come, and makes particular inquiries on this subject, and as to whether Pahang and the neighbouring countries are subject to the English or Dutch government. The royal missive is rather a singular document, not very intelligible in its scope and tendency, but got up with due regard to ceremony and etiquette, being in the first place cased in a fine hollow bamboo, which is put into an envelope of silk, and this is then put into another large stand, with a silk bag and seal over that!—*Sing. Free Press, July 27.*

Dutch India.

From a Batavia correspondent, dated the 13th inst., we obtain the following information:—

The Dutch troops before Bonjal were taking active measures to reduce that fort, and the preparations going forward seemed to indicate that a great and final effort would soon be made. General Clarens had been superseded in the command of these forces by another officer, Major-general Cochins, who was understood to have blamed the proceedings of his predecessor, in the former attack upon the fort of Bonjal, and he is reported to have commenced operations with his miners, with the intention of blowing up the enemy's works.

The Dutch steamer *Willem de Eerst*, which left Sourabaya on the 26th April last for Amboyna, had struck on the Lucepara Shoal, close to the Turtle Islands, and about 120 miles distant from her port of destination, after being eleven days out. She had on board the governor of the Moluccas and his family, with 150 troops for these islands. Being an old vessel, she soon became a wreck, and all on board were compelled to seek safety on the shoal, on which, however, they were up to their knees in water when the tide rose to its highest. There were three boats belonging to the vessel, all of which were sent away by the commander, with as many people on board as they could take, one to go to Amboyna, another to Macassar, and a third it is supposed to Bouton. The two former made their

voyage in safety, and the colonial ship *Eric*, as also a government schooner, were immediately despatched to bring away these who had been left on the shoal, but no further tidings as to their fate had reached Batavia. When the last of the three boats put away, those who of necessity remained on the shoal were engaged in making a raft, and there appeared cause to apprehend some misfortune having befallen them, as the few materials that had been left them could, it is said, scarcely have sufficed for the construction of a raft fit to transport such a number of people, when the distance of the only spot which they could expect to make was considered.

The government had on board of the *Willem the Eerst*, specie to the amount of 100,000 guilders, no part of which appears to have been saved, and as they had a large quantity of stores, &c. also on board, their total loss, including the vessel, is estimated at about Rs. 5,00,000.—*Sing. F.P. July 27.*

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Posthumous honours conferred on a faithful public servant.—The *Peking Gazette* of May last contains the following imperial notification:—

“4th moon, 6th day. In the petition of Yang Yuchun, the former governor-general of Shen-se and Kan-suh, it was stated that he had been in constant and active service from the middle of the reign of Keenlung; he had been engaged on all occasions, and present in a hundred battles; he had served three successive emperors with fidelity and distinction. In the reign of Kea-king he subjugated the banditti of Hwa-ching (in Honan), and was promoted by that emperor to the second rank of the *Nan* (5th) degree of nobility, and was allowed to ride on horseback within the sacred city. He was afterwards promoted another step in the *Nan* degree. I myself raised him to the *How* (2d) degree of nobility, and made him one of the secondary guardians of the prince, and bestowed on him a two-eyed peacock's feather; afterwards, for services in subduing the cities of the revolted Mahomedans, I raised him to the office of principal guardian of the prince, and permitted him to use a coloured (*Tsae*) bridle, and from being a *Te-tuh* (general), he was promoted to the office of governor-general of the provinces Shen-se and Kan-suh. He conducted his government with success, and filled his office with sincerity and dignity, and the whole empire knew and respected his devoted fidelity; he truly was my *legs-and-arms-heart-and-backbone* servant.—*Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 25. No. 99.*

Lately, as he approached his eightieth year, he was troubled with an old complaint, and he earnestly requested to be relieved from office, and allowed to return to his native place, to nurse himself. I, the emperor, could not offer any serious opposition to this request. I gave him especial orders to come to Peking to have an audience, for I was mindful of so meritorious a servant, and as a mark of favour I promoted him to the first rank of the *How* degree of nobility, and allowed him to return to his native place, enjoying the whole of his emoluments: this was a manifestation of my high regard. In the winter of last year, Goshan, the governor-general of Sze-chuen, having come to Peking to an audience, I, the emperor, wrote with my own hand the two words *happiness and long life*, and conferred ten taels of my own ginseng, and sent them by Go-shan to Yang Yuchun, hoping that, in quiet, amongst his native streams and woods, he might enjoy himself. I have now heard of his decease, and my grief is difficult to bear. In looking over his will, I cannot restrain my tears. As an additional mark of favour I confer on him the posthumous titles of *Tae-tsze-tae-foo* (guardian of the prince), and president of the military board; and he is to be mourned for according to the ceremonies which are appropriated to that rank; and let his tablet be placed to be worshipped in the Hall of the Worthy and Good. Let 2,000 taels (about £600) be disbursed from the treasury of Sze-chuen province to defray the funeral expenses. If at any time he has been degraded, let his rank and titles be restored. Let the said office of the military board enquire as to the ceremonies to be observed at his funeral, and make a report thereon. His son, Yang-Kwo-ching, formerly fooyuen of Honam, I promote to the rank of a *Foo-tscang*, and I direct that he succeeds to the hereditary rank of the *How* degree of nobility; when the period of mourning is past, I order him to come to Peking to an audience, to shew my grief for the loss of so good a servant, for my care and favour [for his son] is unceasing.”

Chinese Humanity.—The following is an account of the death of Mr. Everard. A party of three gentlemen, on the 23d July, had left Canton, to proceed to Whampoa in a small boat, and upon their return were caught in a squall of wind and capsized, although sail was taken in with the utmost promptitude. Mr. Everard was formerly a tea-broker in London, and was latterly connected with one of the mercantile firms at Canton. Unfortunately, he could not swim, and, unable to avail himself of the assistance of his companions, who had given him an oar to buoy himself, sank exhausted into a (Z)

watery grave. A Mandarin boat is stated to have been near enough to have rendered immediate and effectual assistance in the emergency, but the calls for help were treated with mockery, and the boat pulled away from the scene of distress. The survivors, were, however, picked up by a Chin-chew junk and treated with great kindness. The body of the deceased was found by less friendly hands, and its delivery refused without the payment of a hundred Spanish dollars, and was again sunk by the Chinese until some arrangement could be settled. The body was subsequently resigned on the payment of fifty dollars!

Robbers.—False Religions.—The *Peking Gazette* of April contains a report from a Keih-tze-chung, a kind of public censor, to the emperor, on the subject of the increase of robberies throughout the provinces, as well as piracy on the coasts. In tracing the causes of these enormities, which he ascribes partly to the timidity, laxity, or treachery of the magistrates, he adds:—"At the present time, in all the provinces, depraved natives have established conventicles for teaching different religions, to deceive and excite the simple people. If the root of this evil be not at once examined into and soon crushed, the ulcerating sore will spread and cause extensive calamity, from which ascending and interminable evils will arise."

Canton papers, to the 16th September, state that the rigorous measures instituted by the Chinese authorities against the opium trade are pursued with increasing severity. The receiving ships had been annoyed by being moved from place to place, and ultimately constrained to depart to Hong-Kong, a port about forty miles to the eastward of Cap-Sing-Moon, after an application on the subject had been made to her Majesty's superintendent, which caused him to quit Canton for Macao. More edicts had been fulminated against the importation of the drug, and it is said that, in consequence of the Peking authorities being cognizant of the difficulty which existed of getting the inferior mandarins to co-operate with them in suppressing the smuggling trade, they had recommended the emperor "to do away with the whole of the foreign trade, as the only means of preventing opium from being brought into the empire." The viceroy's order for the compulsory departure of the opium ships not having been complied with, and the Hong merchants having reported to him that the vessels had gone, he threw their representation at their heads, with an observation, that his order for the departure of these vessels, must be *obeyed* and not *evaded*; so it appears that nothing short of the en-

tire disappearance of the opium ships will now satisfy the Chinese government, and it was expected that Captain Elliott, the superintendent, would be applied to on the subject, with a threat that the trade would be stopped, unless the orders of the government were complied with. Chin, the admiral, in an edict, in which he intimates that he is ordered to chase away all opium ships, as well as those which do not go up to Canton to trade, threatens, on the indication of obstinateness on the part of the foreigners, to place along the boundaries of the Chinese empire "a thousand ships of war, numerous as the stars, and disposed in array like a chess-board," which formidable squadron, it is supposed, the "iron-headed" foreigners will be unable to resist.

The Hing-tae's affairs still remain unadjusted. The foreign merchants had petitioned the governor on the subject, and received an evasive reply.

The English had got up a neat little amateur theatre, at which they had performed Sheridan's *Rivals*. The veteran artist, Chinnery, played *Mrs. Malaprop* to Capt. Biden's *Captain Absolute*. Mr. Chinnery's acting seems to be regarded as the *chef-d'œuvre* of the evening. Several other gentlemen, known in this community, also sustained parts—the Hon. Mr. Drummond, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Rawson, and several others. The play appears to have gone off with great spirit.

Japan.

A recent attempt to open an intercourse with Japan, like all former attempts, has ended in a signal failure. Seven Japanese sailors had been wrecked in the China seas, and it was thought that an effort might be made to restore them to their native land, and at the same time to re-establish a civilized relationship with that empire. It was hoped that such a deed of mercy would awaken the sympathies of the Japanese government, and thus pave the way for subsequent communications. A vessel was accordingly fitted out, in which the shipwrecked mariners were embarked. The Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, the enterprising missionary, and Dr. Parker, accompanied the expedition: but, on reaching the coast, the Japanese authorities, after allowing the mariners to land, fired upon the European vessel, and forced her off.

Mauritius.

Mauritius papers contain an account of a disturbance among the Indian labourers upon the estate of M. Chauvet, who, to

the number of one hundred, refused to work unless a quarter of a pound of rice were added to the daily ration of a pound and a-half allowed them by contract. By the aid of the police, the labourers were reduced to submission next day, before any act of violence had been committed. The *Cernéen* says, that complaints of breach of contract are so frequent among the Indian coolies, that, although the magistracy have always found the planter in the right, it is fair to infer that, whatever may be written in the bond, the complainants must have had some cause of grievance, and probably have been misled by verbal promises to expect something more than their written contract gave them. It appears that crowds of runaway Indian labourers had been going about the streets, selling sweetmeats; they were however speedily arrested by the police, and detained till their respective masters could be ascertained, or should come forward to claim them.

The *Cernéen* of July 22 contains a *projet* for the organization of infant schools. The first class (*degré*) of the establishments is to comprehend children from two years to six years of age. The schools, established on the model of the "Infant Schools," are to take the name of "Motherly Schools." In each quarter is to be established a committee, to watch over the interests of infant education. This is to be called "The Family," which is charged with the duty of aiding the founders of the institutions, to superintend the direction of the motherly schools, and to elicit means of promoting the well-being of the children, and of facilitating the development of their physical, moral, and intellectual faculties.

Cochin China.

About five years ago, the present king of Cochin China, Minh Menh, commenced a bitter persecution against the Catholic mission, which had been established in the country for nearly two centuries; one of the missionaries was put to death, and the bishop was obliged to seek safety in flight. In order, if possible, to supersede Christianity, he determined to promulgate a new decalogue of moral and religious duties, and to command the strictest obedience to it. The Bishop of Castorie, the coadjutor of the vicar apostolic of Cochin China, transmitted a copy of these new commandments to his own superiors at Paris, together with a running commentary on them; and they were published in the *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi*, No. 51, for March, 1837. The bishop in his letter says:—"I have told you in my former letters, that the king Minh Menh, by his edict of the 6th January, 1833, pro-

scribed the Catholic religion through the whole extent of the state. I need not recur to the details of this frightful persecution; the blood of the martyrs has reddened the soil of Annam, and every sign of Christian worship has been effaced. Yet this was not enough for the end which Minh-Menh proposed. He knew well that religion did not consist entirely in external practice, and he has sworn to stifle it, if that be possible, in the hearts of all his subjects. Reflecting, then, upon the means of attaining with more certainty this fearful object of his desires, behold what the modern Julian has imagined in his crafty policy. He recalled to mind that the decalogue of the Christians was their chief rule of conduct; that the Pagans themselves often quoted it with praise, and that the faithful assembled in great numbers four times a year, to celebrate in a body the holy mysteries. The king had too much sense to believe that it was possible to extinguish a religion, without substituting something in its place. Like a philosophical prince, therefore, he resolved to oppose in some measure religion to religion, festival to festival, and decalogue to decalogue. He has, therefore, caused a great number of works upon morals to be collected, and those of Confucius among the rest, and he has caused the most splendid passages to be noted down, particularly those which might bear any analogy to Christian doctrine; and this has been arranged in the best possible manner, and has thus furnished a complete body of doctrine. The whole has been divided into ten articles. A pompous preface announces to the people of Annam, that the king, desirous of treading in the steps of his illustrious predecessors, has, in his paternal solicitude, composed these ten precepts; and it is remarked, that an exact observance of them cannot fail to obtain from above a happy peace for all the inhabitants of the country, and abundant harvests."

The following is the decalogue:—

- 1st. Preserve exactly all the social relations.
- 2d. In all things have a good intention.
- 3d. Fulfil with diligence the duties of your state and condition.
- 4th. Be sober in eating and drinking.
- 5th. Preserve rites and usages.
- 6th. Fathers and mothers ought to bring up their children with care, and elder brothers should do the same by their younger brothers.
- 7th. Avoid evil doctrines, and study only those which are good.
- 8th. Preserve chastity and modesty.
- 9th. Observe exactly the laws of the kingdom.
- 10th. Practise good works.

The bishop's comment concludes:—"Such is in substance the famous decalogue of Minh Menh, in which it will be

remarked that there is no allusion to robbery, falsehood, homicide, or other such crimes. Perhaps the legislating and philosophical prince despairs of obtaining anything from his subjects upon the two first points; perhaps he waits for the end of the war to treat of the last; perhaps he may not have thought of them at all. As for the rest, in many places, they have already neglected the reading of the ten precepts, and the preaching which ought to follow it; in other places scarcely any one is present at the sermon. We have much else to do, say the Pagans, than to learn that it is necessary to pay tribute to support the seraglio of our much-loved king and lord."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council, August 22d, the governor stated that Mr. Blaxland had protested against the following items of colonial expenditure, *viz.*

Against the continuance of the salary of the colonial agent general; against the proposed continuance of the salary of the British resident in New Zealand; and against the payment of £20, 11s. 10d. for a suit of armour presented to a New Zealand chief by King William the Fourth, the same being merely a private gift of his Majesty, and having reference neither to any real nor even alleged services to this colony.

The committee appointed to report upon the propriety of introducing the Hill Coolies, or Dhangars, of the East-Indies into this colony, and to suggest any alteration in the system to encourage immigration from the United Kingdom, state, in their final report, that the want of shepherds, stockmen, agricultural labourers in general, and of mechanics in a smaller proportion, has become so alarming and necessitous, and been attended with such serious loss, that unless immigration be immediately encouraged to the full extent of the present demand for labour, the consequences will be most fatal to the colony; that it appears from the evidence that means do not exist for maintaining the present establishments of sheep, cattle, and horses, and of cultivating the ground for the supply of food for the present population: and that, annually, the colonists draw nearly one-fourth, and sometimes a third of their supplies of wheat from foreign markets.

They state that employment would be found, at good wages, for from 7,000 to 10,000 well-conducted men, as shepherds, farm servants, labourers and mechanics, with a considerable number of steady, sober butlers, house-servants, and

coachmen, and by the importation of the two latter classes, several thousands of convicts in the colony, now employed in those services, could become available for country purposes. They approve of the plan adopted by the Home Government, of appointing agents for emigration in England, properly qualified; and with reference to the other part of the plan, and to the best mode of expending, in the encouragement of immigration, the one-third of the revenue applicable to that purpose left at the disposal of the Colonial Government; and, taking this sum at £40,000 yearly, for the next two years (which will in all probability, increase with immigration), they are of opinion that the bounties offered by the Government Notice of the 28th October 1835, were quite inadequate to induce useful and respectable emigrants to embark for the colony, and few have arrived on the terms of that notice; and that the time allowed to settlers to make their arrangements for bringing out the required descriptions of immigrants seems also too limited; and they propose that under the bounty system, the period of arrival should be extended for the time this system may be in operation; or, at least, that all emigrants embarked from Europe prior to the end of the year 1840, should be entitled to bounties under a revised government notice, adhering to the general principle of that of 28th October 1835. The scale they would propose is as follows:—For a man and his wife, without family, £36; for each unmarried male, £18; for each unmarried female, £18; for children of from seven to fourteen years, £10; for children of from one to seven years, £5.

On the subject of the Indian Hill Coolies, the committee, after weighing the evidence of experienced persons *pro* and *con*, "would not be inclined to recommend their being introduced into this colony, or, at any rate, that the public should bear any part of the expense of their importation, were not the demand for early relief so very urgent, and the present distress of the settlers so great, and the general interests of the colony suffering so much, that they concur in the expediency of granting a bounty of £6 (equal to about half the cost of importation), for every male Dhangar or hill labourer of Bengal, who may be embarked on or before the 31st Dec. 1838; providing his age be not under eighteen nor above thirty;" providing that security be given by the masters for lodging in the Savings' Bank, 10s. for each male Dhangar, exclusive of the wages, to form a fund to cover the expense of their conveyance back to their native country, at the expiration of six years from their arrival in this colony. The committee recommend this measure, only as an immediate and temporary re-

lief to the distresses of the settlers : and they do not calculate upon more than from three to five hundred Indians being brought into the colony under these regulations. They are of opinion that, in the event of a settlement being formed to the northward, where the heat of the climate might be too oppressive for the European labourers, and where the culture of sugar, cotton, coffee, and tobacco might be prosecuted with advantage, the introduction of Indian labourers would be conducive to the general benefit of the colony.

LAW.

On the 16th September, three individuals of respectability in the colony, John Terry Hughes, Peter M'Intire, George Porter, and John Eales, received the judgment of the Supreme Court, having been found guilty of a conspiracy to prevent a fair and open competition for the purchase of several allotments of crown land, advertised to be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, and thereby to injure the auction, and to defraud the king of the fair and marketable price of such crown land, which judgment (on account of their having given up the bills, and the Crown not calling for a severe punishment) was a fine of £100 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Penal Settlements.—The utter inutility, the worse than uselessness, of those enormously expensive sinks of iniquity, Moreton Bay and Norfolk Island, has often formed a theme for discussion in the Colonial press, and the propriety and expediency of employing the outcast wretches who are sent to these settlements, on the public roads of the colony, where their existence might be productive of some benefit, if not to themselves, at least to the community that had suffered from their depredations, has been often and urgently pressed on the Government. We observe with considerable satisfaction that the remonstrances of the press on this subject have at last been treated with something like deference. His Exc. the governor has given notice of a bill to be introduced to the Legislative Council, not, as we could have wished, for the purpose of abolishing these dens of infamy altogether, but to enable the governor to commute the sentences of the better behaved portion of the convicted felons condemned to transportation to the penal settlements, to labour in irons on the public roads of the colony. — *Sydney Gaz. Aug. 19.*

Emancipists.—A question of great interest to a large portion of the inhabitants of this colony, and of considerable import-

ance as it concerns the administration of justice, has lately been much agitated in this community, viz. Whether a witness, belonging to the class called emancipists, should be compelled to say whether he came free to the colony or not, and for what offence. The discussion of this point has originated in the refusal of two witnesses belonging to that class, within a short time of each other, to answer any questions on this subject. In the first of these cases, the witness, a well known character in Sydney, declined saying how often he had been convicted and sentenced to transportation, and the judge held that he was not bound to do so. — *Sydney Gaz. Aug. 17.*

Aborigines.—A discussion of some interest took place in the Supreme Court on the trial of an aboriginal native named Wombarty, belonging to the Port Macquarie tribe, who was arraigned on a charge of murder, of an atrocious character, committed at Port Macquarie. Mr. Windeyer, who had been ordered by the court to act as counsel for the prisoner, moved that the case should be adjourned until an interpreter could be found sufficiently acquainted with the dialect of the Port Macquarie tribe, to explain to the black the offence for which he was indicted. Neither the Rev. Mr. Threlkeld, nor the interpreter, M'Gill, were sufficiently acquainted with that dialect to carry on a conversation with the accused, without the aid of a third party, and even with his assistance, the charge did not seem to be sufficiently understood by the prisoner. Judge Burton put some questions to M'Gill, the aboriginal, who has always attended at the Supreme Court with Mr. Threlkeld, when trials of his countrymen were about to come on. From his answers, it appeared that, although he had been for many years under Mr. T.'s instruction, he is not aware of the nature of an oath. His honour refused to allow the case to proceed until the crown could furnish a proper interpreter, one to whom the court could with propriety administer an oath. The attorney-general informed the court that the murders, of which the prisoner stood accused, had been committed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, the men having been butchered while asleep in their huts. It was almost a matter of impossibility for the crown to find an interpreter such as was required, but his honour refused to try the case; all he could do would be to write to the magistrates at Port Macquarie, to procure an interpreter from the interior, who should be instructed in the nature of an oath. — *Ibid.*

Banks.—Average weekly amount of liabilities and assets of the Bank of New

South Wales, from 1st January to 30th June 1837:—

Circulation	£ 28,875
Deposits	180,655
	<hr/> £209,530
Securities	£245,196
British Coins	75,354
	<hr/> £320,550

Average weekly amount of liabilities and assets of the Bank of Australia, from 1st January to 30th June 1837:—

Notes in circulation	£ 30,113
Deposits	126,845
	<hr/> £156,958

Coins, British	£ 40,912
Bills and Promissory Notes	220,479
	<hr/> £261,391

Average weekly amount of the liabilities and assets of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, from 1st of January to 30th June 1837:—

Circulation	£ 40,322
Deposits	124,828
	<hr/> £165,150
Coin	£ 49,329
Securities	266,001
	<hr/> £315,290

Governor Bourke.—The genuine independence, which is our chief satisfaction in the exercise of our vocation as a public journalist, has on broad principles, despite our personal feelings to the contrary, induced us to support the administration of Sir Richard Bourke, as that of an honest, impartial, enlightened, and independent governor: just, yet merciful and lenient. We therefore join with our contemporaries, the *Australian* and the *Monitor*, and a large majority of the colonists, in deploring the loss we are likely soon to sustain, in the departure of our excellent ruler, who has done more for New South Wales than any one of his predecessors. Sir Richard, however, being mortal, has not been able to please every body, as neither of his predecessors has done, nor will any successor ever do. We do not say that no successor of His Exc. may escape that excessive and incessant vituperation by which Sir Richard must have been disgusted; for if our next governor should deserve less of the colony, the probability is, that he will be less abused and ill-treated; in short, if he be not an impartial and independent governor, observing, judging, and acting for himself, he may escape the hatred and reviling of a faction opposed to his government, in proportion as he may deserve little of the community.—*Sydney Times*.

Law of Dower.—The Supreme Court has held, in two cases in equity, ("Mid-

dleton v. Taylor; and "Middleton v. Therry," 18th August 1837), that a widow was entitled to claim dower of lands of which her husband was dis-seized at the time of his death, and which had passed through the hands of several *bonâ-fide* purchasers, without knowledge of such incumbrance, the claim not being raised till eight years after the death of the husband. The court decreed to the widow one-third of the rents and profits, from the time of demand of dower (estimating the value at the time of conveyance), and that one-third of the freehold be assigned and set out for her dower, having reference to the state of the premises at the time of conveyance, excluding subsequent improvements.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have received accounts from the new province of South Australia, from which it would appear that the much-boasted experiment in the art of colonization does not work altogether so well as the projectors anticipated. The survey department in the new colony, as well as in this, appears to give great dissatisfaction by their dilatoriness, by which, it would seem, the colonists are prevented from taking possession of their lands.

The *South Australian Gazette*, which, it is said, "was commenced in England, at the suggestion, and with the support, of the then existing body of colonists, and many of their friends, in the expectation that they would thereby secure to the colony most of the advantages which so eminently distinguish the public press of the mother country," is declared to have "eminently failed:" that, instead of accounts of the soil, climate, harbours, and other natural features of the country, as could have been honestly made, and, if made, would have encouraged emigration, and given confidence to the numerous and wealthy proprietors resident in England, partial and garbled articles have been inserted, and investments in land discouraged rather than advocated; and that, instead of an honest critique upon public measures, no number of the paper has appeared in the colony without being distinguished by anonymous calumnies, inserted and defended apparently only for party purposes and the gratification of personal feelings; and twelve individuals, who make this complaint against the journal (comprising the colonial secretary, the col.-commandant, the surveyor-general, and advocate-general), consider that it is desirable that another journal should be established.

The bishop of Australia has asserted his claim to episcopal jurisdiction over the new colony, a claim which does not

appear to have afforded much satisfaction to the colonists.

The *South Australian Gazette*, July 8, says, "We maintain that our charter expressly exempts us from such jurisdiction. By the first section of the act constituting the province, it is declared, 'that all and every person who shall hereafter inhabit or reside within her Majesty's said province, shall be free, and not be liable to or bound by any laws, orders, statutes, or constitutions which have been heretofore made, or which hereafter shall be made, ordered, or enacted by, for, or as the laws, orders, statutes, or constitutions of any other part of Australia, but shall be subject to and bound to obey such laws, orders, statutes, and constitutions, as shall from time to time, in the manner hereafter directed, be made, ordered, and enacted for the government of his Majesty's province or provinces of South Australia.' Now the bishopric of Australia was established some considerable period subsequently to the passing of the act erecting our province, exempting it from all laws, orders, statutes, or constitutions enacted or ordered for any other part of Australia. His Majesty's letters-patent could not affect the South Australian act, nor give any right which was contrary to the express provision we have quoted. The Lord Bishop of Australia's jurisdiction, therefore, over Australia, can by no construction be held to extend to this province, nor over inhabitants subject to, and bound only to obey, laws and constitutions, enacted and ordered for the government of his Majesty's province of Australia."... *Syd. Gaz.*

Sandwich Islands.

A letter, published in the *Sandwich Island Gazette*, describes an occurrence in these islands which is likely to produce a breach of the amicable relations between them and Great Britain. The occurrence described, is an outrage upon the British flag, and at the same time an act of bigotry or tyranny, in forcing two French Catholic missionaries off the island, and obliging an English vessel, the brig *Clementine*, to receive them, under penalty of being fired into. The captain of the brig is said to have hauled down his flag in consequence, and to have abandoned the vessel, leaving her a prison ship in possession of the Sandwich government, with the two Frenchmen on board.

The first number of the *Sandwich Island Gazette* contains the following letter from the king to the editor, in a translation which professes to be literal.

Honolulu Oahu.

"I assent to the letter which you sent me. It affords me pleasure to see the works of other lands and things that are new. If I was there, I should very much desire to see. I have said to Kinai, make printing presses. My thought is ended. Love to you and Reynolds.

By King KAUIKAOULI.

"To Stephen D. Mackintosh."

New Zealand.

The following advertisement appears in a Sydney paper:—"The Baron De Thierry being about to proceed to his territories on the river Hokianga, in New Zealand, is desirous of being accompanied by a number of respectable free persons of either sex, who will have the choice of settling on their own account—of being employed on his establishments,—or of farming on shares. None need apply except such as are willing to subscribe to the Baron de Thierry's regulations, for the preservation of peace, sobriety and good order."

Laziness must be considered as a distinguishing feature in the New Zealand character, and it has been facetiously remarked, that they are capable of *enduring* a deal of sleep; this is too true, for when their present wants are supplied (they can hardly be called lazy until then), they think but little of working for another day; loitering about your premises, and observing your most trifling actions, are their delight, or smoking and sleeping in the sun for days together. When they fall short of tobacco (which is their staple luxury and want), or any other article which they are actually, or imagine they are, in need of, their whole powers of persuasion are then exerted in endeavouring to obtain it from you, either by way of present or on credit; for this purpose, their usual practice is by what a sailor calls "spinning a yarn;" they begin by informing you that they have some friends at a distance, who have a great deal of flax, which they are going to bring down to you for sale; that they have told their friends how liberal you are to them, and that you are, in all respects, a *pakra pai* (a good white man); they then hint how much the chief man of the mob would like a little tobacco, or a cartouch-box, or blanket, and that if you were to let them have the article to give their friends, it would be insuring the flax to yourself, and that no other white man would get it; if they were unsuccessful in their application to you, and the article was not to be got elsewhere, they very probably would go away, and return in an hour or two afterwards with flax sufficient to purchase it, and which they have had by them all the time, but which they would

not part with until actually compelled to do so.—*Sydney Herald*.

Cape of Good Hope.

MISCELLANEOUS.

South African College.—A bill has been introduced into the legislative council, by the governor, for establishing and regulating the South African College. The shareholders are created joint stock proprietors and managers; the funds are to be administered by a council of seventeen directors; the discipline and instruction to be regulated by a senate, consisting of two directors and the professors.

Apprentices.—The apprehensions entertained by some of a failure of labour, in consequence of the emancipation of the slaves, have almost entirely subsided. Indeed, the conduct of this class of people, during their transition state between slavery and freedom, has been every where such as the best friends of order and of liberty could have desired; and the only uneasiness now expressed, refers to the period of final emancipation, which takes place on the 1st of December next year, *in the middle of harvest*. During that season, the agricultural labourers cannot be spared a single day from their work, without great inconvenience and risk; and it is feared by many that the emancipated multitude will feel disposed to yawn, and stretch themselves, and feel their freedom, for some time after their bonds drop off from their limbs. A memorial, numerously and respectfully signed, has been presented to government, praying that agricultural apprentices may be compelled to continue in the service of their masters, or to enter into the service of other masters, also agriculturists, for the harvest months of 1838, for such wages as are given to such labourers at that period of the year.—*Comm. Adv. Nov. 11.*

Commutation of Taxes.—The report of the Financial Committee, appointed by the legislative council, proposes to abolish the present taxes on carriages, horses, stock, produce, grain, and income, altogether; taxes affecting the whole colony, collected at a great expense, and with much difficulty, and bringing into the treasury only about £16,000; and to substitute in their place simply an addition of one per cent. on the moderate duty at present on British goods, and two per cent. additional on foreign goods, the collection of which will neither add to the expense nor trouble at present incurred at the custom house.

Crown Lands.—The Financial Committee also recommend, as an additional source of revenue, "that a board of commissioners be specially appointed, to be vested with the charge of receiving all

applications for lands, and that in future no grants of land should be made unless the lands were first surveyed, the title-deeds completed, and then put up to the highest bidder, upon such conditions and terms as the government might deem expedient. By the adoption of these measures, the exigencies of the government will not only be fully met, but even a considerable surplus revenue will arise, bearing upon the commercial and agricultural demands of the colony, and relieving the entire community from all those *direct* taxes at present complained of."

Increased value of Land.—Property in Cape Town and its vicinity, as marked by numerous recent sales, appears to have risen in value, within the last two or three years, from forty to sixty per cent. A similar advance in price is also observable in other parts of the colony. This arises, in a great measure, from the influx of the compensation money, and from the prospect of obtaining labour for hire, instead of by purchase only. The facility of obtaining labour as it is wanted, gives additional activity to all industry and all capital. The immense increase in the value of our imports, clearly shews that capital in money has already become more active; and the proportional increase in the value of our exports, says the same for productive industry. In short, we are beginning to resemble other countries, and other British colonies, in enterprize; and with our prodigious advantages in climate and situation, we cannot fail to equal them in success.—*Comm. Adv. Nov. 11.*

The Frontier.—The address to the Queen, on her majesty's accession, agreed to by the inhabitants of Graham's Town, contains the following rather incongruous passage:—"We cannot conceal from your majesty, that the measures hitherto adopted have not afforded to the exposed inhabitants of this portion of your Majesty's dominions any amelioration of their painful circumstances; nor can we refrain from expressing our poignant sorrow, that a line of policy should now be pursued, which is based on the principle, that all those misfortunes which have heretofore been experienced, by the incursions of the native hordes, have been caused by their aggressive inroads upon the aboriginal tribes in the first instance. Feeling, therefore, that we stand degraded in the esteem of our country, we deem it incumbent upon us to declare to your majesty, with the firmness inspired by conscious rectitude, that such imputations are not founded on fact; but that, on the contrary, the inhabitants of this settlement have, ever since its establishment in the year 1820, exerted themselves sedulously to maintain amity with that people, and to promote to the utmost their

temporal and eternal interests. It is our paramount duty also to state to your majesty, that since the subversion of those benevolent measures which were adopted by your majesty's governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, several thousands of your Majesty's valuable and loyal subjects have abandoned the colony, the land of their birth, impelled thereto by a painful sense of insecurity, and the absence of that public confidence, without which a people can neither enjoy contentment nor arrive at prosperity."

Emigration from the Tarka.—The number of persons who have deserted the field-cornetcy of the Tarka, and have exiled themselves from the colony, together with the amount of stock taken by them, is as follows:—120 individuals; 6,400 head of cattle; 91,200 sheep and goats.

Port Natal.—By the arrival at Graham's Town of Mr. B. Norden, we have information from Port Natal up to the middle of October. Mr. N. came round to Algoa Bay in the wrecked vessel *Eliza*, he having purchased her as she lay stranded in the bay of Natal. The information brought by Mr. Norden is to the effect, that great mortality had been experienced amongst the white inhabitants at Delagoa Bay; about one-half of the number which were there on his former visit, had since been carried off by the prevailing fever. He heard that Louis Trekard was residing in the interior, at no great distance from the Bay. The ~~arr~~ of Dingaan had returned from its expedition against Matzelikatze, bringing with it booty to the amount of from six thousand to eight thousand head of cattle. It is calculated that Dingaan must have lost at least one thousand men on this expedition: but these perished from the inclemency of the weather, and not by the hands of the enemy. Matzelikatze is said to have suffered immense loss, both in men and cattle. We hear also that the Mantatees, who reside on the sources of the Caledon, have made a foray into Dingaan's territories, and have returned with a large booty in cattle.—*Graham's Town Jour.* Nov. 6.

Madagascar.

The London Missionary Society have published the following details of religious persecution in Madagascar:—

It is now three years since the flame of direct persecution against Christianity in Madagascar burst forth with violence, by the publication of an edict suppressing all Christian instruction in the country. All public worship being forbidden by the edict of 1835, those who had professed faith in the Saviour were reduced to the alternative, of meeting death by direct opposition to the mandates of the sovereign, or maintaining in private the use of the few means of religious improvement remaining among them, or created by their own zeal and affection. Thus, neither provoking the threatened displeasure of the queen, nor timidly shrinking into entire concealment, a few were in the habit of meeting on the Sabbath, on a mountain at some distance from the capital, for the purpose of reading the Scriptures, singing, and prayer. These have lately been detected; and the circumstance has led to further search.

A box of Christian books, found near the residence of a Christian woman named Rafaravavy, led to her apprehension and imprisonment: her house and property were immediately given up to plunder; and she herself, after several days of suffering, inflicted with a view of extorting from her a confession of the names of her companions, was sentenced to an ignominious death, by the hands of the common executioner. Fifteen others had been apprehended, and condemned to the utter and final loss of liberty, never to be redeemed by their friends; and with the further stipulation, that if transferred to other masters, it shall be on the condition of their being compelled to labour from morning to night, to the utmost limits of their strength. Their property has been also confiscated.* Of those who were married, their wives and children, whether professing Christianity or not, have also been reduced to slavery; but with the mitigating circumstance of permission to be redeemed. The total number thus affected is said to amount to nearly one hundred.

* According to the custom of Madagascar, when the property of a criminal is confiscated, a certain portion—one-tenth—is distributed among the civil officers. It is a circumstance of considerable interest, that, in the present instance, when the legal portion of the confiscated property was offered to the parties above referred to, few could be induced to accept it: only some of the most profligate would touch what appeared to have something sacred about it.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

ARRACAN LOCAL BATTALION.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 15, 1837.—With reference to G.G.O. of the 28th ult., sanctioning an increase to the Arracan Local Battalion, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct the following arrangements, with a view to giving effect to the wishes of the Government :

2. The artillery of the corps will be organized as specified in the margin.*

3. A subaltern of artillery will be attached to the corps. His duty will be (under the officer commanding the battalion) to take charge of the instruction of the officers and soldiers selected for the artillery service, in all their special exercises and duties as artillerymen; and to have the particular care and superintendence of the ordnance, and all its stores and equipments of every kind.

4. He is to understand that he is attached to the corps for the purpose of giving instruction in, and superintendence over, the particular branch of the service to which he belongs; but that he is, in every respect, under the commanding officer of the battalion he is attached to.

5. The native officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners, &c. should be carefully chosen from amongst those whose strength and activity render them most eligible; and the Commander-in-chief has no doubt that the artillery selection may be rendered very popular, by judicious measures on the part of the commanding officer of the battalion.

6. The commanding officer will use his own discretion in teaching any number of extra men in his corps the duties of artillery-men, to prepare them for filling vacancies.

7. The Commander-in-chief recommends that the artillery should be retained as much as possible with the head-quarters of the corps, and move with the main body, as the detaching of artillery with small bodies of light troops always interferes with the active and energetic movements, which specially belong to their particular branch of the service.

SUBALTERNS HOLDING BREVET RANK.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 9, 1837.—In May last, a reference was submitted to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief from a regimental subaltern, complaining that by

the manner in which the brevet route of his brother subalterns was ruled to operate, an unjust portion of duty was thrown on him, and on the subalterns of the army who had not brevet commissions.

The complaint appeared to his Excellency well-grounded, but as some senior officers (for whose opinions he justly entertained the highest respect) differed from him, he took time to inquire what was the general practice in Bengal, and also in the armies of the other presidencies.

Much to his surprise, he has found that even in two adjoining divisions in Bengal, the practice is dissimilar; and he has found that in the Bombay army one rule prevails, and in the Madras army another.

This ought not to be; but the operation of the rank ought to be uniform in all the armies in India, where the large number of subalterns holding brevet rank renders the point of material importance to the juniors. Its operation, regimentally, seems uniform, and is consistent with the first article of the twelfth section of the Articles of War, and the rule laid down in the latter part of the fourth paragraph, page 4, of the Rules and Regulations for her Majesty's Army; but the question is, how it ought to operate on details for detachment duties, such as treasure-escorts, and other duties well known to the armies in India.

The Commander-in-chief has been of opinion, that the grant of brevet rank was never intended to save any subaltern from the discharge of any duty, but that its object was this, *viz.* when detachments from different corps are assembled for the performance of any general duty, a junior, whose superior good fortune in his regiment has made him a captain early in life, shall not have precedence over his brother officer of longer standing in the army, whose brevet rank shall then come into operation, and save him from supersession by a junior.

The Commander-in-chief thinks this the only operation the brevet rank ought to have, or was intended to have; and he therefore decides the appeal made to him from the 3d regiment of cavalry accordingly; and directs that the brevet rank shall not exempt subalterns from the discharge of ordinary detachment duties from their regiments.

He will, however, refer his decision for the approval of the Supreme Government.

AVA BOOTY.

Fort William, Oct. 9, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the fol-

* One subaltern of artillery, one gun-serjeant, one gun-corporal, one jemadar, three havildars, three maulas, forty-nine sepoyes, one tindal, and eight gun-lascars—for four 3-pounder field-pieces.

lowing paragraph of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 2d June 1837, be published in general orders :

"We have to apprise you that, as in the case of the Bhurtpore booty, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum is to be allowed on the amount of Ava booty paid into your treasury, from the date of the payment to the date when the distribution shall have been authorized in general orders."

KING OF DELHI.

Fort William, Oct. 14, 1837.—The Governor-general in Council having received official intelligence of the demise of his Majesty Akbar Shah, king of Delhi, on the evening of the 28th ultimo, is pleased to direct that minute guns, to the number of eighty-two, being the number of the years of the deceased, be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and at all the principal stations of the army, as a mark of respect for the memory of his deceased Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Prince Mirza Mahomed Aboozuffer, the eldest son of his late Majesty, having ascended the throne of Delhi, under the titles of Abool Mozuffer Surajooddeen Mahomed Bahadur, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that, in honour of this occasion, a royal salute be subsequently fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and at all the principal stations of the army under the presidency.

TOUR OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Fort William, Oct. 9, 1837.—It is hereby notified, that the Right Hon. the Governor-general will quit the presidency, in prosecution of his journey to the Upper Provinces, on the morning of Saturday the 21st instant, proceeding by steam to Benares, where his Lordship's camp will be formed.

The following officers have been directed to proceed, in attendance on his Lordship :

Major-Gen. Sir William Casement, K.C.B., in charge of the military department.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, in charge of the several civil departments.

Mr. H. W. Torrens, deputy ditto ditto.

To supply the place of the above officers at the presidency, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :

Lieut.-Col. James Stuart to officiate as secretary to the government of India in the military department.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to officiate as secretary to ditto in the secret and political departments.

Mr. R. D. Mangles to officiate as secretary to ditto in the legislative, judicial, and revenue departments.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Fort William, Oct. 21, 1837.—The Right Hon. George Lord Auckland, G.C.B., Governor-general of India, having this day

left the presidency for the purpose of proceeding to the North-Western Provinces, the Hon. Alexander Ross, Esq., has taken his seat as President of the Council of India, under the appointment made by the Governor-general of India in Council on the 20th instant.

The Hon. Alexander Ross, Esq., has also this day assumed the offices of deputy governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and of deputy governor of Fort William and of the town of Calcutta, under the appointment made by the Governor-general of India in Council on the same date.

The usual salute has been fired from the ramparts of Fort William on the above occasion.

Appointment.—Mr. R. D. Mangles to officiate as private secretary to the Hon. the President of the Council.

COMMISSIONERSHIPS OF REVENUE AND CIRCUIT.

Judicial and Revenue Department, Nov. 7, 1837.—The appointment of a superintendent of police for the Lower Provinces (which, with the subsidiary arrangements made by the Legislature, in Act No. xxiv. of 1837, will relieve the commissioners of revenue and circuit from all duties connected with the police and the administration of criminal justice) having rendered it practicable to reduce the number of commissionerships, the Hon. the Deputy-governor of Bengal has been pleased to abolish the commissionership of the thirteenth or Baulea division, and to make the following consequent alteration of jurisdictions, viz.—

Zillahs Burdwan, Hooghly, and Bankoora are transferred from the 14th to the 18th division. Zillahs Rungpore, Bogra, Rajshye, and Pubnah are attached to the 14th division. Zillahs Dinagepore and Malda are attached to the 12th ditto. Zillah Backergunge is transferred from the 18th to the 15th do.

H. M. 3d DRAGOONS.

The head-quarters of H. M. 3d Dragoons having arrived from England, that regiment is to be considered attached to this presidency, from the date of disembarkation at Fort William; date of order 13th Nov.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. W. J. PARKER.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 6, 1837.—At a general court-martial re-assembled at Agra, on the 18th Sept. 1837, Lieut. W. J. Parker, of the European regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For having, at Agra, on the 5th Aug. 1837, feloniously and wilfully killed Neesa, bearer, by striking with his

hand the said Neesa, over the region of the spleen, and rupturing that organ, whereof the said Neesa then and there died.

Finding.—The Court, upon the evidence before it, is of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. W. J. Parker, is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, with the exception of the word 'wilfully,' of which it most fully acquits him.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as is stated above, sentences him, Lieut. W. J. Parker, of the European Regiment, to suffer imprisonment for the period of two months, in such place as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
3d Oct. 1837. Com.-in-chief, E. I.

Recommendation of the Court.—"The Court having performed its duty in passing the above sentence, begs most respectfully to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, in consequence of extenuating circumstances which have appeared on the face of the proceedings, viz. that the prisoner himself gave the information of the cause of the man's death; and further, that he publicly reported the matter, and called for an inquest on the body. In addition to the above, his general treatment of his servants is proved to have been humane and kind."

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.—In consideration of the recommendation of the members of the court-martial, and of the length of time during which Lieut. Parker has been under arrest, I remit the sentence of confinement awarded by the Court.

The lieutenant's own feelings, at having deprived a fellow-creature of his life, and perhaps a family of their support, in the manner he has done, must be a very painful punishment for the offence which he has committed.

I should not have deemed it requisite to have made any particular observation on the case, had it not appeared in the evidence which was submitted to the Court, that on another occasion, Lieut. Parker had struck one of his servants, from which it must be inferred, that he is too apt to give way to ebullitions of temper, in a manner the laws neither of this country or his own in any degree justify, and which conduct it is my duty highly to reprobate.

Lieut. Parker is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Sept. 12. J. W. Fraser, in general charge and superintendence of survey of province of Cuttack, to

be invested with powers of a deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, for special and exclusive duty of deciding boundary disputes within limits of his operations as surveyor.

Oct. 2. Capt. J. Ludlow to officiate as political agent at Kotah during absence of Capt. Trevelyan, or until further orders.

Lieut. R. Morieson, officiating assistant to agent to Governor-general at Rajpootana, to take charge of Sambhur Lake from Capt. J. Ludlow.

3. Lieut. Jasper Trower, in charge of the revenue survey of Southern Cuttack, to be invested with powers of a deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, for special and exclusive duty of deciding boundary disputes within limits of his operations as surveyor.

7. Mr. T. C. Trotter to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 19th or Cuttack division.

10. Mr. F. C. Smith to be superintendent of police in Lower Provinces.

Mr. G. H. Clarke to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 15th or Dacca division, but to do duty for two months under commissioner of 18th or Jessore division, at presidency.

Mr. E. E. H. Repton to officiate as magistrate and collector of Balasore, in room of Mr. Raikes.

Mr. F. J. Morris to officiate as special deputy collector for investigation of titles to hold land free from payment of revenue in zillah Cuttack.

Mr. J. F. Hyde to be secretary, register, and examiner to committee for employment of town of Calcutta.

Baboo Benode Ram Sein to be deputy collector in zillah Moorshedabad, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

17. Mr. F. J. Halliday to officiate as secretary to Government of Bengal in judicial and revenue department, in room of Mr. R. D. Mangles.

Mr. C. E. Trevelyan to officiate as secretary to sudder board of revenue, in room of Mr. Halliday.

Mr. R. Francis to be deputy collector in zillah Malda under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

Mr. J. A. Heynes to be ditto ditto in zillah Beerbhoom under ditto.

Baboo Hurrishunder Ghose removed from Beerbhoom, and appointed to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillah Dacca.

Baboo Dhurm Caund Ghose, Ram Dhun Sein, and Horumbornath Thakur, to be deputy collectors under ditto, in Dacca division.

18. Mr. W. Adam to officiate for Mr. J. B. Marriage, as clerk to committee for controlling expenditure of stationery, v. Mr. J. F. Hyde.

Capt. J. J. R. Bowman to be second assistant to master attendant, until further orders.

Mr. W. De H. Routh to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allypore.

20. Mr. John Lewis to be attached to sudder board of revenue, as reviser and reporter of settlements, with powers of member of board in that branch of business exclusively.

Mr. W. Dampier to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

Mr. J. J. Harvey to be ditto ditto of 16th or Chittagong division.

Mr. H. T. Raikes to be magistrate and collector of Chittagong.

Mr. F. Cardew to be magistrate and collector of Jessore.

Mr. A. Sconce to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malda.

Mr. J. A. F. Hawkins to officiate as registrar of courts of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut.

Mr. W. J. Allen to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Nuddea, and to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna.

Mr. R. C. Halkett to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Tipperah.

Mr. C. Stoeer to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Nuddea.

Mr. E. H. C. Monckton authorised to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Balasore.

Mr. J. Wheeler ditto ditto in zillah Mymensing.

Mr. J. J. Ward ditto ditto in zillah Backergunge.

Mr. W. N. O'B. Dennehey to be deputy collector in zillah Jessore, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

24. Mr. C. Evans to be deputy collector in zillah Purneah, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

Mr. A. Howatson to be deputy collector in zillah Tirhoot, under provisions of ditto ditto.

Baboo Guru Churn Jua to be deputy collector in zillah Dinagore, under ditto ditto.

25. Mr. W. W. Bird to be an extra member of board of customs, salt and opium, and of marine board.

27. Mr. J. Dunbar to officiate as secretary to sudder board of revenue, during absence of Mr. C. E. Trevelyan.

Nov. 1. Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, of engineers, to be an assistant to political agent at Loodheana.

3. Mr. W. A. Pringle to officiate as session judge of zillah Hooghly.

Mr. F. Cardew to take charge of office of civil and session judge of Jessore, during absence, on med. cert., of Mr. J. F. Cathcart.

7. Mr. C. H. Lushington to officiate as special deputy collector in zillahs Shahabad and Sarun, in room of Mr. F. J. Morris.

Mr. J. Alexander to officiate as superintendent of Khas Mehals in zillah Sarun, in room of Mr. Lushington.

Mr. W. Brown to be deputy collector in zillah Balasore, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

Mr. C. P. Caspersz to be deputy collector in zillah Midnapore, under ditto ditto.

Mr. James Reilly, principal sudder ameen, to conduct duties of civil and session judge of Hungpore, during absence, on private affairs, of Mr. T. A. Shaw.

Mr. Blaquiére to conduct duties of chief magistrate's office at Calcutta, and Mr. McMahon to take charge of shipping department, during absence of Mr. D. McFarlane, on leave for one month.

8. Lieut. L. P. D. Eld, 9th N.I., to be assistant to political agent at Munpyore.

Messrs. C. T. Le Bas and E. T. Colvin, writers, have been reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages. They are to be attached to the North-western Provinces.

Mr. E. H. C. Monckton has been placed at the disposal of the Lieut.-governor of the North-western Provinces.

Capt. H. Rutherford, principal assistant to the commissioner of Assam, has reported his return to the presidency from the Cape of Good Hope.

Furloughs, &c.—The following gentlemen have been admitted to furloughs of the season 1837, under applications made on or before 1st Nov.:—Messrs. R. Macan, C. E. Trevelyan, D. Pringle, W. Wilkinson, W. H. Martin, and T. C. Scott; also Messrs. James Lean and T. P. Woodcock, who have obtained leave from the Lieut.-governor of the North-western Provinces, to proceed to Europe, and Mr. S. G. Smith, who has applied for a furlough through the Lieut.-governor.

Mr. J. W. Salmond, resident councillor at Prince of Wales' Island, has been permitted to proceed to Calcutta, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent for a period of four months.

BY LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF N. W. PROVINCES.

Oct. 6. Mr. J. A. Craige to officiate as magistrate and collector of Suhsawan, during absence, on med. cert., of Mr. R. H. P. Clarke, or until further orders.

Baboo Jyegopal Banoorjee to be deputy collector in zillah Muttra, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

23. Mr. J. Cumine to officiate as magistrate and collector of Etawah, on departure of Mr. S. G. Smith, until further orders.

Mr. N. A. Willard to be deputy collector in zillah Allahabad, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

24. Mr. C. R. Cartwright to be judge of Azimghur.

Mr. G. Blunt to be magistrate and collector of

Allahabad. Mr. Blunt to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Moradabad, until further orders.

Mr. W. R. Timins to officiate as magistrate and collector of Allahabad.

Mr. A. U. C. Plowden to be collector of customs at Agra.

Mr. W. D. H. Routh to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allyghur.

25. Mr. Charles Fraser to be agent to Lieut.-Governor in Saugor territories, from 10th Oct.

28. Cornet C. G. Fagan, 8th L.C., to be assistant to agent to Lieut.-Governor in Saugor territories.

Mr. C. Fraser to be commissioner of Saugor divisions, from 10th Oct.

Nov. 18. Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw to act as commissioner of revenue and circuit of Patna division.

Mr. C. Garstin to act as additional judge of Patna and session judge for trial of Thuggee, v. Ravenshaw.

Mr. W. Lake to act as magistrate and collector of Sarun, v. Garstin.

Mr. G. F. Harvey to officiate as magistrate and collector of Allyghur.

Capt. M. Smith to be principal assistant in Saugor district.

Mr. E. H. Morland assumed charge of the offices of civil auditor and deputy accountant of North-western Provinces, on the 28th Sept.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Oct. 23. Mr. W. Fane, to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for health.—Mr. W. F. Dick, for four months, on his private affairs, preparatory to his applying for permission to retire from service on an annuity of present season.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 18. The Rev. Arthur Hammond, district chaplain of Patna, to officiate as district chaplain at Barrackpore.

The Rev. Charles Rawlins to officiate as district chaplain at Patna.

The Rev. Charles Wimberley, domestic chaplain to Governor-general, permitted to proceed by water to Banarus, so as to arrive there about time of formation of his lordship's camp; date 9th Aug.

Nov. 1. The services of the Rev. Ralph Eteson (recently admitted an assistant chaplain on estab.), placed at disposal of Lieut.-Governor of North-western Provinces.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Oct. 18. The Rev. J. C. Proby, chaplain at Meerut, for two months, preparatory to applying for furlough.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Oct. 6, 1837.—Surg. James Duncan appointed to medical charge of civil station of Bareilly.

Oct. 9.—22d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. N. S. Neabit to be capt. of a company, and Ens. S. W. R. Tulloch to be lieut., from 21st Sept. 1837, in suc. to Capt. R. E. Bartley, dec.

Lieut. E. G. J. Champeys, 53d N.I., to be deputy paymaster at Meerut, v. Capt. Lord Henry Gordon.

Lieut. C. B. P. Alcock, corps of engineers, app. to superintendency of Burdwan and Benares Road.

Capt. G. Thomson, garrison and executive engineer at Delhi, to superintend building of Hindun Bridge, v. Lieut. Alcock.

The Khoordah division of public works to be placed under Lieut. Henry Rigny, corps of engineers, superintending erection of light-house at False Point, v. Lieut. Fraser.

Cadets of Cavalry F. W. Drummond and F. N. Edmonstone admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.—Cadets of Infantry Wm. Hooper and J. G. Stephen admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Oct. 16.—Infantry. Major Hugh Ross to be Lieut. col., from 27th Sept. 1837, v. Lieut. Col. Hugh O'Donel dec.

39th N.I. Lieut. J. H. Low to be capt. of a company, and Ens. James Oatley to be lieut., from 27th Sept. 1837, in suc. to Capt. Wm. Clifford dec.

42d N.I. Capt. and Brev. Major J. O. Clarkson to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Arch. McKean to be capt. of a company, and Ens. David Gausson to be lieut., from 25th Sept. 1837, in suc. to Major Hugh Ross prom.

Lieut. J. Spens, of engineers, lately appointed as assistant to superintendent of Feroze Shah's canal, to remain in charge of his division of Benares Road.

Lieut. S. Pott, of engineers, assistant to the superintendent of new road to Benares, to be assistant to superintendent of Feroze Shah's canal, v. Lieut. Spens.

Lieut. G. Kirby, of artillery, to act as deputy commissary of ordnance at Ajmere, during absence of Lieut. W. O. Young, or until further orders.

Surg. John Colvin, M.D., to be a presidency surgeon, v. Surg. Halliday.

Ens. W. L. Mackintosh, 43d N.I., to be an aide-camp on personal staff of Governor-general, v. Cornet C. G. Fagan placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor of N.W. Provinces.

Lieut. R. W. Fraser, 45th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet from 4th Oct. 1837.

Cadet of Engineers C. B. Young admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets of Infantry P. Drummond, D. C. Allston, and E. Close admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Arch. Donaldson, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. A. Knyvett, 64th N.I., to take charge of executive engineer's office in Saugor division, in room of Lieut. Mouat dec., as a temp. arrangement.

Oct. 19.—Assist. Surg. John Wilkie, M.D., confirmed in his appointment to temporary medical charge of civil station of Dinapore.

Oct. 26.—Colonel McCaskill, H.M. 9th Foot, to be a brigadier on establishment, to fill vacancy occasioned by prom. of Sir David Ximenes, K.C.H., to rank of major-general.

Oct. 30.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. William Anderson to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson to be 1st-lieut., from 16th Oct. 1837, in suc. to Capt. E. C. T. B. Hughes dec.

68th N.I. Ens. Henry Stein to be lieut., from 13th Oct. 1837, v. Lieut. E. P. Grimes dec.

Assist. Surg. J. W. Grant to be surgeon, v. Surg. Joseph Duncan dec., with rank from 30th July 1837, v. Surg. W. P. Muston dec.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet.—Lieut. G. E. Van-Heydhuyson, 24th N.I., from 17th Oct. 1837; Lieut. R. Chitty, 40th N.I., from 18th do.; Lieut. M. W. Gilmore, 39th N.I., from 6th Nov. 1837.

Nov. 2.—2d-Lieut. C. B. Young, of engineers, to be assistant to Capt. Fitzgerald, garrison engineer and executive officer of Fort William, and civil architect at presidency, v. Pigou.

Nov. 6.—Lieut. T. H. Sale, corps of engineers, to be assistant to Lieut. Guthrie, executive engineer 18th division, for purpose of aiding in examination of road between Sylhet and Assam.

Lieut. J. G. Allardice, corps of engineers, appointed to survey and improve the road from Cuchar to Munnypore, under general direction of Lieut. Guthrie.

6th L.C. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. N. D. Barton to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet R. T. Knox to be lieut., from 30th Oct. 1837, in suc. to Capt. It. Aitkin transf. to invalid estab.

Corps of Engineers. Supernum. 2d-Lieut. John Trail brought on effective strength of regt., v. 2d-Lieut. J. A. Mouat dec.

Cadets of Infantry J. K. Forbes and F. Mills admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Nov. 13.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Smith app. to medical duties of civil station of Hidgallee, v. Dr. Forbes dec.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 4, 1837.—Lieut. R. M. Gurnell, 66th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 44th N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 9th Aug.

Assist. Surg. G. G. Brown, M.D., posted to 2d troop 1st brigade horse artillery, and to resume medical charge of Malwa division of artillery.

Assist. Surg. J. Murray, M.D., posted to 4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery, and to afford medical aid to Meywar division of artillery.

Assist. Surg. M. Benson, at present doing duty with 10th N.I., posted to that regiment.

Oct. 6.—Ens. W. Smith (lately admitted on estab.) to join and do duty with 12th N.I.

Lieut. D. Shaw to act as adj. to four comps. of 54th N.I., proceeding on duty to Allyghur; date 28th Sept.

The following removals to take place in Horse Artillery:—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. P. Boileau from 1st to 3d brigade; and Lieut. Col. C. Graham from 3d to 1st do.

Superintending Surg. T. Smith, at present officiating 3d member of Medical Board, to be borne, until further orders, on rolls of Benares division.

Capt. John Moule, 23d N.I., to act as brigade-major at Agra, during absence, on leave, of Brigade-Major Hays, v. Humfrays, who marches with his regiment in relief.

Oct. 9.—Lieut. Col. S. Watson (on furl.) removed from 55th to 65th N.I., and Lieut. Col. M. C. Webster, from latter to former.

Oct. 10.—The following Dinapore division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. E. Foaker to join and do duty with H.M. 31st F., and Assist. Surg. James Macaush to proceed to Hazareebaugh and do duty with H.M. 40th F., relieving Assist. Surg. It. Marshall, M.D., at present with that corps; 27th Sept.

Assist. Surg. W. Brylton, 4th L.C., to proceed in medical charge of whig of 21st N.I. ordered to Bar; date Sirhind 3d Oct.

Surg. Hugh Guthrie, M.D. (recently placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief), posted to 14th N.I., at Agra.

Ens. G. S. H. Browne, at his own request, removed from 11th to 70th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Oct. 13.—Lieut. C. S. Reid, adj. to left wing 2d bat. artillery, to act as adj. to Sirhind division of artillery, v. Brind, who marches with his brigade in relief; date 9th Oct.

Ens. J. N. Thomas, at his own request, removed from 49th to 39th N.I.

Lieut. and Adj. W. W. Davidson, 32d, to make over charge of station staff office at Allyghur to Lieut. D. Shaw, 54th N.I.; date 7th Oct.

Oct. 18.—Assist. Surg. H. Bousfield, attached to civil station of Mynpoorie, to afford medical aid to left wing 34th N.I., on its arrival at that station; date 10th Oct.

Lieut. W. H. Lomer to act as adj. to a wing of 21st N.I. proceeding on escort duty; 10th Oct.

Oct. 20.—Surg. T. Inglis, M.D., 21st N.I., to afford medical aid to artillery at Kurnaul; date 13th Oct.

Surg. J. C. Brown to assume medical charge of 67th N.I., and other details at Khyouk Phyou, in Arracan; date 9th Sept.

1st-Lieuts. E. Christie removed from 2d tr. 3d brigade to 2d tr. 1st brigade artillery, and A. Hulsh from latter to former.

Oct. 21.—Lieut. J. N. Marshall, Assam L. Inf. Bat., to proceed by water to Suddceah, and to place himself under orders of Lieut. J. Millar, commanding at that post; date 24th Aug.

Brev. Capt. W. Anderson, adj. 1st brigade horse artillery, to proceed to Delhi, and to report himself to Maj. P. L. Pew, of artillery regt.

Oct. 28.—Assist. Surg. James Davenport, M.D. (recently placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief), posted to Sylhet L. Inf. Bat., and directed to join.

Oct. 30.—The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. M. Grierson to perform medical duties of 28th N.I., on departure of Surg. W. Mitchelson with his regt.; date Neemuch 14th Oct.—Capt. T. H. Scott to continue to act as adj. to 30th N.I.; date 20th Oct.

Oct. 31.—The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. Gibb to act as adj. to left wing 34th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of corps; date 4th Oct.—Assist. Surg. A. Bryce to afford medical aid to detachment of artillery proceeding to Upper Provinces; date Dum Dum 16th Oct.—Lieut. G. H. Swinley to act as adj. and qu. mast. to Neemuch division of artillery, during period Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Lane may retain charge of executive engineer's office; date 20th Oct.

36th N.I. Lieut. William Young to be adjutant, v. Scott prom.

Ens. R. Robertson. 70th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 60th regt., during absence of Lieut. K. Young, there being no qualified officer present with 50th N.I.

Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, in med. charge of right wing 21st N.I., on duty at head-quarters, to afford medical aid to squadron of 3d L.C., and detachment from Nusseree Bat., forming part of escort of Com-in-chief.

Nov. 3.—Lieut. J. Butler to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 55th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Ewart.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Oct. 30. Capt. Robert Atkin, 6th L.C.—Nov. 13. Lieut. George Pengree, 39th N.I.

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. W. V. Stephen, 41st N.I., having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of an interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 16. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Drummond, 3d L.C.—Lieut. W. J. Cade, 13th N.I.—Nov. 6. Maj. J. Trelawny, 51st N.I.—Capt. Chas. Griffiths, 37th N.I.—Lieut. T. A. Halliday, 45th N.I.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Smith.—Assist. Surg. John Menzies.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 16. Lieut. J. R. Burt, 6th L.C., for health (proceeded from Bombay).—30. Capt. Henry Cotton, 67th N.I., for health.—Lieut. George Reid, 5th L.C., for health.—Lieut. G. I. Hudson, 67th N.I., for health.—Lieut. P. Harris, 70th N.I., on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. A. McD. Stuart, for health (vid Bombay).—Nov. 6. Col. R. Tickell, c.b., corps of engineers, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. E. J. Agnew, on ditto.—Lieut. H. H. Lloyd, 72d N.I., on ditto (vid Bombay).—Brev. Maj. B. Blake, 47th N.I., for health.—13. Capt. F. S. Sotheby, regt. of artillery, and of Nizam's service, on private affairs (to embark from Bombay).—Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, regt. of artillery, on ditto.—Capt. Alex. Wilson, 64th N.I., and Surg. George Baillie (vid Bombay).

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for leave to sea).—Oct. 6. Capt. H. W. Bellew, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen.—10. Lieut. Col. J. Harris, 63d N.I. (or to Europe).—20. Capt. J. S. Marshall, 71st N.I.—Nov. 14. Capt. N. Davidson, principal assistant to commissioner in Assam.

To remain at ditto (preparatory to applying for leave to sea).—Oct. 31. Capt. R. Roberts, artillery.

To visit ditto (preparatory to applying for leave to Cape of Good Hope).—Oct. 20. Brev. Col. J. P. Bolleau, com. horse artillery, in extension.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 13. Maj. Thos. Dickinson, 55th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Oct. 30. Ens. G. D. Mercer, 45th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.

To New South Wales.—Nov. 6. Lieut. H. M. Becher, 50th N.I., for two years, for health.

From Her Majesty's Forces.

To England.—Oct. 19. Capt. W. H. Butler, 45th F., for one year, for health.—Lieut. S. Reed, for two years, for health.—Capt. J. Donnelly, for two years, on private affairs.—Nov. 2. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. D. Allen, 6th F., for two years, on ditto.—Lieut. W. Ashmore, ditto ditto.—Capt. F. Codrington, 40th F., for two years, on ditto.—Lieut. A. Daniell, 49th F., for one year, for purpose of retiring on half-pay.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Oct. 14. *Jupiter*, Luminy, from Pondicherry.—16. *Memon*, Every, from Liverpool.—18. *Alfred*, Jameson, from London.—23. *Heraclean*, Huxtable, from Liverpool; and *United States*, Ober, from Boston.—24. *Herefordshire*, Isaacson, from Mauritius and Madras; and *Adam Lodge*, Main, from Sydney and Madras.—26. *Collingwood*, Holmes, from Liverpool; and *Diane*, Ireland, from Bordeaux.—27. *Madagascar*, Walker, from London; *Arab*,

Sparkes, from London and Madeira; and *rhœna*, Hartley, from Liverpool.—28. *Reptee*, Pryce, from London and Madras; and *Gabrielle*, Sensine, from Bourbon and Mauritius.—30. *Emily Jane*, Randle, from China, Singapore, and Penang.—31. *Syed Khan*, Ovenstone, from China and Singapore; and *Corsair*, Porter, from Singapore and Penang.—Nov. 1. *Gaillardon*, Rayson, from Penang.—2. *Commodore*, Fisher, from Sydney; *Nederlander*, Lloyd, from Batavia and Singapore; and *Brigand*, Wemyss, from Singapore and Penang.—5. *Porthshire*, Jameson, from Sydney; *Auguste*, Baurtruche, from Nantes, and Bourbon; and *Burong*, Gordon, from Penang.—9. *Otterpool*, Richardson, from Liverpool; *Cordovan*, Dupeyron, from Bordeaux; and *Flora Macdonald*, Major, from Rangoon.—10. *Bengalee*, Hamlin, from Greenock; and *H. M. S. Lorne*, Blake, from Trincomalee and Madras.—11. *London*, Wimbale, *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Toller, and *Whitby*, Swinton, all from London.—13. *Raj Rancee*, Phillips, from London; and *Christopher Rawson*, Harding, from Liverpool.

Departure from Calcutta.

Nov. 16. *Gypsey*, for Liverpool.

Sailed from Saigon.

Oct. 11. *Isabella Cooper*, Currie, for Liverpool.—12. *Jean*, Goldie, for London; *Minerva*, Brown, for London; *Earl Powis*, Spittal, for Mauritius; French frigate *L'Artemise*, and *William Barras*.—13. *Maudrain*, Donald, for Liverpool; and *Reliance*, Warner, for Cape and London.—18. *H. M. S. Rattlesnake*, Holson.—19. *Britannia*, Leith, for Mauritius.—20. *Premier*, Ware, for China.—21. *Remont*, McLeod, for London; and *Louach*, Seager, for Mauritius.—22. *Hope*, Coombs, for London.—25. *Emily*, Dunbar, for Liverpool.—26. *Coromandel*, Drinot, for Bourbon.—27. *H. M. S. Pelorus*.—28. *Belzoni*, Salmon, and *Thomas Snook*, Baker, both for Mauritius.—Nov. 1. *Col. Burney*, Crisp, for the Nicobars.—2. *Ann*, Lybys, for China.—3. *Jessie*, Ryke, for Mauritius.—5. *Arabian*, Brown, for China.—7. *Queen Mab*, Ireland, for Liverpool.—8. *Kilcubeth*, Kelso, for Mauritius.—10. *Robuste*, Theband, and *Jupiter*, Luminy, both for Bourbon.—11. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Cooke, for Singapore and China.—13. *Perfect*, Snell, for Cape and London.—15. *Cashmere Merchant*, Smellie, for Madras, &c.; and *Haidee*, Messiter, for Penang and Singapore.

Freight to London (Nov. 13).—Sugar and Salt-petre, £3. per ton; Rice, £3. 10s. per do.; Oil Seeds, and Oil in Cases, £3. 15s. to £4. per do.; Hides, £3. 10s. to £3. 15s. per do.; Jute, Safflower, Shell Lac, and Lac Dye, £3. 3s. to £3. 10s. per do.; Indigo £4. to £4. 4s. per do.; Silk Piece Goods, £4. 4s. to £4. 10s. per do.; Raw Silk, £3. per ton of 10 cwt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 22. At Kurnaul, the lady of Dr. J. Graham, surgeon, horse artillery, of a daughter.

24. At Futtighur, Mrs. E. Jennings, a daughter.

26. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Wm. Payne, 30th N.I., of a daughter.

Oct. 1. At Cawnpore, the lady of G. T. Urquhart, Esq., surgeon 7th L.C., of a daughter.

4. At Patna, the lady of F. Skipwith, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Agra, the lady of F. O. Wells, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— Mrs. W. F. Gomes, of a daughter.

6. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. G. Thomson, S.A.C.G., of a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Dr. John Campbell, of a son.

7. Mrs. Joseph Dessa, of a son.

9. At Simla, the wife of Mr. G. H. Stapleton, of a daughter.

10. Near Chhillatara Ghaut, on the Jumna, Mrs. James Rae, of a daughter.

11. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. C. Codrington, 49th N.I., of a son.

— At Beerbhoom, the lady of R. M. Skinner, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of W. Smalley, Esq., of a son.

12. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. I. Keymer, pilot service, of a son.

12. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Peters, of a son.
 13. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. H. Hutton, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Ross, of a daughter.
 14. Mrs. John Brown, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Joseph Young, of a daughter (since dead).
 15. At Chinsurah, the lady of the Rev. John H. A. Rudd, of a daughter.
 — At Barrah factory, Tirthoot, the lady of J. M. Hill, Esq., of a daughter.
 — Mrs. C. J. Pittar, of a daughter.
 16. At Calcutta, the lady of Edward Bates, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Dum Dum, the lady of Capt. R. Roberts, horse artillery, of a daughter.
 — At Dinapore, Mrs. J. H. Love, of a daughter.
 17. At Cossipore, the lady of Major G. Hutchinson, engineers, of a son.
 — At Meerut, Mrs. R. McAuliff, horse artillery, of a daughter.
 18. At Kurnaul, the lady of Henry Milne, Esq., 21st N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Shore, the lady of Capt. J. S. Winfield, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Burney, commandant Arracan Local Bat., of a son.
 — The lady of E. B. Ryan, Esq., of a son.
 — At Noacolly, Mrs. W. Jackson, of a daughter.
 20. At Cawnpore, Mrs. J. A. B. Campbell, of a daughter.
 21. The lady of R. S. Homfray, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Childs, of a son.
 — At Hooghly, the wife of Mr. L. P. Vernieuw, of a daughter.
 22. At Agra, the lady of Capt. Henry Rabas, 47th N.I., of a son.
 — At Dinapore, the lady of J. M. Mackie, Esq., of a daughter.
 — Mrs. Arch. H. M. Wright, of a son.
 23. At Chinsurah, the wife of Mr. H. Williamson, of a daughter.
 24. At Belcouchy, the lady of Theo. Lloyd, Esq., indigo planter, of a daughter.
 25. At Mussoree, the lady of G. H. Smith, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 — At Mussoree, the lady of Lieut. Col. Fred. Young, political agent in the Dhoon, of a daughter.
 — At Cossipore, Calcutta, the lady of Capt. D. L. Richardson, of a daughter.
 25. At Jumalpoor, the lady of Lieut. C. J. H. Perrean, 55th N.I., of a son.
 26. At Calcutta, the lady of David Thomson, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Francis Warman, of a son.
 28. At Berhampore, the lady of Brev. Capt. Goldney, 4th N.I., of a daughter.
 29. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Evans, 15th N.I., of a son.
 — At Cawnpore, Mrs. R. B. Wrixon, of a daughter.
 30. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. R. Wroughton, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of W. F. Fergusson, Esq., of a son.
 — Mrs. John Rebello, of a son.
 31. Mrs. R. Oakshot, of twin daughters.
 Nov. 1. At Shahabad, the wife of Mr. J. W. Grange, of a son.
 2. At Moorshedabad, the lady of A. Kean, M.D., of a son.
 — At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Rice, 6th N.I., of a son.
 3. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Robert J. Rose, of a daughter.
 4. At Howrah, the lady of R. E. Blaney, Esq., of a son.
 5. At Calcutta, at the mint, the lady of James Prinsep, Esq., of a daughter.
 — Mrs. A. Gonsalves, of a son.
 — Mrs. Joseph W. Cragg, of a son.
 7. At Hazareebaugh, the lady of Capt. R. J. Campbell, H.M.'s 49th F., of a daughter.
 — At Shabhanpore, the lady of Capt. Kenneth Campbell, 45th N.I., of a son.
 8. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. J. Tennant, artillery, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Botelho, of a son.
 10. At Mirzapore, the lady of Lieut. S. Toulmin, 63d N.I., of twin daughters.
 11. The lady of F. Harris, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Byrn, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. John Stark, of a son.
 — Mrs. H. J. Joakim, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. Anderson, of a daughter.

12. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. T. Sandys, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. T. Power, H.C. marine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 28. At Sultanpore, Benares, Finlay Malcolm, Esq., medical estab., to Mary Anne, fourth daughter of the late Wm. Bishop, Esq., of Greyswood, Haslemere, Surrey, and North Bank, Regent's Park, London.
 Oct. 5. At Hazareebaugh, Lieut. J. Anderson, of engineers, to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Dingwall, Esq., of Ranistoun, Aberdeenshire.
 7. At Serampore, Mr. J. R. Alphonso, of the sub-treasurer's office, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late C. Karstensen, Esq.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. George H. Miller to Miss Alexandrina Emma Lentner.
 9. At Bhaugulpore, Henry C. Hamilton, Esq., C.S., son of Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart., to Frances Isabella, youngest daughter of James Gane, Esq., of Frome, Somersetshire.
 11. At Seebpore, John Andrew, Jun., Esq., to Eliza, daughter of E. Thompson, Esq.
 — Mr. P. Nicholas to Mrs. C. Burnett.
 14. At Bareilly, Major Edward Biddulph, horse artillery, to Miss Louisa Kelly.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. J. P. Holquette to Miss Elizabeth Bissett.
 17. At Calcutta, Thomas Coultas Trotter, Esq., of the civil service, to Harriet Augusta, second daughter of the Hon. Henry Shakespear, Esq.
 — At Mussoree, Lieut. John Hickey, 10th Cavalry, to Ann, eldest daughter of George Playfair, Esq., superintending surgeon.
 — At Dacca, G. M. Gasper, Esq., to Miss Agneena, second daughter and co-heiress of the late Catchick Seth Agency, Esq.
 23. Mr. W. P. Madge to Mrs. C. Chalke.
 — Mr. Arthur Read to Miss A. M. Sansum.
 24. At Patna, David Cunliffe, Esq., of the civil service, to Frances Priscilla, eldest daughter of Samuel Davies, Esq., civil surgeon of that city.
 30. At Calcutta, W. H. Lackensteen, Esq., to Caroline Angelina, second daughter of Mr. E. Cornelius, registrar general department.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Wm. Chill to Miss Maria Zelio Potenger.
 Nov. 2. At Calcutta, Robert Francis Hodgson, Esq., of the civil service, to Elizabeth Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Greenwood.
 6. At Calcutta, T. G. Clevee, Esq., to Miss Maria Caroline Humphreys.
 — At Calcutta, Capt. H. M. Potter, to Miss Charlotte Mary Cooper.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Lackensteen to Miss Eliza Broders.
 12. At Midnapore, Mr. L. J. Mason, of Calcutta, to Louisa, daughter of Mr. F. Miranda.
 14. At Calcutta, Capt. H. W. Trevelyan, assistant agent to the Governor-general for the states of Rajpootana, to Emily Anne, youngest daughter of the late S. H. Greig, Esq.

DEATHS.

Aug. 4. At Moulmein, Susan Evyrina, third daughter of Brev. Capt. Beatty, H.M. 62d regt., aged 16.
 Sept. 14. At Saugor, Central India, Sir James A. Moutat, Bart., lieut. of engineers, son of the late Col. Sir James Moutat, Bart., Bengal engineers.
 24. At Pulo Tikus, the Rev. Emanuel Comforti, Roman Catholic missionary, aged 85.
 29. At Chyabassa, in Singhbom, Ensign Edw. Blenkinsop, of the 34th regt. N.I. He was murdered by a suwar of the 5th Local Horse, whom he had ordered to drill for insubordinate conduct.
 Oct. 1. At Humeerpore, Mrs. E. Barnes, aged 63.
 2. On board the ship *Harfordshire*, off Ceylon, Mrs. E. Murphy.
 — Mr. John McConnichie, aged 24.
 3. At Soan in Beerbhoom, Ellen, wife of Geo. Rae, Esq., civil surgeon in Beerbhoom; also, on the 30th Aug. previous, Marion Elizabeth, only child of the above.
 4. At Berhampore, P. F. Pereira, Esq., aged 52.
 8. At Purneah, Charles, third son of the late J. J. Fitzpatrick, Esq., aged 22.
 9. At Calcutta, Alex. J. Walker, Esq., aged 68.
 10. At Calcutta, Mr. M. Zorer, aged 65.
 12. Near Chillatura Ghaut, a little below Calpee, on the Jumna, Mrs. Rae, wife of Mr. James Rae, formerly of Assam.

12. At Cawnpore, in his 30th year, Ena. Edward Locker, 62d N.I., eldest son of E. H. Locker, Esq., commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

13. At Calcutta, John Henry Swinhoe, Esq., attorney-at-law, aged 43.

— At Chinsurah, Mrs. T. Barber, aged 14.

14. At Serampore, Miss M. Soetman.

15. Mr. Wm. Peters, of Ceylon, aged 49.

16. At Kurnaul, Capt. E. C. T. B. Hughes, of the artillery. He was killed in a duel.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Grey, aged 42.

20. Drowned at Sulkeah, George William, son of Mr. Richard Wall, H.C.'s Marine, aged 14.

21. At Calcutta, Sir Benjamin Malkin, Knt., one of Her Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court.

— At Howrah, Capt. J. Smith, aged 24.

— Drowned (supposed to have been while bathing from the ship *Arabian*, James, eldest son of J. Bridges, Esq., of Bristol.

22. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Jones, wife of J. L. Jones, Esq., merchant, aged 32.

— At Calcutta, Catherine, wife of Mr. Joseph Datta, assistant Marine Board Office, aged 33.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. A. Gomes, aged 40.

23. At Contal, George Forbes, Esq., M.D., civil assist. surgeon at that station.

— Mr. Thomas Bowler, aged 64.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Harrison, of the ship *Republic*, aged 24.

— At Calcutta, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Basom, branch pilot, aged 65.

— At Calcutta, Helen Kesia, lady of J. H. Crawford, Esq., Bombay C.S., aged 38.

24. Mr. Wm. Blacquiere, aged 40.

— At Calcutta, John Stewart, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart, and Co., merchants and agents, aged 46.

25. At Calcutta, David Andrews, Esq., aged 69.

27. At Calcutta, Dr. Alex. Stirling, aged 37.

— At Calcutta, Mr. H. Williams, aged 27.

28. At Hooghly, Ellen, wife of Mr. L. P. Verneuw, and daughter of the late Mr. J. C. Rabot, of Chandernagore, aged 30.

29. At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Knowles Robison, Esq., one of the magistrates of Calcutta, aged 33.

30. At Calcutta, Thomas, second son of Mr. Lewis Cooper, aged 16. Also, on the 3d Nov., Lewis Cornelius, eldest son of the above, aged 20.

— At Allahabad, Mr. D. H. Cooke, in the office of the superintending engineer, Central Provinces. Nov. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. John Davis, aged 40.

2. In the village of Shawsun, 24-Pergunnahs, Baboo Ramtonoo Chatterjee, aged 97.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. C. St. L. Kierman, aged 27.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. C. Robert Ker, aged 38.

— At Calcutta, Mr. C. Hendricka, aged 65.

16. At Calcutta, Owen, eldest son of Owen Sarkis, Esq., merchant, aged 35.

18. At Agra, Lieut. and Adj. Ambrose Cardew, of the artillery.

Lately. At Neemuch, Capt. Clifford, 39th N.I.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

SERVICES OF BRIG. GEN. TAYLOR.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 25, 1837.—Brigadier-gen. Taylor, lately commanding the Northern Division of the Army, having received the permission of Government to return to Europe, the Commander-in-chief embraces the opportunity which it affords him of recording his sense of the zeal and ability by which that officer has been characterized, during a lengthened period of active service, extending to forty years, and of expressing his entire concurrence in the sentiments recorded in G. O. G. 19th May 1837.

COORG PRIZE FUND.

Fort St. George, Sept. 19, 1837.—In reference to the G. Os. of 19th Aug. 1836 *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 25. No. 99.

and 11th Oct. 1836, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the claims of natives upon the Coorg Prize Fund may be preferred until the 1st of Sept. 1842, after which no claim will be received.

COMMAND OF DETACHMENTS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 26, 1837.—Agreeably to the practice under the Bengal Government, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction a monthly allowance of Rs. 25, to an officer in command of a detachment of two or more companies, to which a staff officer is not attached.

ENLARGED RETIRING REGULATIONS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 26, 1837.—The following extract from a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 3d May 1837, received from the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, is published for general information.

18. "In reply to this reference we have to inform you that the enlarged retiring regulations apply to effective officers only, and that no distinction as respects pension can be allowed between invalid officers employed and unemployed."

H. M. 4th FOOT.

Her Majesty's 4th Regt. of Foot is admitted on the establishment of Fort St. George from the 1st Oct. 1837.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs the following alteration in the movement and stations of regiments; date 17th Oct. 1837.

The order of the 9th June 1837 regarding the head-quarters of the 26th Regt. N.I., is cancelled, and that corps will remain at Paulghautcherry until further orders.

The 45th Regt. N.I., now on route to Paulghautcherry, will proceed to Dindigul and be there stationed, instead of the former place.

COURT MARTIAL.

ENS. S. G. G. ORR.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 31, 1837.—At an European General Court-martial, held at Cannanore, on the 22d June 1837, and continued by adjournment, Ens. S. G. G. Orr, of the 23d regt. or Wallajahbad Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For wilful murder, in having at Manjeswer, on the 26th May 1837, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, struck and kicked, with his hands and feet, on the left side of the body, Powel (2 B)

his servant, and thereby occasioned a rupture of the spleen, whereof he the said Powel died, at the same place, on the same day.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding on the charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

Approved.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-gen. and Com-in-chief.

Ensign S. G. G. Orr is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sept. 29. W. A. Forsyth, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, until further orders.

William Elliot, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem, during absence of Mr. Ogilvie.

H. D. Phillips, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Madura, until further orders.

S. N. Ward, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Ganjam, during absence of Mr. Conway.

Oct. 10. E. P. Thompson, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Tinnevely, during absence of Mr. Eden, or until further orders.

J. R. Pringle, Esq., to do duty as an assistant under collector of Chingleput, until second half-yearly examination, to be held in Dec. 1837.

20. Maj. Gen. Fearon, C.B., to be a commissioner for investigation of causes of late insurrection in Canara, v. Maj. Gen. Vigoreaux, C.B., relieved on return of his regt. to Europe.

24. D. White, Esq., to resume his duties of head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

F. N. Maltby, Esq., to be additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara.

31. W. R. Taylor, Esq., to be postmaster-general, v. Mr. Webb resigned.

E. B. Glass, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Madura, during absence of Mr. Hooper, employed on other duty.

S. N. Ward, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Canara.

M. R. Taynton, Esq., to be master-attendant at Coringa, Capt. C. W. Eaton resigned.

The Commissary-general, and Qu. Mast.-general of Army, to be ex-officio members of Marine Board, v. Mr. C. R. Cotton and Mr. W. Ashton relieved.

Lieut. Col. W. Strahan to have a seat at Marine Board while acting as qu. mast. gen. of army.

G. S. Greenway, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Cochin; but to continue to officiate as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar, for the present.

Nov. 9. R. D. Parker, Esq., to officiate as senior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue, until further orders.

14. D. Elliot, Esq., to be 3d member of Board of Revenue, v. Mr. Viveash.

Walter Elliot, Esq., to be 3d member of ditto, v. Mr. Elliot.

R. W. Chatfield, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Malabar.

G. P. Monckton, Esq., Dawson Mayne, Esq., W. C. Oswald, Esq., and Alex. Sutherland, Esq., have been admitted writers on this establishment.

A. Whittingham, Esq., is permitted to prosecute his studies under the principal collector of Salem.

Attained Rank.—T. L. Strange, as senior merchant, from 8th Sept. 1837; J. H. Bell, as junior merchant, from 14th Oct. 1837.

Permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, &c.—The following gentlemen have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough,

with the absentee allowance, viz.—Messrs. H. Viveash, W. U. Arbuthnot, W. E. Lockhart, H. Stokes, W. A. Forsyth, and G. L. Prendergast, on private affairs; F. B. Elton, on sick certificate (Messrs. Stokes and Forsyth to embark from western coast).—July 27. A. P. Onslow, Esq., to sea and N. S. Wales, for eighteen months, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sept. 29. The Rev. F. Spring, junior chaplain at presidency, to officiate as chaplain of Black Town district, until further orders.

Oct. 12. The Rev. H. Cotterill, A.B., to be chaplain at Vepery, v. Cubitt.

The Rev. G. W. Mahon, A.M., to be chaplain of Black Town district, v. Darrah dec.; but to officiate as chaplain to garrison of Fort St. George during absence of Mr. Denton, or until further orders.

The Rev. Mr. Spring to continue to officiate in Black Town district.

31. The Rev. George Trevor to be junior chaplain at Bangalore, v. Mr. Mahon.

Nov. 14. The Rev. F. G. Lugard to be chaplain at Jaulnah.

The Venerable Archdeacon Harper reported his return to Madras and his resumption of his duties as senior chaplain at the presidency, on the 29th Sept.

The following clergymen have been empowered to grant marriage licenses under the episcopal seal in the Archdeaconry of Madras, viz.—The Venerable the Archdeacon; The Reverends F. Spring, A.M., J. C. Street, A.B., G. J. Cubitt, A.M., G. W. Mahon, A.M., W. Tomes, A.B., E. R. Otter, A.M., and F. G. Lugard, A.B.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Sept. 19, 1837.—Assist. Surg. R. Colthurst permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Sept. 26.—Lieut. C. J. Cooke, horse brigade, to be adj. of detachment of that corps in Mysore, from date of march of head-quarters of brigade from Bangalore.

49th N.I. Lieut. George Foster to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

Sept. 29.—1st Lieut. S. Vardon, corps of engineers, to act as secretary to Board of Revenue in department of public works.

1st Lieut. W. I. Birdwood, corps of engineers, to act as civil engineer in second division, during absence of Lieut. Vardon.

Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., admitted on staff of this estab., and appointed to command of Mysore division of army.

Capt. Gough, H.M. 23d Fusiliers, to be aid-de-camp to Major Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B.

Cadet of Cavalry J. A. Campbell admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry F. C. Barber, J. H. Butler, C. W. F. Whish, and C. J. Fullerton, admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Oct. 10.—40th N.I. Lieut. Patrick Ogilvie to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

Brigadier James Wahab, C.B., to command Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; confirmed by Gov. Gen. of India in Council.

Oct. 13.—Madras Europ. Regt. (left wing). Lieut. T. J. Ryves to be capt., and Ens. J. M. H. Philippa to be lieut., v. Nutting dec.; date of coms. 29th Sept. 1837.

27th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Henry Morland to be capt., and Ens. S. W. H. Boswell to be lieut., v. Mackintosh retired; date of coms. 30th Sept. 1837.

Oct. 17.—The following appointments made during absence of Lieut. Col. James Hanson to sea on sick cert., to have effect from 13th Oct. 1837.—Lieut. Col. William Strahan, deputy qu. mast. gen., to act as qu. mast. general of army.—Major W. J. Butterworth, assist. qu. mast. gen., to act as deputy qu. mast. general of army.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) William Gordon, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., to

act as assist. qu. mast. general of army.—Lieut. Charles Gordon, 13th N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of army.

Oct. 20.—10th N.I. Ens. L. Reilly to be lieut., v. Fennell dec.; date 14th Oct. 1837.

Oct. 24.—The services of Lieut. W. Ward, horse artillery, placed at disposal of Supreme Government.

29th N.I. Lieut. J. W. Fothergill to be adj., v. Nicolay prom.

Assist. Surg. T. W. Stewart, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Oct. 27.—17th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. F. Du Pasquier to be capt., and Ens. Wm. Middleton to be lieut., v. Thuillier dec.; date of coms. 15th Oct. 1837.

Infantry. Maj. James Hanson, from 27th N.I., to be lieut.col., v. Smith invalided; date of com. 24th Oct. 1837.

27th N.I. Capt. H. Bevan to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Vanderzee to be capt., and Ens. John Myne to be lieut., in suc. to Hanson prom.; date of coms. 24th Oct. 1837.

Capt. R. H. Bingham, 7th N.I., to be deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. Mysore division, v. Francklyn proceeding to Europe on sick cert.

Oct. 31.—Maj. J. R. Haig, acting adj. gen. of army, to be a member of General Prize Committee, v. Hanson proceeded to sea on sick cert.

Capt. H. Power, 32d N.I. (having returned to presidency) to resume his duties as assist. military auditor-general.

The following alterations and appointments made in Revenue Department:—2d Lieut. C. A. Orr to be second assist. civil engineer in first division, v. Smythe prom.; 1st Lieut. H. Congreve, of artillery (now serving with engineers), to act as second assistant engineer fourth division, v. Inverarity proceeded to Europe; and 2d Lieut. C. C. Johnston to act as second assist. civil engineer in third division, until further orders.

Lieut. John Thomson, 5th N.I., to take charge of department of superintending engineer southern division, during absence of Lieut. De Butts on leave to Calcutta.

Nov. 3.—3d L.C. Lieut. C. B. Lindsay to be capt., and Cornet J. G. S. Cadell to be lieut., v. Keighly dec.; date of coms. 31st Oct. 1837.

Lieut. Col. C. Mandeville to command 1st Nat. Vet. Bat., and Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith to command Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., both from 25th Oct. 1837.

47th N.I. Lieut. H. P. White to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Blackland prom.

Assist. Surg. Robert Maginniss permitted to enter on general duties of army.

The admission of Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., of H.M. service, on staff of this estab., confirmed by Governor-general of India in Council.

Nov. 7.—5th N.I. Lieut. J. A. Stoddart to be capt., and Ens. Alex. Doria to be lieut., v. Medley retired; date of coms. 8th Oct. 1837.

52d N.I. Lieut. R. R. Scutt to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

The services of Lieut. W. F. Eden, 1st N.I., placed at disposal of Supreme Government.

Nov. 10.—Assist. Surg. Joshua Williams permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Nov. 14.—5th N.I. Lieut. John Thompson to be capt., and Ens. J. O. Burgoyne to be lieut., v. Stoddart invalided; date of coms. 10th Nov. 1837.

27th N.I. Capt. E. A. McCurdy to be major, Lieut. Adam Cuppage to be capt., and Ens. Edw. Dumergue to be lieut., v. Bevan retired; date of coms. 25th Oct. 1837.

44th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. Dudgeon to be capt., and Ens. W. M. Wahab to be lieut., v. Cunningham dec.; date of coms. 29th Oct. 1837.

Surg. John Wylie, of Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., to be garrison surgeon of Fort St. George, v. Sir Thomas Sevestre, K.T. and s. prom.

Capt. W. W. Baker, 32 N.I., to be major of brigade at Bangalore, so long as his corps may form a part of troops composing that cantonment.

27th N.I. Lieut. G. G. McDonnell to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Vanderzee prom.

The services of Lieut. H. M. Donaldson, 50th N.I., placed temporarily at disposal of Hon. the

President of Council in India, without prejudice to his regimental staff-appointment.

Assist. Surg. A. W. Collins permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Head-Quarters, July 17, 1837.—Ens. Matthew Price, at his own request, removed from left wing Madras European regt. to 53d N.I., and to rank next below Ens. R. S. Wilson.

July 26.—Assist. Surg. T. G. Johnston, M.D., removed from doing duty with H.M. 63d F., and app. to afford medical aid to detachment of Foot Artillery at Trichinopoly.

July 31.—Ens. Albert Studdy, at his own request, removed from right wing Madras European regt. to 27th N.I., and to rank next below Ens. Edw. Dumergue.

Ens. Alfred Keating, at his own request, removed from 30th to 50th N.I., and to rank next below Ens. F. J. Loughnan.

Assist. Surg. Robert Maginniss removed from H.M. 63d to do duty with H.M. 54th regt.

Aug. 17.—Ens. A. de Noé Walker removed from 8th to do duty with 32d N.I.

Sept. 18.—Assist. Surg. J. D. V. Packman removed from 2d bat. artillery to do duty with 40th N.I.

Sept. 19.—Ens. J. E. Palmer, 4th, doing duty with 31st regt., permitted to join his corps.

Sept. 23.—Surg. De Burgh Birch, M.D. (late prom.) posted to 25th N.I.

Sept. 26.—Lieut. Martin, 24th N.I., relieved from doing duty with detachment of Madras European regt. under command of Capt. Sandford.

Oct. 9.—Assist. Surg. J. D. V. Packman removed from 40th N.I. to do duty with H.M. 4th regt.

Assist. Surg. D. D. Foulis, M.D., removed from 2d bat. artillery, to do duty with H.M. 63d regt.

Oct. 12.—Assist. Surg. R. H. Rennick to do duty with H.M. 63d regt. at Arnee.

Oct. 13.—Capt. H. Millengen, 2d N.V.B., permitted to reside and draw his pay at Quilon on sick cert., for two years.

Oct. 24.—Ens. W. R. Brown, at his own request, removed from 45th regt. to left wing Madras Europ. regt., and to rank as senior ensign.

Oct. 25.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) W. Cullen removed from 4th bat. to horse brigade artillery, and Lieut. Col. T. T. Paske from latter to former.

Lieut. Col. C. Mandeville removed from Carnatic Europe Veterans to 1st N.V.B.

Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Oct. 27.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Surgeons W. K. Hay from 3d to 2d bat. artillery, and J. L. Geddes, from 2d to 3d do.—Assist. Surgs J. Anderson, M.D., from doing duty in N. Div. to 3d bat. artillery; T. W. Stewart, M.D., to right wing Europ. regt.; and J. H. Orr from General Hospital, presidency, to do duty with H.M. 41st regt.

Oct. 30.—Lieut. Col. James Hanson (late prom.) posted to 24th regt.

Nov. 4.—Capt. J. N. Beaver removed from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat. to 2d N.V.B., and appointed to command detachment of that corps at Guntoor.

Nov. 7.—Ens. C. J. Allardyce, at his own request, removed from 46th to 5th regt., and to rank next below Ens. J. J. O. Stuart.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Oct. 24. Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith, 24th N.I.

Permitted to retire from the Service.—Oct. 10. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Alex. Mackintosh, 27th N.I., on pension of a lieut. col., from Sept. 30th, 1837, agreeably to G.O. 10th June 1836.—17. Capt. T. Medley, 5th N.I., on h.p. of his rank—Nov. 10. Capt. J. A. Stoddart, 5th N.I., on h.p. of his rank, under provisions of G.O. 21st Oct. 1836.—Maj. H. Bevan, 27th N.I., on pension of his rank.

Examinations.—Lieut. and Acting Qu. Mast. Scott, 52d N.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Bangalore, has been reported qualified for the duties of regimental interpreter.

Lieut. W. C. Bell, 26th N.I., having been examined at the College in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported qualified for the ordinary duties of regimental interpreter.

Ens. H. H. Warren, H.M. 55th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Secunderabad, has passed the examination prescribed for an interpreter, and is accordingly to receive the moonshee allowance.

Lieut. W. B. Stevens, of artillery, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Cannanore, the Commander-in-chief considers his progress such as to entitle him to the moonshee allowance.

Lieut. Burdett, acting qu. mast. 41st regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Samulcottah, has been reported qualified for the duties of regimental interpreter.

Lieut. Ogilvie, acting qu. mast. 40th regt., having been examined at the College in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported qualified for the duties of regimental interpreter.

Lieut. Fothergill, acting adj. 29th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Masulipatam, has been reported qualified as adjutant.

The result of the examination in the Hindoostanee language of Lieuts. Waters and Macquenn, of the 3d L.C., which took place at Kamptee on the 8th Feb. 1834, having been omitted to be published, the Commander-in-chief now sanctions it to be recorded in G.O.s, that those officers passed the prescribed examination as adjutants.

The Commander-in-chief directs it to be recorded in G.O.s that Lieut. J. M. Johnston, 4th regt., and Lieut. W. Shelley, 20th regt., who were examined in the Hindoostanee language by committees, the former at Vellore, on the 30th April 1833, and the latter at Cannanore on the 4th May 1833, passed as adjutants; date 27th Oct. 1837.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 29. 1st Lieut. J. T. Ashton, artillery.—Capt. P. Beddingfield, 37th N.I.—Oct. 20. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. C. Rochfort, 41st N.I.—Nov. 14. Capt. A. M. Campbell, 7th L.C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 26. Lieut. K. E. A. Money, 4th L.C., for health.—30. Assist. Surg. T. Taplin, civil estab. at Combacon (via Bombay).—Oct. 13. Capt. T. P. Hay, 23d N.I. (to embark from western coast).—17. Lieut. T. L. Place, 44th N.I.—24. Col. H. G. A. Taylor, 10th N.I.—27. 1st Lieut. T. K. Whistler, Madras artillery, for health (leave granted by Governor of Penang, &c.).—27. Lieut. Col. C. A. Elderton, Madras Europ. Regt., and Lieut. W. H. Pigott, 46th N.I., both for health (to embark from western coast).—31. 2d Lieut. H. C. Wade, artillery, for health.—Nov. 7. Ens. H. Man, 49th N.I., for health.

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for leave to Europe).—Oct. 10. Surg. George Adams, sup. surg. Nagpore Subsidiary Force.—Nov. 3. Maj. R. Butler, 21st N.I.—9. Ens. J. Robertson, 18th N.I.—13. Ens. C. Gill, 17th N.I.—*To ditto* (preparatory to applying for leave to sea).—Aug. 22. Ens. H. R. Nuthall, 23d L.I.—Sept. 26. Ens. H. B. Herbert, 2d N.I.—Oct. 13. Lieut. C. W. Burdett, 41st N.I.—*To ditto* (preparatory to applying for leave to Cape).—Oct. 24. Surg. J. L. Geddes, 2d bat. artillery.—*To ditto* (preparatory to applying for leave to N. S. Wales).—Nov. 7. Capt. M. Poole, deputy assist. adj. gen. C.D.

To Sea.—Nov. 7. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. S. C. Chalmers, 23d N.I., for two years, for health.

To Sea and Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 10. Maj. L. Macdonald, and Ens. H. R. Nuthall, both 23d N.I., for eighteen months each, for health.—27. Capt. F. Stratton, 8th L.C., for eighteen months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 30. Lieut. Col. James Hanson, qu. mast. gen. of army, for two years, for health.—Oct. 17. Ver. Surg. J. F. Jennings, for two years, for health (instead of to Europe, as formerly granted).

To Calcutta.—Sept. 29. Lieut. and Acting Qu. Mast. C. Gordon, 13th N.I., for five months, on private affairs (from Moulinein).—Oct. 20. Lieut.

H. F. Siddons, 3d L.C., until 30th April 1838, on private affairs.

To Allahabad and Calcutta.—Oct. 31. Lieut. W. J. Jackson, 31st L.C., until 5th May 1838.

To return to Madras.—Sept. 29. Lieut. S. S. Trevor, deputy com. of ordn. Tenasserim coast, for four months.—Oct. 31. Assist. Surg. B. J. Everitt, until 10th Dec. 1837, from Penang, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 24. *Ayr*, Nicol, from Calcutta.—25. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, from Calcutta (with ten lakhs of rupees).—Nov. 1. *Minerva*, Ireland, and *John*, White, from sea (returned from stress of weather).—5. *Provence*, Rey, from Pondicherry; and *Gloire*, Forneau, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.

Departures.

Nov. 8. *Soobrow*, Smith, for Calcutta.—9. *Provence*, Rey, for Bordeaux.—11. *Minerva*, Ireland, for Cape and London.—14. H.M.S. *Raleigh*, Quin, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 4. At Mangalore, the lady of Capt. Henry Prior, commanding the 23d regt. Light Infantry, of a still-born child.

Aug. 4. Mrs. Edward Jervis, of a son.

25. At Mysore, Mrs. H. Foster, of a daughter.

Sept. 11. At Ellore, the lady of Major Leggett, 3d L. Inf., of a daughter.

15. At Waltair, the lady of Lieut. Ramsey, 44th regt., of a daughter.

— At Kamptee, the lady of the late Capt. R. J. Nixon, 25th regt., of a daughter.

18. At Moulinein, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Cornfield, H.M.'s 62d regt., of a daughter.

24. At Madras, the lady of Joseph M. Jackson, Esq., assistant surgeon, of a daughter.

27. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. W. S. Mitchell, 22d N.I., of a daughter.

Oct. 1. At Salem, the lady of Assist. Surg. Graham, of a daughter.

2. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Lyster, Queen's Royals, of a daughter.

4. At Condapore, the lady of R. W. Chatfield, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. J. C. Fortescue, of a son.

8. At Poonamallee, Mrs. R. Taylor, of a son.

— At Tanjore, the lady of Samuel Brooking, Esq., residency surgeon, of a daughter.

10. At Hingolee, the lady of N. A. Woods, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Palamcottah, the lady of G. Hopkins, Esq., M.D., surgeon, 33d N.I., of a son.

13. Mrs. Carlyle, of a daughter.

14. At Madras, the lady of Josiah A. Huddleston, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Egmore, the lady of Colonel Mandeville, of a daughter.

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Fortescue, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., of the southern division, of a son.

15. At Bellary, the lady of Assist. Surg. Dartnell, H.M. 41st regt., of a daughter.

17. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. G. C. Whitlock, deputy assist. adj. gen., Mysore division, of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Dr. R. Davidson, horse artillery, of a son.

22. At Madras, Mrs. Tatius, of a daughter.

23. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. T. S. Patch, 8th N.I., of a daughter.

29. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. A. F. Oakes, of a son.

Nov. 2. At Cuddapah, the lady of Major James Bell, 26th N.I., of a daughter.

3. At Secunderabad, the lady of the late Capt. G. F. Hutchison, of the Trichinopoly L. Infantry, of a daughter.

10. At Madras, the lady of 2d Lieut. H. C. Armstrong, engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 9. At Ingeram, Thomas K. McFadgin, Esq., country service, to Miss Susan Anna Gahan.

25. At Madras, G. W. Russell, Esq., 2d L.C., to Letitia, eldest daughter, of W. R. Taylor, Esq.

Nov. 1. At Madras, Robert Taylor, Esq., lieutenant. 2d L.C., to Maria, eldest daughter of John Arathoon, Esq.

8. At Vepery, Lieut. J. Macdougall, 17th N.I., to Sarah Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lieut. J. Braddock.

Lately, Mr. J. Shutle to Miss M. V. Shepherd.

DEATHS.

Aug. 1. At Madras, Josephina, wife of Mr. James Hammett, aged 28.

12. Mr. H. A. S. Thorpe, aged 24.

13. Anna, wife of Mr. Joseph Lavery, aged 44.

15. Mary Anne, wife of Mr. R. Ritchie, aged 20.

29. At Vepery, Mr. F. Ferrier, aged 42.

Sept. 6. At Tanjore, Miss Amelia Powney.

20. Miss Mary Ann English, aged 17.

26. At Madras, Mrs. Mary Vigors, relict of the late Major B. Vigors, aged 50.

25. Mrs. Catherine Rozario, aged 45.

Oct. 7. At Madras, Mr. T. T. Allan, aged 22.

9. At Royapooram, Alice, wife of Mr. Peter Bachelor, aged 24.

13. At Madras, Mrs. S. L. Klein, relict of the late Dr. Klein, surgeon to the Royal Danish Mission at Tranquebar.

14. At Cuddapah, Lieut. J. R. Fennell, 10th N.I. — On her way from Bangalore to Madras, Lydia, wife of Mr. G. Vansomeren.

15. At Russalkhondha, Capt. Thos. Thuillier, 17th regt. N.I.

— At Madras, Susan Eleanor, wife of Josiah A. Huddleston, Esq.; and on the 19th, Charlotte, infant daughter of the same.

21. At Madras, Mr. J. B. Baptist, aged 30.

22. At Tranquebar, the Rev. Dr. Cammerer, chaplain and missionary of the Royal Danish Mission, aged 70.

29. At Kanptec, Capt. William Cunningham, 44th N.I., assistant quarter-master-general Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

30. At Vepery, Mons. Strens, professor of harmony and composition. M. Strens was a native of Brussels, and brought up to the bar, but was compelled by adverse circumstances to adopt as a profession, what he had acquired as an accomplishment merely. After various vicissitudes in different parts of the world, he resolved, at the advanced age of 63, to try his fortune in India, and has fallen a sacrifice to its climate.—*Madras Paper*.

Nov. 1. At Madras, Capt. and Brevet Major H. P. Kelghly, 3d L.C., judge advocate-general.

9. At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, the Rev. T. H. Applegate, Church of England Missionary to Mayavaram.

18. At Madras, Evelina, wife of Henry Chamier, Esq., of the civil service.

Lately, On the march to Arnee, of apoplexy, Capt. Fairtlough, H.M. 63d regt.

— At Madras, shortly after her husband, Harriet, widow of the Rev. F. J. Darrah, chaplain of Black Town.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

CLAIMS TO PRIZE MONIES.

Bombay Castle, September 9, 1837.—

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, in accordance with instructions received from the Government of India, regarding the practice which is in operation there, of admitting claims to prize monies, notwithstanding that the time allowed for the distribution thereof has expired, is pleased to announce for general information, that all parties belonging to the Hon. Company's Native Troops on the Bombay Establishment, having claims on the Java, Colombo, Isle of France, Egypt, Russal Khyma, Deccan, or any other prize monies, may continue

to bring forward their claims to participate therein, through commanding officers of corps, &c. to the General Prize Committee at the Presidency, for adjustment, until further orders.

ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES AND CHILDREN ON BOARD THE H. C. STEAMERS.

Marine Department, Oct. 27, 1837.—

Notification.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to pass the following rules in regard to the accommodation of ladies and children on board the Hon. Company's steamers.

Three cabins shall be set apart for ladies, one for each presidency, the price Rs 1,600 for each cabin, which may be appropriated by the subscriber, 1st. Either for a lady alone, or with an attendant; 2d. For a lady and her husband; 3d. For a lady or two children; 4th. For two ladies, the original subscriber having the option of nominating her companion.

Children under five years of age, who may be extra to the complement of a cabin, will be charged for at the rate of 200 rupees each; from five to ten at Rs. 300; above that age at Rs. 400.

The remaining accommodation will be distributed among the applicants as they stand on the list, whether gentlemen, ladies, or children; the payments made on account of ladies or children being refunded, should no cabin accommodation be available for them.

Whenever cabins are engaged for children from one to four in number, the full rate for four, Rs. 1,600, shall be paid for such cabin, whatever may be the age of the children.

MESS ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 1, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the under-mentioned monthly rates of mess allowance to the army of this presidency, in assimilation to the scale in Bengal.

To each regiment of European Cavalry or Infantry of her Majesty's or the Hon. Company's service.	Rs. 150
To the brigade of Horse Artillery, each regiment of Native Cavalry or Infantry, and each battalion of Foot Artillery or Gendarmes.	Rs. 120
To each local corps of Cavalry or Infantry, in which the number of officers is not less than three.	Rs. 60

The above allowances being expressly for the maintenance of a regimental mess, will be drawn at regimental head-quarters, in all situations, when such shall have been established, the fact being certified as heretofore.

REGIMENTAL QUARTER-MASTERS.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 16, 1837.—With reference to the G. G. O., 20th March

1834, promulgating a royal warrant for the increase of pay to regimental quartermasters, after certain periods of service, the deduction of Rs. 18. 40, per mensem, at present made from the Company's allowance to that class of officers in her Majesty's regiments of infantry on this establishment, is to be discontinued.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.

Oct. 20. Mr. C. G. Prendergast to be second assistant to collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. E. M. Stuart to be third assistant to collector of Ahmedabad.

Nov. 8. Mr. A. Stewart to act as unconvicted assistant to collector of land revenue at presidency, during absence of Mr. Macleod.

16. Mr. P. Stewart to act as first assistant to principal collector of Poona.

21. Mr. J. N. Rose to be acting fourth assistant to principal collector of Poona; date 26th April last.

Judicial Department.

Nov. 8. Capt. R. St. John, deputy postmaster in Decan, to be a magistrate in that zillah, under provisions of Act XIV. of 1835.

13. Lieut. G. Fulljames, 25th N.I., to be an assistant magistrate in zillah of Ahmedabad.

15. Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22d N.I., placed under orders of political agent in Mahee Caunta, for special duty.

Lieut. P. T. French, Bheel agent and assistant magistrate in districts of Ahmednuggur, to be commandant of Ahmednuggur police corps.

Subadar Gooljar Missure, 23d N.I., to be native commandant of Ahmednuggur police corps.

16. Mr. A. Hornby to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach.

Political Department.

Nov. 14. Assist. Surg. Mackenzie to take charge of residency at Bushire, during absence of Capt. Hennell, acting resident, permitted to proceed to presidency.

22. The Hon. James Sutherland to be political commissioner for Guzerat, and resident at Baroda.

J. P. Willoughby, Esq., secretary to Government in the secret, political, and judicial departments, having returned to the presidency, resumed his charge of those departments on the 13th Nov.

Mr. Wm. Simson resumed charge of the office of acting judge and session judge of Surat, from Mr. F. Sims, on the 2d Nov.

Capt. Outram, political agent in the Mahee Caunta, resumed charge of his duties on the 13th November.

Furloughs, &c.—Oct. 21. Mr. M. Larken, to England, for three years, for health, on an allowance of £250 per annum, agreeably to Regs. dated 31st Dec. 1834.—Nov. 8. Mr. J. Macleod, to Calcutta, for six months, on private affairs.—3. Mr. R. T. Webb, to Cape of Good Hope, for twelve months, for health.—14. Capt. Hennell, acting resident at Bushire, to presidency, for three months, on private affairs.—15. Maj. J. Morrison, resident in Persian Gulf, absent on leave, an extension for a further period of two months, from 30th Nov.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 19, 1837.—The following temporary appointments made in department of Qu. Mast. Gen. of Army, from date of Lieut. Col. Ovens being appointed acting resident at Sattarah, &c. 15th June 1837.—Maj. Nell Campbell, deputy qu. mast. gen., to act as qu. mast. gen. of army until further orders; Lieut. J. Holland to act as deputy qu. mast. gen. of army; Lieut. J. Ramsey to act as assist. qu. mast. gen.; and Lieut. (Brev.

Capt.) F. Durack, 24th N.I., line adj. at Sattarah to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. general.

Lieut. H. C. Moore, 8th N.I., to act as line adjutant at Sattarah.

Lieut. A. Welsted, 21st N.I., to be line adjutant at Ahmednuggur, on arrival of 21st regt. at that station.

Oct. 20.—Assist. Surg. Williams, having completed his tour of duty in Indian Navy, permitted to take Assist. Surg. Rancelaud's duty in that branch of service for a period of twelve months. The latter officer accordingly placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Oct. 21.—Lieut. J. Tait, 6th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Thatcher at presidency, as a temp. arrangement.

Oct. 24.—Capt. Webb, deputy, to perform duties of commissary of ordnance of N. D. of army, during absence of Capt. Decluzeau on leave to presidency till 20th Dec. on private affairs.

Oct. 26.—4th N.I. Ens. W. G. Wheatley to be lieut., v. Bouchier dec.; date 17th Oct. 1837.

Capt. Ord. paym. N. D. of army, to perform duties of assist. com. gen. N. D. of army, during absence of Lieut. E. Whichelo on leave to presidency till 31st Dec., on private affairs.

Oct. 27.—1st Gr. N.I. Ens. C. D. Delamotte to be lieut., v. Baker dec.; date 17th Oct. 1837.

Nov. 1.—Surg. Robson to have charge of vaccinating department N. E. D. of Guzerat, on departure of Assist. Surg. Gibb on sick cert., as a temp. arrangement.

Nov. 4.—12th N.I. Capt. A. T. Reid to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Fisher to be capt., and Ens. H. F. D. Jones to be lieut., in suc. to Clunes retired; date 20th Oct. 1837.

Nov. 6.—The arrangement sanctioned by which Assist. Surg. Waller, vaccinator of Conkan, received charge of duties of civil surgeon at Rutnagherry, in consequence of late Assist. Surg. Lawrence having been obliged to leave his duties on account of sickness.

Nov. 7.—Assist. Surg. A. Arnott, M.D., 2d tr. horse brigade, to take medical charge of staff at Deesa, v. Surg. Wright permitted to resign the duties; date 16th Oct.

Nov. 8.—Lieut. F. D. Bagshawe, 5th N.I., to be an acting 3d assist. com. general in charge of bazaar at Belgaum, temporarily vacant by app. of Brev. Capt. Stockley to Rajcote.

Nov. 11.—Lieut. J. Jackson, 25th N.I., to receive charge of treasure chest at Dapoollee, during absence of Lieut. Woodburn on sick cert.

Nov. 16.—Maj. Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., of H.M. service, to command Poonah division of army, from 7th Nov., the date of his admission on general staff of this presidency.

2d-Lieut. Wood to act as assistant to chief engineer, and 2d-Lieut. Burke to act for Lieut. Wood in charge of a detail of Pioneers within Poona cantonment, during absence of Lieut. Crulckshank.

Nov. 21.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. T. Cleather, Golundauze bat., to act as interp. to 4th N.I., from 9th Sept. 1837, during absence of Lieut. Lucas on sick cert.—Capt. J. H. Chalmers, 4th N.I., to act as line adj. at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Brev. Capt. Bouchier, on sick cert.

7th N.I. Lieut. J. R. Hebbert to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Skipper resigned the situation; date 26th Oct. 1837.

Cadet of Infantry F. M. Stear admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 16, 1837.—Assist. Surg. Broadhurst and Atkinson do duty, former with 2d bat. artillery, and latter in European General Hospital.

Oct. 21.—The following transfer and arrangements in Regt. of Artillery ordered:—2d-Lieut. G. K. Bell, from 2d to 1st bat., and to join 3d comp. at Belgaum on his return from furlough to Neilgherries.—Capt. N. Lechmere and 2d-Lieut. R. W. Chichester to proceed with 1st comp. 1st bat., under orders to march from Belgaum to Ahmednuggur.—Lieut. J. S. Unwin to proceed in charge of 3d comp. 1st bat., under orders to March from Ahmednuggur to Belgaum.

Assist. Surg. Leith to proceed to Kulladghee in medical charge of two camps, of 1st Gr. regt., and, with sanction of principal collector of Dharwar, Assist. Surg. Montgomery, civil surg. at that station, to perform medical duties of 1st Gr. regt., on departure of Assist. Surg. Leith; date of order 10th Oct.

Assist. Surg. Parsons to proceed to Ahmednuggur in the Myhee Caunta, to relieve Assist. Surg. J. Hamilton ordered to presidency to do duty in Indian Navy; date of order 12th Oct.

Ens. A. C. Honner, at his own request, removed from doing duty with 15th to 4th N.I., and directed to join.

Oct. 25.—Assist. Surg. Brickwell to receive medical charge of detachment of Golundauze at Baroda, from Assist. Surg. Prichard; date of order 8th Oct.

Assist. Surg. J. Mackenzie to join and do duty with 19th N.I., until further orders.

Oct. 30.—Assist. Surg. Prichard to receive medical charge of left wing 1st L.C. from Assist. Surg. J. J. Hamilton; date Hursloe 18th Oct.

The following orders by officer commanding at Baroda confirmed:—Assist. Surg. F. S. Arnott to accompany political commissioner proceeding to presidency; date 15th Oct.—Assist. Surg. Cahill to afford medical aid to 20th N.I., during absence of Assist. Surg. Arnott; date 18th do.

Nov. 4.—Surg. Inglis, 22d N.I., to assume medical charge of 10th N.I., on departure of Assist. Surg. Behan from station of Belgium; date 23d Oct.

Nov. 6.—Capt. O. Poole, of Inv. estab., directed to join head-quarters of N.V. Bat. at Dapoolie.

Nov. 7.—Assist. Surg. Waller, vaccinator in Concan, to relieve Assist. Surg. Lawrence at Rutnagherry, from medical charge of detachment of 25th N.I. at that station, owing to indisposition of latter officer; date 23d Oct.

Nov. 8.—Assist. Surg. Prichard to afford medical aid to 17th N.I. and detail of Golundauze Bat. at Hursloe, on departure of Assist. Surg. J. J. Hamilton on duty to Broach; date 27th Oct.

Nov. 13.—Capt. J. Fawcett, assist. adj. gen., transferred from Southern to Northern division of army, and Capt. C. Crawley, deputy assist. adj. gen., from Northern to Southern ditto, and to join their respective stations without delay.

Assist. Surg. Prichard to proceed to Hursloe and do duty with left wing 1st L.C., as a temp. measure; date 6th Oct.

Nov. 15.—Lieut. H. Creed, 1st bat. artillery, to join head-quarters of bat. at Ahmednuggur.

The following young officers (recently arrived) to do duty:—Cornets E. H. Simpson and T. A. Mackenzie, with 1st L.C.—Ens. A. Austen with 23d N.I.

Nov. 18.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Atkinson to do duty under superintending surgeon N.W. division of Guzerat, and to join as early as practicable.

Assist. Surg. F. S. Arnott, M.D., posted to 20th N.I.

Assist. Surg. Bradley to receive medical charge of 19th N.I. on departure of Surg. Mackell on med. cert.; date of order 7th Nov.

2d Lieut. W. C. Say posted to 3d tr. horse brig.

The following removals of unposted Ensigns to take place, at their own request:—C. F. Grant from Europ. Regt. to 15th N.I.; A. N. Aitchison from 5th to 24th do.; D. O. T. Compton from 16th to 15th do.; N. J. Newnham from 19th to 1st Gr. do.

Nov. 20.—Ens. F. M. Steer, lately admitted to service, to do duty with 23d N.I.

Nov. 23.—The following posting and removal of medical officers ordered:—Surg. W. Carstairs to 10th N.I.; Assist. Surg. T. S. Cahill, M.D., from 24th to 2d Gr. N.I., and T. Brickwell from latter to former corps.

Nov. 24.—The following orders confirmed:—Surg. Forbes, 1st L.C., to afford medical aid to 15th N.I., on departure of Surg. Keays to presidency; date Rajkot 6th Nov.—Assist. Surg. Davis to receive medical charge of 17th N.I., and detachment of Golundauze at Hursloe, from Assist. Surg. Prichard; date 10th Nov.

Assist. Surg. D. Ritchie, M.D., to join and do duty with 19th N.I.

Ens. A. Raitt removed from 1st Gr. regt., to do duty with European regt.

Ens. Austen to do duty with 8th N.I.

Nov. 28.—Ens. E. B. Eastwick removed from doing duty with 5th to 25th N.I.

Assist. Surg. Barrington to afford medical aid to detail stationed at Wattaria; date Baroda 11th November.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Nov. 4. Major John Clunes, 12th N.I., on pension of his rank.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 21. Capt. G. B. Aitchison, 5th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 23. Capt. C. Clark, 21st N.I., for health.—Nov. 16. Ens. W. B. Ponsonby, 22d N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. O. Reeves, 3d L.C., on private affairs.

To Coast and the Deccan.—Nov. 16. Lieut. Cruickshanks, assistant to chief engineer, for three months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 24. Assist. Surg. H. Gibb, vaccinator N.E.D. of Guzerat, for two years, for health.—27. Assist. Surg. R. J. Behan, 10th N.I., for ditto ditto (or to N.S. Wales).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Oct. 19.—The following promotions and adjustments of rank made:—Commander W. Rose to be capt., v. Crawford retired; Lieut. S. B. Haines to be commander, v. Rose prom.; and Midsh. S. H. Buckler to be lieut., v. Haines prom.; all 8th April 1837.—Midsh. A. Offer to be lieut., v. Poole dec.; date 10th June 1837.

Oct. 23.—The following temporary appointments confirmed:—Midsh. Hall to the *Patimurra*, and to undertake duties of mate, 1st Sept.—Midsh. Stephen to be acting lieut. on board the *Hugh Lindsay* and to perform duties of mate, 12th Sept.

Furloughs.—Nov. 14. Lieut. F. Whitelock, to Europe, for three years.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

OCT. 29. *George Cuvier*, from Bordeaux.—30. *Lady Faversham*, Webster, from London.—31. *Flora*, Blair, from the Clyde; *Frances*, Heath, from Liverpool.—Nov. 1. *Emma*, Hudson, from Liverpool.—4. *Hero of Malacca*, Grundy, from Allepie.—6. *Kanout*, Burtal, from Calcutta.—8. *Calcutta*, Brown, from Sydney.—9. *Urania*, Noakes, from Liverpool.—11. *Sultana*, Powell, from Calcutta.—12. H.C. cruiser *Elphinstone*, Porter, from Ashhold.—18. *James Melburoy*, Cleland, from Port Glasgow.—19. *Eleanora*, Timms, from Singapore.—21. *Gilmore*, Lindsay, from London and Cape; H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, Lowe, from Red Sea (with London dates to 6th Oct.); H.C. schooner *Cyrene*, Cahill, from Bushire.—26. *Boyno*, Richardson, from London, Cape, and Calicut.—27. H.C. steamer *Berenice*, Lowe, from an experimental trip.

Departures.

OCT. 21. H.C. brig *Euphrates*, for the coast.—25. *Goleonda*, Bell, for China.—28. *Allerton*, Evans, for Colombo.—Nov. 1. *Swan*, Young, for Calcutta.—5. *Mermaid*, Chapman, for Cape and London.—12. *Blake*, Thompson, and *Mary Dugdale*, Harrison, both for China; *Helena*, Seford, for Calcutta.—16. *Portsea*, Smith, for London.—16. *Walmer Castle*, Bouchier, for China.—19. *Maria*, Sales, for Bordeaux.—20. *George Cuvier*, for Allepie; H.C. cruiser *Elphinstone*, Porter, for Persian Gulf.—30. H.C. steamer *Berenice*, for Red Sea.—*Orient*, Taylor, for Liverpool.

Passengers.

Per H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, from Suez, Judda, and Mocha: R. Bannerman, Esq., Madras C.S.; Maj. Robertson, Bombay army; H. Lancaster, Esq.; Capt. Aphorpe, Lieut. Cannon, and Lieut. P. L. Richards, Madras army; Lieut. S. W. Richards; Mr. Jémp, I.N.

Per H.C. schooner *Cyrene*, from Bushire: Maj. Lughton and one servant.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 8. At Ellichpoor, the lady of Dr. A. Walker, Nizam's service, of a son.
14. At Poona, the lady of Capt. Waddington, engineers, of a son.
30. At Colaba, the lady of Lieut. F. Ayrton, artillery, of a son, still-born.
Oct. 13. At Bombay, Mrs. T. Selby, of a son.
23. At Mazagon, the lady of Harry G. Gordon, Esq., of a son.
23. At Bombay, Mrs. Blowers, of a son.
26. At Poona, the lady of Lieut. J. Penney, 1st L.C., of a son.
31. At Sholapoor, the lady of G. H. Pitt, Esq., civil service, of a son.
Nov. 2. At Colaba, Mrs. R. Eckford, of a son.
6. At Aurangabad, the lady of Capt. Charles Morlead, of H.H. the Nizam's Cavalry, of a son.
— At Kutnaghy, the lady of Henry Brown, Esq., civil service, of a son.
15. On the Mahableshwar Hills, the lady of Alex. Bell, Esq., jun., C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 12. At Poona, Capt. D. Cunningham, 2d L.C., to Katharine, fourth daughter of the late Col. Rose, of Kilravock, Nairnshire, N.B.
Oct. 2. At Belgaum, Major Charles Cathcart, 10th regt., to Miss M. A. Darby, daughter of Capt. Darby, paymaster Queen's Royals.
Nov. 11. At Bombay, Mr. James Lewis, of the dock-yard department, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. D. Cameron, of Bombay.
23. At Tannah, John Gordon, Esq., C.S., to Amelia Ann, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Keays, H.M. 47th regt.

DEATHS.

Sept. 10. In the Fort, Pallunjee Dhunjee, Parsee merchant of this place, aged 43.
Oct. 6. At Surat, Mr. E. Major, aged 36.
17. Brev. Capt. R. F. Bouchier, 4th N.I., aged 33.
Nov. 2. At Poona, of jungle fever, in his 20th year, Ena, J. A. Williams, attached to the Bombay European regiment.
16. In the Fort, Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia, Esq., aged 28.
19. At sea, on his passage to Bombay, Lieut. Nixon, of the Bombay artillery.
Latey. Krishna Rao, the principal sudder ameen of Dharwar. This man, the head of a highly respectable family, added the qualification of personal courage to his other merits, and proved himself useful to government during the rebellion of Ryanna, whom he personally seized by a stratagem. As a judge, he was generally said to be honest and independent.—*Durpun*, Nov. 10.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Oct. 22. *Symmetry*, Mackwood, from London and Madeira; *Palmira*, Loader, from Bombay.—Nov. 6. *Malabar*, Bax, from London and Madeira.

Departures from Colombo.—Oct. 23. *Palmira*, Loader, for Mauritius, Cape, and London.—24. *Frie*, Mackwood, for London.—Nov. 14. *George Canning*, Wlan, for London.

Departure from Point de Galle.—Nov. 2. *Prince George*, Chilcott, for London.

BIRTH.

Aug. 8. At Trincomallee, the lady of John Wm. Huskisson, Esq., of a daughter.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrived off Penang.—Oct. 7. *Marquis Camden*, Gribble, from Madras.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to Oct. 12. *Saguener*, from Liverpool (and sailed 6th Sept. for Lintin and Manila); *Malcolm*, Simm, from Liverpool and Batavia (to sail 23d Oct. for London); *Jessie*, *Fanny Salem*, and *Earl of Clare*, all from Bombay; *Arab*, Ferrier, from Penang (and sailed 13th Sept. for China); *Watkins*, from Mauritius and Penang; *George the Fourth*, from Calcutta (for China).

Departure from Singapore.—Sept. 12. *Herald*, Watt, for Manila.

BIRTHS.

June 25. At Malacca, Mrs. Stonehewer, of a son.
July 12. At Malacca, the lady of Major Alexander, 48th Madras N.I., of a daughter.
Aug. 1. At Singapore, the lady of the Hon. Thomas Church, Esq., resident councillor, of a daughter.
2. At Malacca, the lady of Capt. T. S. Rooke, commanding detachment 19th N.I., of a daughter.
14. At Singapore, Mrs. Hallpike, of a son.
21. At Penang, the lady of Capt. Biddle, commanding artillery, in the Straits, of a daughter.
24. At Penang, the lady of Asiat. Surg. Everitt, 12th N.I., of a son.
Sept. 12. At Penang, the lady of Lieut. Fische, Madras artillery, of a son, which survived its birth but a few hours.

MARRIAGE.

July 12. At Malacca, Mr. Hugh Andrew Atholl Edwards to Miss Theodora De Souza.

DEATHS.

July 14. At Penang, Mr. James Woodford, for many years head clerk, secretary's office, aged 67.
25. At Malacca, Anna Fredericks, wife of Mr. Albertus R. de Souza.
Aug. 30. On board the *Indiana*, Baboo Moish Chunder Ghose, a native Christian, and latterly a student of the British College, Calcutta.
Oct. 7. At Penang, Wm. Caunter, Esq., attorney and law agent of the Court of Judicature.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Straits of Sundaland.—Sept. 25. *Alexander Baring*, from London.—28. *Ingleborough*, from Liverpool.—Oct. *Eliza Stewart*, from London.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Sept. 24. *Jane Brown*, from the Clyde (and sailed 4th Oct. for China.—Oct. 6. *Ann*, M'Alpin, from Liverpool.—Nov. *Heber*, from N. S. Wales.—*Tigrid*, from Liverpool.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals previous to Sept. 23. *Frances Ann*, from Liverpool; *General Kyd*, from Calcutta; *Ann*, *Sains Castle*, *Carnatic*, *Sir Herbert Compton*, and *Jamaica*, all from Bombay and Singapore.—Later, *Abercrombie Robinson*, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Prince George*, from Batavia; *Lady Nugent*.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 16. The Rev. James Allan to fill office of minister of Presbyterian Church of N. S. Wales, and to discharge ministerial duties in Paramatta, including, as occasion may offer, districts of Liverpool, Perth, Baulkham Hills, and Pennant Hills, (sanctioned by the Secretary of State).

30. Mr. J. W. MacCurdy to be clerk of the peace for district of Maitland.

Sept. 1. John Maclean, Esq., to be principal superintendent of convicts.

Patrick Cussen, Esq., M.D., to be colonial assistant surgeon for the settlement of Port Phillip.

5. Foster Fyans, Esq., to be police magistrate at Geelong, Port Phillip.

16. The undermentioned gentlemen to be commissioners of crown lands in the colony, viz.—Francis Beidke, Esq., of Windsor; W. P. Faithful, Esq., of Springfield; Bartholomew O'Brien, Esq., of Wollongong; Richard Popham, Esq., of Bungonia; Charles Throsby, Esq., of Bong Bong; and Alex. Turner, Esq., of Gurrundi.

21. Wm. Montagu Manning, Esq., barrister-at-law, to be chairman of courts of quarter-sessions of this colony, for the present year.

22. Edward Denny Day, Esq., to be police magistrate at Musclebrook.

27. Patrick Grant, Esq., to be police magistrate at Maitland.

Mr. John Arnison, of Parramatta, and Mr. James Ilynes, of ditto, to be commissioners of crown lands in the colony.

Oct. 4. George K. Holden, Esq., to be crown prosecutor in courts of quarter sessions.

Henry F. Gisbourne, Esq., to be private secretary to his Ex. the Governor.

Robert Stewart, Esq., to be third police magistrate for town and port of Sydney, in room of F. Gisbourne, Esq.

John R. Hardy, Esq., to be police magistrate at Yass, from 1st Oct.

Lieut. A. C. D. Bentley, 50th regt., to be assistant engineer and superintendent of ironed gangs in district of Sydney.

Lieut. R. Schcheras, 80th regt., to be ditto ditto of ditto at Wingello.

BIRTHS.

July 24. At Surrey Hills, Mrs. Tyre, of a son.

30. At Sydney, Mrs. Howson, of a son.

Aug. 5. The lady of N. L. Kentish, Esq., editor of the *Sydney Times*, of a son.

— At Sydney, the lady of W. M. Manning, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

11. At Liverpool, Mrs. R. J. Allan, of a daughter.

11. At Darlinghurst, Mrs. Jones, of a daughter.

16. At Annandale, the lady of Robert Johnstone, Esq., of a son.

— At Castlereagh, the lady of Mr. J. W. Fulton, of twin daughters.

17. Mrs. George Simpson, of a son.

17. At Ermington, the wife of Capt. Potter, 28th regt., of a daughter.

22. At the Bank of New South Wales, Mrs. Black, of a son.

23. Mrs. William Wilson, of a son.

24. Mrs. Capt. George Banks, of a son.

25. At Vanderville, Mrs. Wild, of a son.

27. At Greenwood, Mrs. White, of a son.

31. At Port Stephens, the lady of Col. Dumas, of a daughter.

Sept. 4. At Norfolk Island, the wife of Assist. Surg. Harnett, of a son.

5. Mrs. Maclehoose, of a daughter.

10. At the Normal Institution, Mrs. Carmichael, of a son (since dead).

21. At Baulkham Hills, the lady of J. K. McDougall, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. H. J. Richardson, of a son.

23. Mrs. Samuel Benjamin, of a son.

26. At Spring Creek, Camden, the wife of Mr. Henry Shepherd, of a daughter.

— At Duntroun, Limestone Plains, the lady of J. E. Turner, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 8. At Dartbrook, Invermien, Ebenezer Hall, Esq., Dartbrook, to Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. George McGinnis, of Wilberforce.

— At Narrellan, Mr. Arthur J. Liddington, brewer, Sydney, to Eliza Matilda, eldest daughter of the late R. Lowe, Esq., J. P. of Bringelly.

16. At Sydney, Mr. William Barrett, of Minto, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. George Rainy, Sydney, and niece to Alex. Rainy, Esq., of Regent Street, London.

29. Mr. P. Polas to Miss Ann North.

Sept. 14. At Sydney, the Rev. F. Lewis, Wesleyan missionary, to Miss Lane, daughter of Wm. Lane, Esq., of Queen Charlotte Vale, Bathurst.

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15. At Sydney, James Daigarno, Esq., La Re-traite, to Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Wm. Dunn, Esq., East Kent, England.

21. At Parramatta, C. H. Nichols, Esq., of Concord, to Miss R. R. Barnes.

23. At Sydney, Mr. E. W. Crooke, surgeon, to Selina, third daughter of J. E. Hargraves, Esq.

DEATHS.

July 6. At Richmond, Mr. John Dight, aged 65.

24. At Sydney, Mr. S. May, of Pitt's Town.

Aug. 7. Mr. A. Mills, from Hobart Town.

11. At Bathurst, Thomas Marsden, Esq., of the firm of Marsden and Flower, Sydney.

16. At Sydney, Eliza George, fourth daughter of Capt. J. F. Church, aged 15.

21. At Berrima, aged 29, Hannah, wife of Lieut. Wm. Briggs, H.M. 50th regt.

22. At Parramatta, Maria, third daughter of Mr. William White, aged 18.

30. At Parramatta, Mr. C. MacCarthy, aged 35.

Sept. 3. At Burrows, Catherine Ward, mother of Henry and Cornelius O'Brien, Esqrs., of Yass.

4. The Rev. J. V. Corcoran, Roman Catholic priest for Windsor, aged 35. He died in consequence of injuries received by being thrown out of his gig.

— At Sydney, Mr. Jas. Thompson, aged 45.

8. At Port Macquarie, William Fraser, Esq., formerly a Lieut. in the 3d W. I. regt.

14. At Bathurst, Mrs. A. Kinghorne, jun., after giving birth to a still born child.

11. At the Parsonage, St. James's, in her 60th year, Mary, wife of the Rev. R. Cartwright.

19. At Sydney, John Wallace, Esq., for many years chief clerk in the Colonial Treasurer's Office, aged 33.

30. At Seven Hills, Ann, relict of Mr. Wm. Smith, aged 88. She arrived in this colony in the first fleet, and was the first English female who landed in New South Wales.

27. At Liverpool, in her 57th year, Miss Vine, sister of the late Capt. G. B. Vine, R.N.

Oct. 1. In George Street, Mr. Barnett Levy, proprietor of the *Sydney Theatre*.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 13. The Rev. T. B. Naylor to have entire management and superintendence of the King's Orphan Schools, as head master, under immediate control of the local government.

19. The Rev. John Lillie to be chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Hobart Town.

20. Mr. Wm. A. Mackay to be purveyor of the King's Orphan Schools.

21. Edward Macdowell, Esq., to be attorney-general of Island of V. D. Land and its dependencies (until H.M.'s pleasure can be ascertained, in room of Alfred Stephen, Esq., resigned the office.

Oct. 6. Charles Arthur, Esq., to be chairman of quarter sessions and commissioner of Court of Requests, for district of New Norfolk.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 22. At Hamilton, Mrs. Henry Samuel Ban-jamin, of a son.

Sept. 28. At Hobart Town, the lady of James P. Poynter, Esq., of a still-born son.

MARRIAGE.

June 1. At New Town, James Murdoch, Esq., to Robina, youngest daughter of the late George Galbraith, Esq., of Black House, Stirlingshire.

DEATHS.

July 25. At the Frankland Distillery, Thomas Jackson, Esq., late of London.

Lately, Alexander Murray, Esq., police magistrate, New Norfolk, late town surveyor. His death was occasioned by ossification of the heart.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals—Oct. 12. *Time*, from Algoa Bay.—16. *Mars*, from Marseilles.—18. *Cervantes*, from Mar.—(2 C)

selles and Gibraltar.—20. *Senator*, from Cape.—24. *Anacron*, from Bordeaux.—Nov. 3. *Tiekler*, from Cape; *Ganges*, Ardle, from London; *Mary*, from Leith; and *Margaret Wilkie*, from Cape.—5. *Protector*, from Calcutta (to sail for London early in Dec.); *Cumbrian*, from Portland.—6. *Elizabeth*, from Bristol; *Palmyra*, from Bombay.—7. *Lord Hungerford*, from London (off Mauritius, bound to Calcutta).

Departures.—Oct. 2. *Jannett*, *Hesperus*, and *Pero*, all for Calcutta.—28. *Edna Jane*, for Calcutta.—29. *Ganges*, Burgess, for Madras.—Nov. 2. *George* and *Mary*, for Calcutta.

Freight to London.—£3. 15s. per ton.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Nov. 3. *Briton*, *Eleanor*, and *Duchess of Kent*, all from London.—4. *Australia*, from Liverpool.—11. *Dover*, from Boston.—12. *Mithridates*, from Marseilles; *Helen*, from Liverpool; *Henry*, from London.—14. *Maldon*, from Newcastle and Ramsgate.—21. *Packet*, from London.—22. *Huron*, from New York.—23. *Marion*, from London; *Zenobia*, from London and Madeira; *Brilliant*, from Isle of Mull.—30. *Frederick Huth*, from London.—Dec. 3. *Martha*, from London.—5. *Triumph*, from London; *Strathfieldsaye*, from Limerick.—7. *Rosburgh Castle*, from London; *H.M.S. Wellesley*, from Plymouth and Madeira.—8. *Catherine*, from London.—9. *Essex*, from Liverpool; *Col*, from Nantes.—10. *Ann Gales*, and *Molson*, both from London.—16. *Felix*, from London.—17. *Dryade*, from Rochester (America).—19. *William Watson*, from Llanelli.—21. *Upton Castle*, from London and Madeira (with Sir George Gipps, new governor of N.S. Wales, on board); *Parusilla*, from Cork (with troops).—22. *Waterloo*, from London (put under quarantine, in consequence of having the measles on board).

Departures from ditto.—Nov. 9. *Joshua Carroll*, for V. D. Land.—10. *Duchess of Kent*, for N.S. Wales.—14. *Conch*, for Algoa Bay.—17. *Eleanor*, for Swan River.—20. *Sr. Helena*, for Algoa Bay.—24. *Dover*, for Calcutta.—25. *Kerrowell*, for Mauritius.—28. *Huron*, on whaling.—Dec. 2. *Warrior*, for Mauritius; *Brilliant*, for Sydney.—4. *Marion*, for Calcutta.—5. *Zenobia*, for Calcutta.—10. *Ros-*

burgh Castle for Madras and Calcutta.—13. *Felix*, for Mauritius.—14. *Briton*, for Algoa Bay.—15. *Strathfieldsaye*, for Sydney.—16. *H.M.S. Pylades*, and *Apprentice*, both for Mauritius.—17. *Regent Packet*, for Mossel Bay.—21. *Packet*, for Algoa Bay.—23. *Waterloo*, for N.S. Wales; *Maldon*, for Mauritius; *Col*, for Bourbon.

Arrivals at Algoa Bay.—Oct. 21. *Condor*, from London.—26. *Comet*, from London.—Dec. 7. *Black Joke*, from London.—8. *Patriot*, from London.

Arrival at Simon's Bay.—Nov. 2. *H.M.S. Atholl*, from Cork and Ascension (and sailed 5th for Mauritius).

Departure from ditto.—Nov. 7. *Heroine*, for Hobart Town.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 9. At Wynberg, the lady of Capt. P. Hammond, Madras artillery, of a daughter.

14. At Cape Town, Mrs. Robertson, of Swellendam, of a daughter.

20. At Rondebosch, the lady of T. P. Marten, Esq., Bengal C.S., of a daughter.

Dec. 1. Mrs. Dr. Louis Liesching, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 26. At Cape Town, G. J. Russouw, Esq., to Miss Ellen Maria Heynema.
Nov. 1. At Uitenhage, Ambrose George Campbell, son of the late Maj. Gen. Charles Colin Campbell, commander of the forces in Newfoundland, to Johanna Sophia, second daughter of J. W. Vander Riet, Esq., civil commissioner of Uitenhage.

11. Mr. F. S. Fischer to Christina, only child of Jean de Laharpe, Esq., of George Town, deputy sheriff.

21. At Cape Town, William S. Coke, Esq., of Brookhill Hall, county of Derby, to Miss Sarah Kift Deane, of Cape Town.

Dec. 6. At Cape Town, Henry E. Henderson, Esq., to Miss Françoise Justine Aimee Swaving.

DEATHS.

Oct. 22. Mr. D. H. J. Storm, aged 39.

30. Mr. Charles Dixon, aged 56.

— Mr. W. E. H. Cannon, aged 29.

Nov. 10. Mr. Robert Bee, aged 25.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Duel between Capt. Hughes and Lieut. Keating.—The case for the prosecution of Lieuts. Keating and Jennings, H. M. 13th L.I. (arraigned before a court-martial at Kurnaul for ungentleman-like conduct, in refusing an explanation both verbal and written, as offered by Capt. Hughes of the artillery, in consequence of which a meeting took place, and Capt. H. received a mortal wound), has closed, and the prisoners have commenced their defence. The charge received from head-quarters is solely for unofficial and ungentleman-like conduct, in refusing the explanation offered. The second of the deceased was asked if he considered the duel a fair one, and answered that he conceived it was not. The Court, however, would not permit any matter connected with the capital crime to be entered into; nor would they

allow the deceased's second, cited as a witness, to record any of the serious impressions, as to the course of Lieut. Keating's treatment of him, which the late Capt. Hughes, when dying, submitted to him.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 16.

Sinde.—The principal Umeer of this place has imprisoned two of his brothers for patriotically objecting to the admission of the English into the country, and to their increasing influence: their sagacity pointing out clearly enough, the consequences. Col. Pottinger had gone to Hyderabad to consider the question.—*Ibid*.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Weather.—The weather at Madras has partaken of the unsettled character of that of Bombay. There was a

very severe storm at the Presidency, on the 31st of October, in which several vessels were driven on shore, and others were compelled to cut their cables and run to sea. Another storm occurred on the 6th of November, when the *Thalia*, Capt. Biden, was driven on shore, and wrecked.

Madras was visited on the night of the 11th November by one of the most terrific thunder-storms in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

From every quarter we hear nothing but accounts of rain falling in abundance and profusion. In Nellore and Cuddapah the country has been quite flooded—houses have been washed down—tanks have burst, and walls have fallen in, without number. The great Budwal tank, the largest, we believe, in this part of India, is reported to have twelve months' consumption of water in it, but there were great apprehensions of its bursting its bund. The mails from the other presidencies are all delayed, and when they do arrive, come in most irregularly.—*Madras Spectator*, Nov. 18.

Steam Communication.—A public meeting of inhabitants was held at the College Hall, October 7th, to take into consideration the report of the Madras Steam Committee: Sir R. B. Comyn in the chair.

The Report was read and approved; when the following resolutions were agreed to unanimously:—

“That this meeting record their surprise and disappointment at the conduct of Wm. Crawford, Esq., M.P. for the City of London, who, having undertaken to present to the House of Commons a petition of the inhabitants of Madras, has failed in so doing; and that this meeting refrain for the present from a stronger expression of their feelings on the occasion, solely in consequence of their agent in London, Capt. Grindlay, having intimated, in a letter dated the 1st July last, that Mr. Crawford had promised to forward direct to Madras an explanation of the circumstance.”

“That it is the opinion of this meeting, that as the British Government and the East-India Company have actually consented to incur the expense of a monthly communication between England and Bombay, its extension to Madras, Ceylon, and Calcutta may now be looked upon, not as an additional expense to the established plan, but as its most powerful auxiliary in a financial point of view, and this meeting are fully convinced, that the returns from the passengers, parcels, &c. by an extension of the present plan to Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta, will not only cover the expense of such extension, but will, in all probability, leave a surplus to be applied in diminution of the present sanctioned expenditure for communication with Bombay.”

The following resolution was then put:

“That, subject to explanation respecting his publication of erroneous documents—the thanks of this meeting are due to Capt. Grindlay for his valuable services in promoting the cause of steam communication between England and India, and that the steam committee be empowered to make to him out of the funds, placed at their disposal by the inhabitants of Madras, a suitable remuneration for his services.”

Upon which, the following amendment was moved and carried by a majority:—

“That, pending the receipt of an explanation

that has been required from Capt. Grindlay, relative to the publication by him of certain erroneous documents, when the real and original papers had been transmitted to him, as agent to the inhabitants of Madras, this meeting withhold any expression of their sentiments on his conduct of the agency; but they empower the committee to make to him, out of the funds at their disposal, a suitable remuneration for his services in that capacity.”

Carried by a majority.

“That the thanks of this meeting are due to Major Head and Capt. Barber for their great exertions in the cause of steam-communication, and this meeting renews the pledge given at the meeting of the 23d of January last, to support, by taking shares in any Joint Stock Company possessing a charter, which shall be formed in England under the auspices of the committee of which Major Head is chairman, for the accomplishment of a scheme of steam-communication which shall secure to Madras the advantage of a direct communication from the Red Sea, and that with a view to ascertain the probable amount which the Madras community will contribute in aid of such an undertaking, the committee be requested to circulate a subscription list, in which parties may insert the sum to the extent of which they will take shares, subject on the part of such of the officers of Government as are restricted from trade, to the sanction of the Government in this respect, which there can be little doubt will be granted, and subject as respects the subscribers generally to their approval of the details of the scheme, after they shall have been made public.”

The *Herald*, October 11, with reference to one of the foregoing resolutions, remarks:—“As to Capt. Grindlay's services generally in the cause of steam, we were happy to hear them acknowledged on all sides, and we believe such to be the unanimous opinion in Madras. Although he has not been so red-hot comprehensive in all his official documents as some persons desired, we think every unprejudiced mind must allow that his exertions in the cause of steam have been very effectual. He gave the public mind a fillip on the subject of steam communication with India, at a seasonable moment, and we have no doubt, as Mr. Cator stated at the meeting, that the increased information which is now observable on the question at home may be largely attributed to Capt. Grindlay's pamphlet.”

Wind Engine for raising Water.—A machine has been invented by Mr. Turner, for raising water by wind, so constructed as to face the wind at all times, and capable of being applied to one, two, or as many pumps as may be desired. It is to be used for the purpose of cleansing the Black Town, the abominations of which may be understood from the following paragraph in the *Herald*:—“The whole place smells like a mighty cesspool; the use of eau-de-cologne and lavender water, by persons who are obliged to pass through Black Town, is enormous; indeed, a person with any delicate of nostril can never venture through the streets without a well-scented handkerchief in constant requisition.”

Missions.—The letter in the *S. I. Repository*, from which extracts are given in p. 148, has excited much animadversion in the Presidency papers; it appears to

have been printed and circulated separately. A correspondent in the *Herald* of October 7th expresses his conviction that the writer is "grievously mistaken," and that missionaries have little cause to thank him for his "zeal not according to knowledge;" though he admits that "there is much sterling truth in some of the positions advanced in the paper. He observes: This writer, in his indiscreet zeal, has designated a missionary's English preaching as 'a feast provided out of a charity purse.' It may please this writer to regard his 'dear brethren,' the missionaries, as paupers; and as every man is said to imagine that he elevates himself in proportion as he lowers others,—he may now be a 'Triton' amongst 'minnows.' But does he forget that, if missionaries are paupers, secretaries maintained exclusively from the same fund—are equally so? And that all who attend divine service, where a secretary officiates in English (to quote his own language) go to a 'feast provided out of this' very same 'charity purse?' and thus 'dishonestly appropriate to themselves a large portion of the scanty provision made for the wants of the heathen?' He adds: "I will only notice one point more,—but it is evidently a great eye-sore to this writer, and perhaps to his applauding friends—a nuisance which ought speedily to be swept away, viz. the lofty eminence occupied by missionaries in this country—their mode of living, style, expense, &c.—of these things, however, he tells us that he does not wish to speak 'nor of the funds they accumulate, the houses, (why not palaces?) they build and occupy,—their rank, appearance, &c.' Neither does he wish to institute a comparison between them and the older missionaries,—nor between their allowances and the allowances of their brethren at home: and of the great body of officers of the army, or medical service here. 'Of these things' he 'does not wish to speak;—but why? If it be true, why conceal it?—If it be false, why advance it? I have a printed official statement of the Church Missionary Society lying before me at this moment. Will the reader be able to suppress a laugh when he is told that the whole monthly allowances of a married missionary belonging to that society, at an out-station, amounts only to Rs. 190? while that of a single missionary is scarcely Rs. 134? At Madras, there is an extra annual allowance of two hundred rupees made to meet his extra expenditure. Let it be remembered too, that he never has an advance of salary, except he is a family man, and then ten rupees per mensem, for each child, is allowed in addition. Like all other missionaries, too, he is furnished with a house rent-free. What may be the salaries of those missionaries who belong to dissenting societies, I cannot state positively, although

I have heard. I believe it is considerably more, nearly the same as a missionary belonging to the Gospel Propagation Society is allowed, which is nearly a moiety more than a married church missionary has, i. e. 255 rupees—and since that society makes no distinction of married and single,—double that which an unmarried church missionary obtains. And yet all this grandeur, this profusion of expense, all the vast sums which missionaries accumulate, the splendid mansions they build and inhabit, &c. &c. &c. must be drawn from such salaries. Surely missionaries are in possession of a wonderful secret, since no other human being could both spend so lavishly and hoard so abundantly out of such allowances."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cholera.—All accounts concur in representing the cholera as raging with considerable violence in many parts of the Deccan; and it is at this moment causing great mortality at Poona and the country around. The daily deaths at Poona are numerous, and within the last few days they have been on the increase. This dreadful disease has also visited some of our regiments now moving through the country. The 18th regt. N.I. has, it is said, lost fifty men, and a larger number of followers, in a few days; and the 19th regt., that lately marched from Poona, has also suffered considerably.—*Bom. Gaz. Nov. 28.*

The Commander-in-chief.—The H.C. cruiser *Elphinstone*, with Sir John Keane, the commander-in-chief, and suite on board, arrived off the harbour on Sunday night. His Exc. has derived much advantage from his trip, and is fast recovering his strength. *Bom. Cour. Nov. 14.*

The Crops.—Private letters state that the crops in the Nagpore country, in the valley of the Nurbudda and the Betwa, are the finest ever known: so also in the Bhopal country, where grain is selling, at a maund for a rupee.—*Agra Ukbar. Nov. 11.*

Ceylon.

Colombo papers, to the 6th November, are filled with parting addresses to Sir Wilmot Horton.

The Malabar, with the new governor, Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, on board, arrived at Colombo on the 6th November.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Clandestine Marriages.—The Rev. J. Cleland, M.A., of Pitt Town, one of the Presbyterian Clergymen of the colony,

was, in October, committed to take his trial for a felony, in having solemnized a marriage contrary to the *Cledestine Marriage Act*. The attorney-general, however, abandoned the proceeding, and the Presbytery, before whom the case was brought, considered that Mr. Cleland had not contravened the act, and recorded "their conviction of his entire innocence of any crime either legal or moral."

Disease amongst the sheep.—Vast numbers of sheep have been carried off in the colony, during the three or four last years, by the recurrence of an epidemic disease, called influenza. The cause is ascribed to the weakness of constitution of the sheep, caused by the very early age the settlers commence breeding from the ewes, rendering them unable to stand the severity of the climate, which of course increases in intensity the farther colonization advances in the direction of the southward.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We have, from V. D. Land, papers to the 23d September, containing intelligence of a more than ordinarily interesting nature. The colony, if we can form any opinion from the contradictory statements of the newspapers, and the report of such of its inhabitants as have paid a visit to Sydney, does not seem to be in a flourishing state, arising from the excessive depression of its monetary system. Many families, it is said, are suffering severe privations in consequence of the scarcity of cash, and the high price of provisions. The *H. T. Courier* states, as a fact, that a considerable number of prisoners holding tickets-of-leave had, during the month just past, voluntarily resigned their tickets, and thrown themselves upon government for support, being unable to procure sustenance when left to their own exertions. If these statements be true (but we admit we have heard others entirely contradictory), the depression of the sister colony offers a strong contrast to the prosperity of this; as it also serves to suggest the idea that an importation of emigrants might, with advantage to both colonies, be made from Van Diemen's Land, to supply, in some degree, the pressing demand for labour from the effects of which we are at present suffering. Mr. Alfred Stephen, the attorney-general, has resigned his situation, and the resignation has been accepted by Sir John Franklin, the lieutenant-governor, without even the customary expressions of regret made use of on those occasions. Mr. M'Dowall, the solicitor-general, who formerly resided in Sydney, has been appointed acting at-

torney-general in Mr. Stephen's room. The *True Colonist* asks, and, if there be be any thing like a reasonable ground for the charge, we think justly, why Sir John has appointed a man to occupy the responsible office of grand jury, who was a short time since publicly charged with subornation of perjury.

The resignation of Mr. Stephen is the effect of a resolution of Sir J. Franklin, to confine the attention of the law-officers of the Crown solely to the public business. —*Sydney Gazette*.

Cape of Good Hope.

A correspondent on the frontier, in a letter dated November 17, informs us, that "the Lieut-Governor's meeting with the Slambies, on the 15th of that month, was quite as satisfactory as his meeting with the Gaikas, of which some account was formerly given. Colonel Peddie, and several other gentlemen, accompanied him to the Line Drift, on the Keiskamma, twelve miles beyond Fort Peddie, and there, in the Caffer territory, they soon saw a dense mass of from 1,500 to 2,000 men pouring down the hill. The Gaikas came unarmed; but here every man had either his musket or his bundle of assagais. A great number were on horseback, and their satisfaction at seeing in the midst of them eight or ten white men unarmed, without the least suspicion or apprehension, was marked and warmly expressed. The conference consisted of a mere repetition of that with the Gaikas; but I wish you had had a short-hand writer there! His report would have shamed some whom I would name, with the sentiments of these *Savages*."

Under date 23d November, we are informed that twelve head of cattle recovered by the Caffer police from Trum-peter's Drift, were sent in for Mrs. Healy on the 15th; and that the Chief Stock and six followers arrived at Com-mitty's Drift on the 19th, bringing back Mr. Conway's cows, likewise two cows and two calves, to compensate him for the loss of his calf, as well as himself (Mr. Conway) and the police for their exertions. Farther, by a report from Mr. Lucas, dated 16th November, it appeared that there was no proof whatever that the four head of cattle reported by him on the 10th, had been stolen by the Caffers.

In every respect the New System is working in the most satisfactory manner, both for the colony and the Caffers.—*S. A. Com. Adv.*, Dec. 6.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, December 9, 1837.

Sri Rajah Kakerlapoody Jagganadha Raz, Appellant; *Sri Rajah Vutsavoy Jagganadha Jaggaputty Raz*, Respondent.—This was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of Madras. In 1812, the respondent, proprietor in zemindary tenure of the mootah of Cottam, in zillah Rajah-mundry, being in arrear with Government, on account of his kists and on account of costs in a suit, to the total amount of Rs. 29,308, and unable to pay, the collector advertised the Cottam mootah for sale. The appellant was applied to by an agent of the respondent to give security for the debt, and thereby stop the sale, in a *kerar-namah* (deed), and an agreement was entered into, whereby the appellant was to give security to the collector, and for Rs. 2,000 to another creditor, and, if he should be required to pay any part of the money, the sums secured (Rs. 31,308) were to be deemed the price of the mootah, which should then become the absolute property of the appellant. The appellant was subsequently called upon to pay, and did pay, some of the instalments, amounting to Rs. 17,224, for which he had given security; he took possession of the mootah, and paid to the respondent (as he alleged, but as the latter denied,) the balance, Rs. 14,083. In December 1814, the respondent filed a plaint in the Provincial Court, to recover possession, putting in a *kerar-namah*, alleged to have been executed by the appellant, at the same time with the other, binding himself to re-convey the mootah, when he had realized from the profits the principal and interest of the advances and of the expenses. The genuineness of this deed was disputed by the appellant, and the Provincial Court, in 1819, decreed that the mootah should be retained by the appellant. The respondent appealed to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, which in 1822, set aside the decree of the Provincial Court, awarding the mootah to the respondent, together with the subsequent surplus profits. From this decree the appellant appealed to the Privy Council.

Mr. Justice Bosanquet, delivered the judgment of their lordships. It was necessary to remember who the parties were: the appellant was the uncle of the respondent by blood, and related to him by marriage. A witness had deposed that he wrote the second instrument, and that the defendant told him he was willing to pay Rs. 5,000 or 6,000, to preserve the mootah

for the respondent, but that "as soon as the money due to him was paid he would give back his mootah to him." If that account be true, it explained the object for which the second *kerar-namah* was given, and there could be no question that it was an agreement between the parties, of which the respondent was entitled to take advantage. The Provincial Court had held that, if the first instrument was good and valid, whatever transactions subsequently occurred, the mootah still became the property of the appellant; but the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut had very properly reversed this decree, because if the second *kerar-namah* was executed, it was sufficient to entitle the respondent to possession, when the whole advances had been discharged out of the profits of the mootah. Their lordships could not but think that the second *kerar-namah* not being called in question in the Courts below, the fact of this mootah, worth a lakh of rupees, being professed to be sold for less than two years' purchase, was an important feature in the case. If the case turned entirely upon the second *kerar-namah*, there might be some doubt as to the balance of credit due to the witnesses on either side; but for the Rs. 14,000, a receipt was in evidence alleged to have been given by the respondent to the appellant, which went to recognize the payment for the Cottam mootah in full. Witnesses had been examined in support of, and against the genuineness of this instrument, and the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut was clearly of opinion that it was a fabrication, in which opinion their lordships certainly concurred. This was an important circumstance, for it cut down to a great extent the attempt on the part of the appellant to rebut the evidence, which is *prima facie* legal evidence, of the existence of the second deed. In considering the probability or improbability of this deed, the non-insertion in the first deed that the transaction was a mortgage, not a sale, had had great weight with their lordships; but it must never be forgotten that this was a transaction between relations, to prevent the respondent's paternal inheritance being disposed of to strangers at a public sale, and there was nothing improbable in the uncle's promising to give his nephew back his estate, if he should be repaid his advances out of the rents and profits; and if he did make that promise, binding upon him as a private agreement, it was not improbable that he should put it into writing. It is an agreement that would not affect any other person, to whom the uncle should transfer the property, but it bound him as long as he held

it. On the other hand, the improbability of an estate being thus parted with for a sum less than two years' value was so great, that one would be very much inclined to suppose that there was an understanding between the parties that it should be restored. Under these circumstances, their lordships were of opinion, that the decree of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut should be affirmed, with costs.

December 11th.

Beema Shunkur Bal Crishna, and Venail (son of Gurgadhara Sastri), Appellants; Junaajee Shajorjee and others, Respondents.—This was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of Bombay. The respondents are the hereditary native revenue officers of the Chowrassee pergunna, forming together an establishment denominated "The Mehta Parek," which consists of Mujunoodras (general supervisors of accounts), the parek (receiver), and the Mehta (clerk). In 1827, they commenced a suit in the court of the assistant judge of the zillah Surat against the appellants, who are sons of the grantee of the village of Dindolee, in the Chowrassee pergunna, for the recovery of Rs. 1,344, the amount of arrears of certain hereditary rights of office alleged to be due to the appellants. The defence to the suit was, first, a denial of the plaintiffs' title to the hereditary offices claimed by them; secondly, a claim of exemption from the accustomed dues by virtue of the grant of the village by the Company to the father of the appellants, Gurgadhari Sastri Putwardhun, in *enam*; thirdly, a denial of the plaintiffs' right to recover, on the ground of their never having performed their several offices in respect of the village since the date of the grant (1803), the appellants having paid others to perform those duties; fourthly, a denial of their right to recover under Reg. V. 1827. The assistant judge of the Zillah Court, 1828, decreed that the appellants should pay the plaintiffs Rs. 1,344, as their dues for twenty-four years, at Rs. 56. 1. per annum, and costs. From this decision the appellants appealed to the Zillah Court of Surat. The grant of the village was here produced, which is silent on the subject of the dues, and evidence was received to show that, when the Company or Guicowar granted jaghires, the jaghiredars paid the dues; that the mujunoodars, parek and mehta, transact all business in the office at the head station, and there receive their dues, and that it was customary to pay the dues even where no offices were performed. The Zillah Court decided that it was clearly proved that the plaintiffs had not performed their duties for twenty-four years, nor received their dues, which did not therefore accrue to them; but that the plaintiffs' rights did not therefore lapse, and the appellants should in future employ them, or pay them

their dues: plaintiffs to pay costs in both courts. Against this decree the present respondents appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Bombay, and in 1832, the four judges pronounced that the appellants (the present respondents) were entitled to recover their fees for the last twelve years: costs to be borne in proportion to the sum awarded. From this decree the present appellants appealed to the Privy Council, on the grounds, first, that the respondents had not made out a title to the fees; secondly, that they had not performed the duties for which the fees were claimed; thirdly, that the claim was barred by Reg. V. 1827, or at all events should be reduced to six years arrears. On the other hand, the respondents insisted that they were entitled to have the sentence of the assistant judge of the Zillah court confirmed, which decreed them the whole arrears, for that the regulation relied on did not apply to the case.

The *Hon. T. Erskine* delivered judgment. Their lordships were satisfied that, although the evidence of the enjoyment of the office was slight, there was, nevertheless, sufficient to show the respondents' title to it, and receipt of dues from the village, and there was no evidence on the other side, which might easily have been produced, if the fees had been paid to any other party. Their lordships were also of opinion that the grant by the Company in *enam* could not deprive the mujunoodars of their hereditary rights, and that it was not essential to their case that the duties should have been actually performed, if the respondents were prepared to discharge them when required. On the point of the Regulation, their lordships were of opinion that the decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut is right. The question is, whether this was a suit for debt or damages within the meaning of the 3d section of the Reg. V. 1827, which limits such suits to six years; and their lordships consider the debt pointed to by this section as confined to demands founded upon the contract of the parties, for the terms of which the government in India justly thought it unsafe to rely upon the fading memory of witnesses beyond the period of six years. Neither can this be looked upon as a suit for damages within the meaning of the Regulation; for the respondents are not suing for damages sustained in consequence of any tortuous interference with their hereditary rights, or for any breach of contract, but to recover the specific sums granted to them in respect of the lands occupied by the appellants. Their lordships were therefore of opinion, that the judges of the Sudder Adawlut were right in applying the section of the regulation to this case, and would advise her Majesty to affirm their decree, and to dismiss the appeal with costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW DIRECTOR.

On the 30th January, a ballot was taken at the East-India House, for the election of a director, in the room of John Morris, Esq., who had disqualified. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.

MILITARY AND MARINE PAY.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that the military and marine pay, on furlough and on retirement, to officers in their service, will be issued quarterly, instead of half-yearly, as at present, and that the pay-lists will be made up to the 30th April, 31st July, 31st October, and 31st January, in each year, and the warrants for the same delivered at the treasury, in their houses, within a fortnight after the dates above specified.

NEW JUDGE AT CALCUTTA.

Henry Seaton, Esq., of the Chancery Bar, has been appointed to the Judgeship in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, vacant by the death of Sir Benjamin Malin.

GOVERNORS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

We are desirous to contradict authoritatively the groundless rumour respecting vacancies in the governments of Madras and Bombay.—*Morning Chronicle*.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN NEW S. WALES.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Maurice O'Connell, K.C.H., has been appointed to the command of the forces in New South Wales. He is son-in-law of the late governor Macquarie, and cousin to Mr. Daniel O'Connell, member for Dublin.

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

It has been stated in the daily papers, that Government, in consequence of certain representations made to them by the colonization commissioners, and the receipt of letters from Capt. Hindmarsh (the governor) himself, have resolved that a successor shall be appointed to that gentleman.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.

We have already called public attention to the powerful claims of this society. Its principles, which it is desirable should be generally understood, are stated in the last circular, as follows:—

"The principles of the Society are few and simple. They are briefly these:—that in a Christian land a Church established should adequately provide for the

spiritual instruction of all the people, and that it is part of the duty of a Christian legislature to furnish the church with means to this end; but that if the Legislature fail of this duty, then, rather than souls should perish, Christian men must join together to supply the deficiency, and make the church as effective as it is in their power to do. The Church Pastoral Aid Society has adhered strictly to the views of the wants of the church on the one hand, and the order of the church on the other. It would make the church efficient; it would carry the gospel, by means of the church, to every man's door, but it never obtrudes its aid:—the incumbent must apply for aid, or sanction the application; and till this is done, the Society cannot move. When aid is sought and granted, the parochial minister must say how it is to be employed;—he must nominate the persons to be employed;—he must engage them as well as superintend and entirely control them; all that the Society does is to provide for their remuneration, and while so doing, to ask satisfactory proof of their qualifications. In the case of clerical assistants, the license of the bishop must be had to make the appointment good. In this way aid has now been voted to 110 parishes and districts, for the maintenance of 100 additional clergymen, and twenty-three lay assistants. The aggregate population of these parishes and districts is about 967,600 souls, in whose spiritual care, before the aid of this society, only 123 ministers were employed, the incumbents having in charge, upon an average, 8,790 souls, with an average income of £159 a-year each: fifty-four of the incumbents have not a glebe-house or parsonage."

KNIGHTHOOD.—ORDER OF THE BATH.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the under-mentioned officers, and to invest them respectively with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; date 21st Feb. 1837:

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Sheehy Keating.

Maj.-Gen. Sir William Johnston.

Col. Sir De Lacy Evans, (Lieut.-general in the service of the Queen of Spain).

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said order; date 15th Feb. 1837.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Worsley, E. I. Company's army, Knight Commander of ditto, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said order, in the room of Maj.-Gen. Sir J. W. Adams, dec.; date 16th Feb. 1837.

Maj.-Gen. Donald Macleod, E. I. Company's army, Companion of ditto, to be a Knight Commander of the said order, in the room of Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Worsley; date ditto.

H. M. FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drago. (at Bombay). Lieut. R. H. Gillespie to be capt., v. Elliott dec.; and Cornet J. T. D. Halkett to be lieut., v. Gillespie (both 6 July 37).

4th Foot (at Madras). Capt. W. H. Mounsey, from 15th F., to be capt., v. McCumming who exch. (16 Feb. 38).

17th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. J. W. Kufflin, from 22d F., to be lieut., v. Powell who exch.

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. John Diddet to be lieut., v. Carmichael dec. (18 Oct. 36); Ens. Thos. Jones to be lieut., v. Nott dec. (23 May 37); Ens. Thos. Burgh to be lieut., v. Diddet whose prom. of 5th June 1837 has not taken place (5 June 37); Ens. Walter Lawrence to be lieut., v. Burgh whose prom. of 22d Aug. 1837 has not taken place (22 Aug. 37); Ens. M. Langdale to be lieut. by purch., v. Jones whose prom. by purch. has not taken place (16 Feb. 38); Serjt. Maj. Wm. Burns to be ens., v. Lawrence (16 do.); Cadet C. F. Fordyce to be ens., v. Langdale (17 do.).

50th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Ens. S. Campbell to be lieut. by purch., v. H. Baxter who retires; and E. L. Tickell to be ens. by purch., v. Campbell (both 16 Feb. 38).

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. E. Junor to be lieut. by purch., v. Funnell who retires (9 Feb. 38). Cadet W. Ahmuty to be ens. by purch., v. Junor prom. (16 Feb. 38).

91st Foot (at St. Helena). Ens. Colin Campbell to be lieut. by purch., v. Hurton who retires; and H. J. White to be ens. by purch., v. Campbell (both 2 Feb. 38).

Brevet.—Capt. Talbot Ritherdon, of Hon. F. I. Company's service, to have temporary rank of Major while employed at Military Seminary at Ad-discombe (16 Feb. 38).

The head-quarters of the 78th Highlanders arrived on board the *Barrrosa* transport at Limerick on the 1st Feb., after a passage of no less than five months from Ceylon, having embarked on the 3d of September last.

The long-projected plan of augmenting 16 regiments now serving in India to 1,000 rank and file each, and withdrawing an infantry regiment from each presidency, is meeting the attention of the Government.

Letters from Bombay mention that Major Generals Sleigh and Fitzgerald, having been directed to exchange commands, the former has in consequence resigned, and will proceed to England to explain matters at the Horse Guards, regarding the late differences between himself and Sir John Keane, Sir Henry Fane, and Brigadier Gen. Willshire.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 30. Falcon, Middlemist, from Madeira; at Cowes.—*Columbian*, Pritchard, from Singapore 17th Sept.; and *Cecilia*, Beckman, from Manilla and Cape; both off Falmouth.—*FEB. 1. Bengal*, Wilson, from Bengal 25th Aug., and Cape 15th Nov.; and *City of Edinburgh*, Thomson, from N.S. Wales 10th Sept., and Falkland Islands 7th Nov.; both off Penzance.—*Maria*, Hemkes, from Batavia 17th Sept.; off Portsmouth.—*2. Hero*, Smallwood, from Siam 24th July, and Singapore 1st Sept.; off Plymouth.—*Sir Edward Paget*, Hall, from Madras 15th Sept., and Cape 21st Nov.; off Waterford.—*Rapid*, Head, from Bombay 27th Sept.; off Kinsale.—*Sterling*, Burnett, from Mauritius 20th Oct., and Cape; off Penzance.—*3. William Rodger*, Crawford, from Bengal 30th Aug.; off Portland.—*Omps*, Nicholson, from Mauritius 14th Oct., and Cape 20th Nov.; off Liverpool.—*Ebe*, Galloway, from N.S. Wales 20th Sept., and Fernambuco; off Penzance.—*5. Taddei'sfeldt*, Hall, from Bombay 23d Sept.; at Liverpool.—*7. Barrrosa* transport, Gray, from Ceylon 3d Sept., and Simon's Bay 30th Oct. (with H.M. 78th regt.); in the Shannon.—*8. Aurora*, Cox, from Bengal 31st Aug., and Cape 28th Nov.; and *Dawson*, Dawson, from V.D. Land 8th Oct.; both off Falmouth.—*Bride*, Porter, from Mauritius 23d Oct.; off Cork.—*9. Argus*, Barclay, from South Seas; off Margate.—*10. John McLellan*, MacDonald, from Bengal 1st Sept., and Cape 26th Nov.; off Margate.—*12. Henry Tanner*, Ferguson, from Madras 30th Aug. *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 25. No. 99.

Aug., and Mauritius 20th Oct.; and *Charlotte*, Brown, from Cape of Good Hope, sailed Port Elizabeth 27th Nov.; both at Deal.—*13. Mary*, Nicholson, from South Seas; at Deal.—*14. Findlater*, Reed, from Mauritius 31st Oct., and Port Elizabeth 21st Nov.; off Hastings.—*15. Hamilton Ross*, Robb, from Mauritius, Cape, and Ascension; off Portsmouth.—*Sir John Hersford*, Mitchell, from Singapore 17th Sept.; and *Phenomena*, Hoed, Batavia; both off Plymouth.—*16. Wheelan*, from Bengal 2d Oct.; at Bristol.—*Westmoreland*, Brigstock, from Mauritius 10th Nov.; and *John Stamp*, Payne, from Bombay 4th Oct. (since wrecked); both off Liverpool.—*17. Trident*, Simpson, from Singapore 4th June, and Cape 11th Nov.; off Plymouth.—*Frances*, Kirkus, from Mauritius 10th Nov.; off Falmouth.—*17. President Schimmel Penmincke*, Nannings, from Batavia; off Dartmouth.—*19. Steuth Eden*, Cheape, from Madras 3d Oct., and Cape 12th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—*Aldeide*, Guthrie, from Bengal 2d Sept., and Madras 27th do.; off Hastings.—*Ranger*, Hahart, from Cape 22d Dec.; and *Prince George*, Chilcott, from Ceylon 2d Nov.; both off Penzance.—*Edgar*, Telesier, from Mauritius 14th Nov.; off Dover.—*Albert*, Gibson, from Cape 15th Nov.; at Cork.—*20. Minerva*, Ireland, from Madras 11th Nov., and Cape 27th Dec., and *Augustus*, Carr, from Mauritius 9th Nov., and Cape 20th Dec.; both off Poole.—*Minerva*, Brown, from Bengal 12th Oct.; off Dartmouth.—*Admiral Timp*, Kerkoven, from Batavia 20th Oct. (for Amsterdam); off Portsmouth.—*21. Warrior*, Stone, from Bengal 20th Sept.; and *Holland*, Struben, from Batavia 9th Nov. (for Amsterdam); both off Portsmouth.—*Iris*, Mackwood, from Ceylon 26th Oct., and Cape 12th Dec.; off Plymouth.—*22. Ripley*, Stewart, from Bengal 1st Oct.; off Liverpool.—*Louisa*, MacGuthrie, from Mauritius 11th Nov.; and Cape 8th Dec.; off the Wight.—*Jean*, Goldie, from Bengal 19th Oct., and Cape; off Cowes.—*Henrietta and Henri*, Spielberg, from Batavia; off the Wight.—*Isabella Cooper*, from Bengal 11th Oct.; at Liverpool.—*Resolution*, Garbutt, from South Seas; off Plymouth.—*25. Palmira*, Loader, from Bombay 26th Sept., Ceylon 23d Oct., Mauritius 25th Nov., and Cape 25th Dec.; off Plymouth.—*Reliance*, Warner, from Bengal 13th Oct., and Cape 10th Dec.; off Scilly.—*Charles Hearty*, Hopper, from the Mauritius 3d Nov.; off Plymouth.—*Cheerful*, Tinley, from the Mauritius 10th Nov., and Cape; off Liverpool.—*26. Ono*, Palmer, from the Mauritius 10th Nov.; at Deal.—*Prince Frederick*, from Batavia; off Cowes.

Departures.

JAN. 30. Ranger, Brumby, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—*Falcon*, Austruther, for Bengal; from Greenock.—*FEB. 1. Tyrer*, Ellis, for China; from Liverpool.—*3. Jean Graham*, Thornton, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—*5. Rapid*, Field, for South Australia; from Falmouth. *6. Irt*, Ludlow, and *Liverpool*, Row, both for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*9. Parkfield*, Jacob, for China; from Liverpool.—*10. Adams*, Mills, for St. Helena (with coals); from Leith.—*11. Andrew Maclean*, Gwatkin, for Ascension; *Olympus*, Cowle, for Mauritius; and *Hamilton*, Brodby, for Cape; all from Deal.—*12. Lord Eldon*, Worsell, for Bombay (with coals); from Llanely.—*11. M.S. Britanyer*, Stanley, for Cape and N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*13. Vigilant*, Walton, and *Bracken Mood*, Smith, both for Mauritius; from Deal.—*H.M.S. Alligator* (28 guns), Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, for Cape and N.W. coast New South Wales; from Plymouth.—*Rainbow*, Varley, for Mauritius, from Marseilles.—*15. Agnes*, Cumming, for Cape and Ceylon; and *John*, Smith, for N.S. Wales; both from Deal.—*16. Aberton*, Shuttleworth, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Plymouth.—*17. La Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*18. Ingis*, Routh, for Bombay and China; from Isle of Wight.—*Lady Baffin*, Biles, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Deal.—*20. Ruby*, Wilson, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—*Velos*, Fawcett, for Ascension.—*Courier*, Smith, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*21. Africa*, Skelton, for Ceylon; and *Eden*, Cook, for South Australia; both from Deal.—*Petrel*, Turcan, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Strabane*, for Bombay; from Greenock.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Minerva, from Madras: Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Stephenson; Mrs. Cherry; Mrs. Rowlandson; (2 D)

Mrs. Baylis; Mrs. Heath; Brigadier H. G. A. Taylor, Madras army; H. Viveash, Esq., C.S.; O. Viveash, Esq., attorney-at-law; Robert Eden, Esq.; E. B. Elton, Esq., C.S.; J. M. Heath, Esq.; Capt. F. Stratton, 8th L.C.; Capt. T. Baylis, N.V.B.; Lieut. Man, 49th N.I.; Lieut. H. C. Wade, artillery; Lieut. Place, 44th N.I.; Lieut. A. Macleod, H.M. 62d regt.; Capt. Lascelles, H.M. 45th regt.; Lieuts. Courtaigne, Seagram, Magee, Young, Gray, Spring, and Oakley, all of H. M. 45th regt.; Ensigns Graves, Crawley, Maunsell, Blenkinsopp, and Cuffe, all of H.M. 45th regt.; Assist. Surg. T. Hunter, of ditto; Mr. Middleton and 13 privates of ditto; Misses Heath, Stephenson, and Rowlandson; Masters Taylor, Stephenson, Heath, Baylis, and Oakley.

Per Hebe, from N.S. Wales; Mrs. Bryant; Edwin Bryant, Esq.; Capt. Morgan.

Per Sir Edward Paget, from Madras; Mrs. Capt. Mackenzie; Mrs. Col. McFarlane; Mrs. Capt. Gray; Mrs. Gould; Mrs. McKenny; Lieut. Col. John Henry, Madras army; Brev. Capt. J. Jones, 30th N.I.; Cornet Pollock, 8th L.C.; Lieuts. Pollock, Inverarity, and Elliot, engineers; Lieut. Gould, artillery; Lieut. T. Jones, H.M. 41st F.; Lieut. Starkey, 1st N.I. Mr. Thompson; four children; five servants.—From the Cape: W. J. Smith, Esq.

Per Bengal, from Bengal: Dr. and Mrs. Chapman; Dr. Ferguson; Lieut. Grimes; Lieut. Capel; Ens. Lloyd; (Mr. Morrison died at sea).

Per Sterling, from Mauritius; Mr. and Mrs. Lachriche; Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigg; Mr. Rousse; Mr. Ratfray; Mr. Godin; four children.

Per City of Edinburgh, from N.S. Wales; Mrs. Rutter; Miss Ball; Miss Hand; Mr. Rutter; Mr. McCrea; Mr. Greaves; Mr. Wall.

Per Aurora, from Bengal; Mrs. Cox; Mrs. Carnegie; Mrs. Goadby; Mrs. Ovenstone; Lieut. Carnegie; Lieut. Robins; Ens. Hobson; Rev. Mr. Goadby; 3 children; 2 servants; 1 serjeant.

Per Onyx, from Mauritius; Mr. and Mrs. Kneebone and seven children.

Per Findlator, from Mauritius; Mr. Woods.

Per Strath Eden, from Madras; Mr. Glass; Mrs. Butler and child; Mrs. Dickinson; Mrs. Carthew; Maj. W. H. Smith; Capt. Clarke, Eames, Gordon, and Butler; Lieuts. Money, Kennedy, Martin, and Reid; Dr. Brodie; J. Anderson, Esq.; two children of the late Rev. Mr. Wright; (The Rev. Mr. Wright died at sea).

Per John Stamp, from Bombay; Mr. M. Skinner; Mr. M. Scriven.

Per John McLellan, from Cape; Joseph Simpson, Esq.; Wm. Simpson, Esq.; Mr. Leman; Master Chapman.

Per Adelaide, from Bengal; Dr. Tweddell; Lieuts. Fulcher, Windsor, and Downie; G. Morgan, Esq.; two Masters Guthrie; 2 European servants. (Col. Watson died at sea).

Per Iris, from Ceylon; Lieut. Johnstone; Lieut. Renaud.

Per H.C. steamer Herminie, from Bombay 30th Nov., to Suva; Capt. Oliphant, Madras engineers, and lady and one child; two children of Capt. Rayford, Nizam's service; Mrs. R. Payne, from Bombay; Lieut. Atkins, H.M. 46th regt.; J. M. Joseph, Esq., from Calcutta; and Capt. Allardye, Madras army (all arrived at Malta on 9th Jan.); P. Scott, Esq., Bombay C.S.; Dr. Collier, deputy inspector of hospitals; Capt. Codrington, H.M. 40th regt.; Lieut. Cadew, ditto; M. D. Hunter, Esq., merchant, from N.S. Wales; Capt. Simmonds, H.M.S., from ditto; Lieut. Barr, Bombay army; A. Finlay, Esq., merchant, from Bombay; H. Roper, Esq., advocate-general, Bombay; and Lieut. Reeves, Bombay cavalry (all landed at Coaster); Capt. Haines, Indian Navy, on a mission to Aden (landed at Mocha).—Col. J. De Hezeta of Calcutta, and Principal Mill, of Bishop's College, Calcutta, with his lady, lost their passage through being too late in getting from Calcutta to Bombay.

Per Palmira, from Bombay, Ceylon, &c.: Mrs. Glenie, wife of the Archdeacon of Ceylon; Mrs. Perring; Mrs. Burt; Capt. Medley, 5th Madras N.I.; Lieut. Burt; Lieut. Phillot, Madras army; Lieut. Todd, ditto; Lieut. Schnell, H.M. 6th Foot; Lieut. Kennet; Dr. McFerman, R.N.; Mr. Cruttenden, midship, I. N.—Landed at the Mauritius: Capt. Scott; Dr. McCaw; 60 agricultural

labourers.—Landed at the Cape: Mrs. Grant and four children; Mrs. Trevelyan and child; Mrs. Woodburn and child; Gregor Grant, Esq., Bombay C.S.; Capt. Trevelyan, 2d L.C.; Capt. Woodburn, 25th N.I.—Landed at St. Helena: 17 lascars (? labourers).—(Mr. Perring, late solicitor general of Ceylon died at sea.)

Per Reliance, from Bengal: The Hon. Mrs. Shore and two children; Mrs. Routh and child; Mrs. Lightfoot and child; Mrs. Palmer; Mrs. Piffard and two children; Mrs. Steward; Rev. Mr. Bateman; Captains Routh, Ewart, Talbot, and Raleigh; Dr. Lightfoot; Messrs. Palmer, Smith, J. Borradaile, and Hutton.—Landed at the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Money and child; Mr. Bowring.—(Col. Becher died at sea 15th Nov.)

Expected.

Per John, from Madras: Two Misses Webb; Lieut. Col. Boys, Major Webb, Capt. McIntyre, Lieut. Trench, Lieut. Hine, Ens. Bates, Qu. Mast. Shoolbraid, Surg. Sievewright, and Assist. Surg. Hace, all of H.M. 45th regt.; three Masters Webb; Master Sievewright; 196 rank and file, 16 women, and 38 children, belonging to H.M. 45th regt.

Per Coronandel, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Peckett; Mrs. Col. Cramer; Mrs. Dallas; Mrs. Fitzgerald and child; Mrs. Bates and child; Mrs. Place and two children; Miss Beckwith; Lieut. Col. Cramer, H.M. 62d regt.; Capt. Cotton, 67th N.I.; Lieut. Hudson, 67th ditto; Lieut. Fitzgerald, Artillery; Lieut. Brooke, H.M. 31st regt.; Dr. Agnew; Ensign McMahon, H.M. 44th regt.; Wm. Bates, Esq.; Master Bray.

Per Queen Mab, from Bengal: Mrs. Webb and child; Rev. Mr. Webb; Mr. Lees.

Per Perfect, from Bengal: Mrs. Orr; Capt. Orr; Dr. Birt; Mr. Check.

Per Lord Hungerford, from Bengal (to leave in Jan. 1838): The Hon. T. B. Macaulay; Mr. Trevelyan.

Per Duke of Sussex, from Madras; Lieut. Henry Green, 18th regt. N.I.

Per Seringapatam, from Madras: Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. W. Todd, 14th regt. N.I.

Per Richard Mount, from Mauritius: Mr. Coalle; Mr. Renaud.

Per Mulhar, from Mauritius to Greenock: Capt. Hughes; two Messrs. Montgomery.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Inglis, for Bombay and China: Mrs. Pottinger; two Misses Pottinger; Capt. J. L. Temple; Ens. Croker; Ens. Johnson; Messrs. Williamson, Pottinger, Brooke, Taylor, Thacker, McLeod, Miles, Lancaster, Rogers, Dennis, Sorrell, and Jones.

Per Lady Raffles, for Madras, Bengal, and China: Mr. and Mrs. Sewell; the Misses Christopher; Capt. Forbes; Messrs. Hand, Ferris, Sneyd, Jacob, Harthill, Wroughton, Warren, Campbell, Laidlay, and McDonald.

Per Abertonn, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal: Messrs. McWharton, Brodie, and Adamson.

Per Lyander, for Bengal: Lieut. Cumberland and lady; Mr. Coles; Mr. Fraser; Mr. Bishop; Mr. Graham.

Per Africa, for Ceylon (additional): Dr. Prendergast.

Per Eliza, for Madras and Bengal: Messrs. E. Paley, Repton, Towers, Power, R. Cock, J. Cock, Turquand, and Salmon.

Per John Fleming, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Maling; Mr. and Mrs. Henderson; Misses Patten and Sewell; Messrs. Malony, Barker, Wilford, Lazard, Lukin, Money, Gorges, Burmester, Baillie, Lambert, Wallace, Salisbury, McLeod, Terrot, St. Clair, Shaw, Boileau, Mayne, De Tessier, Mallet, Rich, Newton, Dickinson, Hughes, and Reynolds.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Martha*, Viner, from Liverpool to Canton, was totally lost on the Paracels, China Sea, on the night of the 30th Aug. Crew (with the exception of one man), and part of the cargo saved.

Madras, 9th Nov.—The *Delight*, Jefferson, from Penang bound to Mauritius and London, parted from her anchors during a gale on 31st ult.,

and went on shore about four miles to the Southward, became a wreck, and will be sold. On the same night the *Ayr* (country ship) parted her anchors, and came on shore off *Fort*. The *Hebe* also parted, and was wrecked on the coast to the southward. The *John*, and *Minerva*, both parted, and went to sea. The *Thalia*, Biden, was the only vessel that rode out the gale; but in a gale on the 6th inst., came on shore, and now lies a complete wreck off the Custom House." She was high and dry on the beach on the 16th Nov.

The *Duke of York*, Morgan, was totally lost 14th Aug., in lat. 23 40 S., long. 151 30 E., five miles south of Facing Island, on a reef not laid down in the chart: crew saved.

The *Aurora*, Cox, on her passage from Bengal, experienced very severe weather off the Cape, and was forced to throw her guns and part of the cargo overboard.

The *Tam o' Shanter*, Mitchell, from South Australia to Sydney, was run on shore near Launceston 27th Aug., being very leaky, and has since been sold.

The *Wolf* whaler, Lewis, of Sydney, on her homeward passage, full of oil, touched on Howes' Island 8th Aug., drifted off, and sunk: crew saved.

The *Sydney Packet*, Bruce, with a full cargo for Sydney, is wrecked near New Zealand. Part of the cargo expected to be saved.

The *Columbia*, Thornton, from Bombay to London, encountered a very heavy gale 21st Jan., in lat. 43 30 N., long. 29 30 W., and was abandoned on the 28th, with five feet water in the hold, and loss of rudder, &c.: crew, passengers, and part of the specie saved by the *Phenomena*, Hoed (Dutch), arrived at Plymouth. The passengers from India were, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Sterling; Mr. Fowler; Mr. Devan; Mr. Bish.

The *John Stamp*, Payne, from Bombay to Liverpool, was totally lost 17th Feb., near Kilbeal, coast of Down. Seven men drowned: part of the cargo saved.

The *Janet Lee*, Scotland, from Leith to N. S. Wales, put into Stornaway 23rd Jan., with rudder damaged, having been struck by a sea in lat. 60 N. long. 15 W.

The *Alert*, Gibson, from the Cape, experienced a heavy gale on 21st Jan., in which she lost boats, sails, stunchions, bulwarks, &c., and the mate and a boy.

The *Lord Eldon*, Worsell, from Llanelly to Bombay, has been obliged to put into Plymouth leaky; boats stove, &c., having been pooped by a sea.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 22. At Brighton, the lady of A. K. Corfield, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

Jan. 14. At Fir-grove, Farnham, Surrey, the lady of R. W. Barlow, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At Cheltenham, the lady of Major Nutt, of a daughter.

31. At the Willows, Upper Tooting, the lady of Colonel Stroker, of a daughter.

— At Richmond, the wife of Col. Sir J. Bryant, of twins, a boy and a girl.

Feb. 17. At No. 29, Woburn Square, the lady of Robert Eglington, Esq., of a daughter.

Lately, At Heavitree, Exeter, the lady of Major Deshon, 17th regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 9. The Rev. Walter John Clarke, of Balliol College, Oxford, third son of Lieut. General Clarke, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Delves Broughton, of Broughton Hall, in the County of Stafford.

15. At Kew Church, Surrey, George A. Martin, Esq., M.D., to Elizabeth Isabella, only child of the late Major Johnston, of the Royal Marines, and grand-daughter of Col. Walter Smith, who commanded the Royal Marines in the memorable Egyptian campaign.

23. At Edinburgh, Major Grant, of the Hon.

E.I. Company's service, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Capt. Terry, late paymaster of the 99th regt.

26. At Aston, John C. McLaren, Esq., colonial Inspector of the Union Bank of Australia, to Clara, daughter of G. Salis, Esq., of Southampton.

30. At Chickereil, Capt. Wm. Payne, R.N., to Caroline, widow of the late Capt. P. P. Nind, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

31. At Farnham, the Rev. J. A. G. Colpoys, rector of Dronford, Hants, to Frances, fifth daughter of the late Capt. Alex. Nash, Hon. E.I. Company's service.

Feb. 1. At Manchester, the Rev. Henry Royle, missionary to the South Seas, to Miss Sarah Royle, both of Manchester.

Lately, At Eltham, Lieut. Col. C. E. Boyd, to Mary Ann, daughter of the Rev. John Vachell, of Ely.

DEATHS.

Aug. 2. At Constantinople, of the plague, Lieut. George P. Malcolm, of H. M. 50th Regt., eldest son of Sir P. Malcolm, G.C.B.

Sept. 10. On board the *Bengal*, on the passage from Calcutta, W. Morrison, Esq.

Oct. 6. At sea, on board the *Strath Eden*, on the passage home, the Rev. J. Wright, chaplain Madras establishment.

Nov. 19. On board the *Reliance*, on the passage from India, Col. George Beecher, 4th Regt. Bengal Light Cavalry.

Dec. 7. On board the *Palmyra*, on his passage to England, Jackson Perring, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, deputy Queen's Advocate at Ceylon.

Jan. 16. At Hietzing, near Vienna, aged 22, Dr. Patrick G. Kennedy, youngest son of the late Dr. Alexander Kennedy, of the Madras establishment.

20. Aged 21, Lieut. Charles F. Nicolay, of the 99th regt., youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Nicolay, governor of the Mauritius. This promising young officer was one of the unfortunate passengers in the *Killarney* steam-vessel which was wrecked off Cork harbour.

25. At Willey, near Farnham, in his 55th year, Sir Ralph Palmer, late Chief Justice of the Court of Judicature at Madras.

— At Stainton, Yorkshire, Vice-Admiral Richard Worsley, aged 70.

27. At St. Omer, Lieut.-Col. A. Hill Dickson, late of H. M. 40th Regiment.

29. At Hyde Vale, Greenwich, Sophia Wrangham, wife of John Kay, Esq., late of the Hon. E.I. Company's civil service, and daughter of the late Robert Leech, Esq., member of Council, St. Helena.

— At the residence of her son-in-law, Sir Jasper Nicolls, Ann, relict of T. S. Badcock, Esq.

29. In London, aged 39, Mr. Oliver Gluyas, a native of Cornwall. He was employed for several years by the Turkish government to teach the natives the art of tanning and dressing leather.

Feb. 4. At Liverpool, Mr. W. S. Fitzhugh.

5. At her uncle's house, in Mornington Crescent, Alice Marianne, infant daughter of the late John S. Hall, Esq., of Madras, aged one year and six months.

6. At Bath, Eliza, relict of Capt. Robert G. Clerkson, 14th Bengal N.I.

8. At his house at Clapton, Col. Morris, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal estab., aged 88.

12. In Sloane Street, Helen Gordon, second daughter of Henry Dickinson, Esq., of the Madras civil service, aged 10 years.

— At Shirling, Hants, near Southampton, Charles Henry, infant son of Col. Fagan, C.B., of the Bengal army, aged eight months.

18. At sea, on board the ship *Adelaide*, the day before the vessel arrived in the Downs, Lieut.-Col. S. Watson, of the 55th Regt. Bengal N.I.

Lately, At Fulbeck, aged 80, Mrs. Fane, widow of the Hon. Henry Fane, second son of Thomas, eighth Earl of Westmoreland, and mother of General Sir Henry Fane.

— At Penzance, T. Chapman, M.D., Bengal Staff, Hon. E.I. Company's service, aged 34.

202 PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. [MARCH,

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advances (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 6 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, November 18, 1837.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
— Anchors Sa. Rs. cwt.	11 8	(2) 18 0	— Iron, Swedish, sq...	Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 12 (2) 4 14
— Bottles do.	100 15 8	16 0	— — flat do.	do.	4 10 — 4 12
— Coals do.	0 8	0 11	— — English, sq. do.	do.	2 15 — 3 2
— Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	33 6	33 12	— — flat do.	do.	2 14 — 3 0
— Brasiers' do.	33 12	34 4	— Bolt do.	do.	3 0 — 3 2
— Ingot do.	30 4	30 8	— Sheet do.	do.	5 4 — 5 12
— Old Gross do.	31 0	31 4	— Nails cwt.	do.	9 0 — 14 0
— Bolt do.	33 0	33 4	— Hoops F. md.	do.	5 0 — 5 4
— Tile do.	30 4	30 14	— Kentledge cwt.	do.	1 12 — 2 0
— Nails, assort. do.	29 0	33 8	— Lead, Pig F. md.	do.	6 9 — 6 10
— Peru Slab Ct. Rs. do.	30 8	31 8	— unstamped. do.	do.	6 6 — 6 8
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	— Millinery do.	do.	15 D. — 25 D.
— Copperas do.	2 4	2 6	— Shot, patent bag	do.	3 4 — 4 0
— Cottons, chintz pce.	—	—	— Spelter Ct. Rs. F. md.	do.	6 9 — 6 4
— Muslins, Book do.	1 4	2 14	— Stationery do.	do.	25 D. to 35 D.
— Yarn 16 to 170 mos.	0 4½	0 6½	— Steel, English. Ct. Rs. F. md.	do.	5 0 — 5 4
— Cutlery, fine do.	15 D.	20 D.	— — Swedish do.	do.	6 8 — 6 14
— Glass do.	25 D.	30 D.	— Tin Plates Sa. Rs. boxes	do.	17 0 — 18 0
— Hardware do.	30 D.	36 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	do.	5 0 — 12 0
— Hosiery, cotton do.	25 D.	30 D.	— — coarse and middling. do.	do.	0 15 — 4 0
— Ditto, silk do.	30 D.	50 D.	— Flannel fine do.	do.	0 15 — 1 8

MADRAS, November 1, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
— Bottles do.	100 14	(2) 16	— Iron Hoops candy	21	(2) 22
— Copper, Sheet candy	280	285	— Nails do.	70	— 105
— Bolt do.	230	240	— Lead, Pig do.	60	— 70
— Old do.	220	230	— Sheet do.	60	—
— Nails, assort. do.	300	320	— Millinery do.	10 D.	— 15 D
— Cottons, Chintz piece	5	8	— Shot, patent bag	3½	— 4
— Gingham do.	3	4	— Spelter candy	42	— 45
— Longcloth, fine do.	10	14	— Stationery do.	D.	—
— Cutlery, coarse P.C.	5 A.	10 A.	— Steel, English. candy	42	— 45
— Glass and Earthenware P.C.	10 A.	10 D.	— — Swedish do.	—	none.
— Hardware P.C.	10 A.	15 A.	— Tin Plates box	90	— 21
— Hosiery P.C.	55	50	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine P.C.	—	10 A.
— Iron, Swedish, candy do.	21	22	— — coarse P.C.	—	10 A.
— English bar do.	21	22	— Flannel, fine do.	10 to 12 ans. pr. yd.	—
— Flat and bolt do.	21	22	— Ditto, coarse do.	7 to 8 ans. do.	—

BOMBAY, November 25, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
— Anchors cwt.	13	(2) 14	— Iron, Swedish St. candy	54	(2) —
— Bottles, quart. doz.	1.2	1.4	— — English do.	30	—
— Coals ton	12	15	— Hoops cwt.	6.4	—
— Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .. cwt.	62	63	— Nails do.	10	— 12
— Thick sheets do.	62.8	—	— Sheet do.	6.12	—
— Plate bottoms do.	62	—	— Rod for bolts St. candy	30	—
— Tile do.	49.8	—	— Rod for nails do.	34	— 44
— Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c. do.	—	—	— Lead, Pig cwt.	11.8	—
— Longcloths do.	—	—	— Sheet do.	15	—
— Muslins do.	—	—	— Millinery do.	25 D.	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 lb.	0.8½	0.15	— Shot, patent cwt.	12	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 lb.	1	1.8	— Spelter do.	8.4	—
— Cutlery, table P.C.	—	—	— Stationery do.	40 D.	—
— Glass and Earthenware P.C.	35 D.	40 D.	— Steel, Swedish tub	10	—
— Hardware P.C.	—	—	— Tin Plates box	16	—
— Hosiery, half hose P.C.	—	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4	—
			— — coarse do.	2	—
			— Flannel, fine do.	1.8	—

CANTON, August 29, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
— Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. piece	3	(2) 6	— Smalts pecul	45	(2) 55
— Longcloths do.	4	11	— Steel, Swedish tub	37	—
— Muslins, 20 yds. do.	—	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth yd.	1	— 1.30
— Cambrics, 48 yds. do.	5	9	— do. ex super yd.	2.5	—
— Handkerchiefs do.	14	2.10	— Camlets at Lintin pce.	26	— 27
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50 pecul	38	44	— Do. Dutch do.	24	— 28
— Iron, Bar do.	1.80	2	— Long Ells do.	8½	— 9
— Rod do.	3.30	3.50	— Tin, Straits pecul	18	—
— Lead, Pig do.	6½	—	— Tin Plates box	7	— 7½

SINGAPORE, September 14, 1837.

		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	.....pecul	7	@ 9
Bottles	.....100	31	—
Copper Nails and Sheathing	.....pecul	35	— 36
Cottons, Madapolams, 24yd.	33-36 pcs.	24	— 23
— Ditto	24	21	— 31
— Longcloths 3c. to 40	35-36 do.	4	— 7
— do.	38-40 do.	4	— 7
— do.	40-43 do.	7	— 10
— Grey Shirting do. do.	35-36 do.	3	— 5
Prints, 7-8 & 9-8. single colours do.	2	2	— 2
— two colours	do.	2	— 3
— Turkey reds	do.	6	— 10
— fancies	do.	3	— 5
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 44 in.	coarse 18	— 60	—
Jaconet, 20	42-45 pcs.	13	— 24
Lappets, 10	42-45 do.	11	— 11

		Drs.	Drs.
Cotton Hkts. limit. Battick, dble.	coarse	4	@ 54
— do. do. Pullicat	do.	13	— 3
— Twist, Grey mule, 28 to 50	pecul	50	— 55
— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers.	do.	55	— 60
— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50.	do.	120	— 135
Hardware, and Cutlery	30 per cent.	disc.	—
Iron, Swedish	pecul	4	— 5
English	do.	3	— 4
Nail, rod	do.	4	— 4
Lead, Pig	do.	7	— 7
Sheet	do.	7	— 8
Spelter	pecul	6	— 7
Steel	tub	4	— 4
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	9	— 10
Camblets	do.	20	— 30
Bombazetts	do.	5	— 6

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Nov. 13, 1837.—Transactions in Chintzes during the week have been very limited. A few fancy Chintzes of good qualities and approved designs, suitable for European wear, may command sales at present at fair prices. Sales of White Cottons are also moderate, and we have hardly any change to report in prices.—Sales of Mule Twist to a considerable extent have been effected since our last report; prices keep firm. Turkey Red and other yarns continue in limited operations, and the prices have slightly given way.—The following sales of Woollens have been effected since our last, at unaltered prices, viz. fine, 307 yards at Sa. Rs. 4-8; Pelisse cloth, 512 yards at Co's. Rs. 3-4; coarse, 15 pieces at Sa. Rs. 1-9; and Cashmere, 40 pieces at 2-4 per piece.—The Copper market continues inactive, and prices remain without any alteration. A few sales of Braziers and Old are reported for local demand.—Transactions in Iron have been limited, and we have hardly any change in prices to notice.—Steel without sale.—In Lead also we have heard of no transaction.—A sale of 2,700 mds.—Spelter has been effected at Ct. Rs. 6-2-6 per fy. md.,—Tin Plates without sale, and remain at former quotations.—*Pr. Curr.*
 Madras, Nov. 1, 1837.—The market for European articles has experienced no improvement in any description of British and Foreign produce, which continue still quite out of inquiry, and our quotations scarcely obtainable. The only sales of Metals of consequence in the past weeks were of a batch of British Iron at Rs. 21, and a quantity of Slab Copper at 215, to Rs. 220 per candy.

Bombay, Nov. 25, 1837.—There has been a good deal of activity in the Piece Goods market during the past week. Grey Madapolams are in active demand, and Grey goods generally continue very saleable.—Bleached goods and Prints are still, however, much neglected, and comparatively little doing. The last transaction in English Bar Iron shows a slight improvement, and which, as importations have lately been very moderate, is likely to be continued.—On our returns of Pig Lead we find a sale of 500 cwt. at 11. 6 Rs. per cwt.

Singapore, Sept. 14, 1837.—The *Sarah Birkett* has arrived since our last, bringing a rather large supply of Cotton Manufactures, plain, printed, and coloured; there has been a fair demand for some descriptions during the week. Cambrics, common and very fine qualities, are in request, but at low prices, while middling qualities are without inquiry, and stock considerable. Madapolams not in much request; stock moderate. Longcloths are in fair demand at a reduction on former rates; stock moderate. Grey shirtings of stout make are still in demand. Prints of good patterns continue in fair demand, and considerable sales have been effected during the week.—Cotton Twist, grey mule, has been a good deal inquired for.—Woollens, no transactions to report.—Metals: English Bar Iron, stock small. Lead, Spelter, and Steel, without inquiry, and stocks moderate. Cutlery and Hardware, the market overstocked.

Canton, Sept. 12, 1837.—In consequence of considerable arrivals, Camblets are on the decline.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 18, 1837.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
Stock		Sa. Rs.
Transfer Loan of		
1835-36 interest payable in England	prem. 15	0 14 0
Second		per cent.
From Nos. 1,200	to buy do.	0 12 4 0
at 15,200 according to Number	to sell do.	0 4 3 4
Third		
5 per cent.	do.	3 4 2 12
4 per cent.	disc. Co's Rs.	0 12 1 2

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	3,000	a 2,900
Union Bank, Prem. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	375	a 425

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	9	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	5	0 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5	8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy 2s. 2½; to sell 2s. 3d.	
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Madras, Nov. 1, 1837.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 5 prem.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent—5 prem.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent—2 disc.	
Ditto New four per cent—4 disc.	
Tanjore Bonds—7 disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 1½d.; to sell, 1s. 10 d. per Madras Rupee.	
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Bombay, Nov. 25, 1837.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 11d per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 100 to 100.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99 to 99.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23—Bom. Rs.	
Ditto of 1825-26, 106.8 to 111.8 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.4 to 111.8 per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106.4 to 106.8 per do.	
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 99.8 to 99.12	
4 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 117 to 117.8 Bom. Rs.	

Singapore, Sept. 14, 1837.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 7d. per Spanish dollar.	
On Bengal, gov. bills, at 30 days, 21½ Co's Rs. per 100 Sp. dollars.	

Canton, August 29, 1837.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per Sp. Dol	
On Bengal,—Company's Bills, 30 days, 216 Co's Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols., nominal—Private Bills, 30 days, 218 Co's Rs. per ditto.	
On Bombay, Private Bills, no transactions.	
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 5½ to 6 per cent. prem.	

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

[We have been obliged to change the form of this list, in consequence of an intimation from the Stamp Office, that every line of the old list was chargeable with separate duty as an advertisement.]

FOR BENGAL DIRECT.

<i>Tamerlane</i>	427 tons	E. McKellar ...	6th March.
<i>Dauntless*</i>	430	Pinder	8th March.
<i>Colombo</i>	450	D. McKellar ...	25th March.
<i>Aurora</i>	500	Cox	5th April.
<i>China†</i>	658	Biddle	30th April.
<i>Earl of Hardwicke</i> (new ship)	1000	Henning	25th July.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>John Fleming</i>	600	Rose	6th March. Portsmouth.
<i>Francis Smith</i>	650	Edmonds	10th March.
<i>Asia</i>	1020	Gillies	5th April.
<i>Catherine</i>	600	Evans	25th April.
<i>Plantagenet</i> (new ship)	850	Domett	1st June. Gravesend.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, AND CHINA.

<i>Eliza</i>	700	Lay	Ready for Sea.
<i>Kellie Castle</i>	1418	Buchan	1st March. Portsmouth.
<i>Java</i>	1100	Jobling	15th March.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Hindustan</i>	530	Redman	5th April.
<i>Strath Eden</i>	500	Cheape	10th April.
<i>Minerva</i>	1000	Ireland.....	15th May.

FOR MADRAS, STRAITS, AND CHINA.

<i>Orwell</i>	1400	Collard	31st March.
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FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Cleveland</i>	450	Marley.....	Ready for Sea.
<i>Childe Harold</i>	500	Willis	1st April.
<i>Cambridge</i>	800	Douglas	5th April.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.

<i>Viscount Melbourne</i>	670	Drayner	4th March.
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FOR BATAVIA.

<i>Margaretha</i>	400	Barcham	10th March.
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FOR CHINA.

<i>Melrose</i>	300	Forbes.....	15th March.
<i>St. Vincent</i>	500	Muddle	20th March.

FOR SINGAPORE.

<i>Hortensia</i>	253	Reed	20th March.
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FOR CEYLON.

<i>Achilles</i>	350	Duncan	10th March.
<i>Iris</i>	300	Mackwood	15th April.

FOR MAURITIUS AND CEYLON.

<i>Harrison</i>	650	Surflen.....	10th March.
<i>Caroline</i>	250	Williams	15th March.

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Despatch</i>	362	Wood	4th March.
<i>Fortune</i>	380	Lister	5th March.
<i>Eden</i>	420	Noble	7th March.
<i>Cecilia</i>	250	Walker	10th March.
<i>Arachne</i>	350	Thurtell	10th March.

* Touching at the Cape.

† Touching at Madras.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA.

The next mails for Egypt and India, *via* Falmouth, will be despatched from the General-Post-Office on Saturday the 17th of March.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, February 23, 1838.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Coffee, Bataviacwt.	2	10	0	2	10	0
— Samarangcwt.	2	10	0	2	10	0
— Cheriboncwt.	2	5	0	2	10	0
— Sumatracwt.	1	15	0	2	0	0
— Ceyloncwt.	2	10	0	2	16	0
— Mochacwt.	3	8	0	5	12	0
Cotton, Suratlb	0	0	4½	0	0	6½
— Madrascwt.	0	0	4	0	0	6½
— Bengalcwt.	0	0	4	0	0	5½
— Bourboncwt.	0	0	5½	0	0	8
Drugs & for Dyeing.						
— Aloes, Epaticacwt.	4	12	0	17	0	0
— Anniseeds, Starcwt.	2	15	0	3	0	0
— Borax, Refinedcwt.	2	5	0	2	10	0
— Unrefinedcwt.	2	5	0	2	10	0
— Camphire, in chestscwt.	8	10	0	0	0	0
— Cardamoms, Malabarlb	0	2	4	0	3	0
— Ceyloncwt.	0	1	0	0	1	4
— Cassia Budscwt.	3	4	0	4	10	0
— Lignacwt.	2	17	0	3	1	0
— Castor Oillb	0	0	4½	0	0	8½
— China Rootcwt.	24	0	0	28	0	0
— Cubebacwt.	4	6	0	5	0	0
— Dragon's Bloodcwt.	0	18	0	11	0	0
— Gum Ammoniac, dropcwt.	6	0	0	12	0	0
— — Arabiccwt.	1	10	0	4	0	0
— — Assafetidacwt.	1	14	0	0	0	0
— — Benjamin, 3d Sortcwt.	5	0	0	11	10	0
— — Animicwt.	4	0	0	9	0	0
— — Gambogiumcwt.	5	6	0	17	0	0
— — Myrrhcwt.	3	15	0	14	5	0
— — Oilbanumcwt.	0	19	0	2	16	0
— — Kinocwt.	5	0	0	11	0	0
— — Lac Lakelb	0	1	0	0	3	0
— — Dyecwt.	0	3	6	0	4	0
— — Shellcwt.	3	0	0	7	0	0
— — Stickcwt.	2	4	0	4	0	0
— — Musk, Chinaoz.	0	10	0	1	16	0
— — Nux Vomicacwt.	0	9	0	0	10	6
— — Oil, Cassiaoz.	0	7	0	0	8	0
— — Cinnamoncwt.	0	3	6	0	7	0
— — Cocoa-nutcwt.	1	15	0	0	0	0
— — Cajaputaoz.	0	0	4	0	0	5½
— — Macecwt.	0	0	3	0	0	4
— — Nutmegscwt.	0	1	1	0	1	4
— — Opiumnone						
— — Rhubarbcwt.	0	1	6	0	4	0
— — Sal Ammoniaccwt.	2	4	0	2	18	0
— — Sennalb	0	0	3	0	1	8
— — Turmeric, Javacwt.	0	10	0	0	18	0
— — Bengalcwt.	0	14	0	0	17	0
— — Chinacwt.	1	0	0	1	5	0
Galls, in Sorts						
— — Bluelb	0	0	3	0	0	4
— — Hides, Buffalolb	0	0	3	0	0	6
— — Ox and Cowcwt.	0	8	0	0	8	6
— — Indigo, Fine Bluecwt.	0	7	9	0	7	9
— — Fine Purplecwt.	0	7	9	0	7	9
— — Fine Red Violetcwt.	0	7	6	0	7	9
— — Fine Violetcwt.	0	7	3	0	7	6
— — Mid. to good Violetcwt.	0	7	0	0	7	3
— — Good Red Violetcwt.	0	7	3	0	7	6
— — Good Violet and Coppercwt.	0	6	9	0	7	0
— — Mid. and ord. docwt.	0	6	3	0	6	9
— — Low consuming docwt.	0	5	9	0	6	0
— — Trash and low ord.cwt.	0	2	1	0	4	6
— — Madrascwt.	0	4	3	0	6	0
— — Oudecwt.	0	3	3	0	6	0

January Sale's Prices.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mother-of-Pearl } cwt.	2	18	0	@	4	0
Shells, China } cwt.	0	2	0	0	5	4
Nankeenspiece	0	2	0	0	0	0
Rattans100	0	1	4	0	4	0
Rice, Bengal Whitecwt.	0	13	6	0	15	0
— Patnacwt.	0	15	6	0	16	0
— Javacwt.	0	10	0	0	12	6
Safflowercwt.	1	15	0	7	2	0
Sagocwt.	8	0	0	5	6	0
Pearlcwt.	11	6	0	18	0	0
Saltpetrecwt.	23	6	0	26	0	0
Silk, Company's Bengal lb	0	13	0	1	6	0
— — Organsine docwt.	0	18	0	1	2	6
— — China Tsalteecwt.	0	15	0	0	17	6
— — Taysamcwt.	0	3	11	0	7	0
Spices, Cinnamoncwt.	0	1	0	0	2	0
— Clovescwt.	0	3	0	0	7	0
— Macecwt.	0	3	0	0	5	0
— Nutmegscwt.	1	2	0	1	10	0
— Gingercwt.	0	0	4½	0	1	10
— Pepper, Blacklb	0	0	10	0	1	10
— — Whitecwt.	3	4	6	3	8	6
Sugar, Bengalcwt.	1	7	6	1	14	6
— — Siam and Chinacwt.	2	18	0	3	6	0
— — Mauritiuscwt.	1	1	6	1	15	0
Tea, Bohealb	0	1	4½	0	1	11
— — Congoucwt.	0	1	7	0	3	2
— — Souchongcwt.	0	1	7	0	4	0
— — Caporcwt.	0	1	6	0	2	13
— — Campoicwt.	0	1	10	0	3	0
— — Twankaycwt.	0	1	10	0	2	3½
— — Pekoecwt.	0	1	10	0	4	9
— — Hyson Skincwt.	0	2	6	0	6	0
— — Hysoncwt.	0	2	2	0	3	10
— — Young Hysoncwt.	0	3	4	0	5	2
— — Gumpowdercwt.	4	0	0	1	12	0
— — Tin, Bancacwt.	1	4	0	0	0	0
— — Tortoiseshelllb	0	4	0	0	4	0
— — Vermillioncwt.	7	0	0	7	15	0
— — Waxcwt.	7	0	0	7	15	0
Wood, Saunders Itedton	8	0	0	14	0	0
— — Ebonycwt.	8	0	0	14	0	0
— — Sapancwt.	8	0	0	14	0	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cedar Woodfoot	0	0	6	0	0	7
Oil, Fishton	29	0	0	—	—	—
Whaleboneton	180	0	0	—	—	—
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.						
— — Bestlb	0	0	9	0	2	9
— — Inferiorlb	0	0	8	0	2	7
— — V. D. Land, viz.						
— — Bestlb	0	0	9	0	2	9
— — Inferiorlb	0	0	8	0	2	7

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aloescwt.	2	6	0	2	10	0
Ostrich Feathers, undlb	1	5	0	2	0	0
Gum Arabiccwt.	0	0	4½	0	0	6½
Hides, Drylb	0	0	31	0	0	5
— — Saltedcwt.	1	15	0	1	17	0
Oil, Palmcwt.	7	10	0	9	0	0
Raisinscwt.	12	0	0	18	0	0
Wine, Cape, Mad. bepipe	15	0	0	14	0	0
— — Do. 2d & 3d quality12	0	0	0	10	0	0
Wood, Teakload	9	5	0	10	0	0
Woollb	0	0	4	0	2	3

PRICES OF SHARES, February 24, 1838.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
DOCKS.						
East-India(Stock)	110	6 p. cent.	623,334	—	—	March. Sept.
London(Stock)	87½	2½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	100	4½ p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debutures	101	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	100	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India(Stock)	100	4½ p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	41½	—	10,000	100	37½	—
Bank (Australasian)	61	—	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company	15	—	10,000	100	17	—

THE LONDON MARKETS, February 23.

Sugar.—The West-India Raw market on Tuesday exhibited more animation than it has done for some time past; but no material alteration in prices can be noticed. The stock of West-India Sugar is now 7,019 casks less than last year. The stock of Mauritius is now 20,400 bags less than last year. The large arrivals of Mauritius near at hand, of the new crop, seven vessels having arrived off the coast, and others daily expected, have caused the buyers to purchase with caution, and the demand has been very moderate. The demand for Bengal has much abated. In Siam or Manila there has been nothing done.

Coffee.—British Plantation is much wanted for immediate consumption, but there is at the present moment a greater scarcity of the good and fine qualities than for many years past; the stock, which is again much diminished, consisting principally of the less desirable sorts. Under these circumstances, the actual business which has taken place has been to a very limited extent. Mocha is 10s. to 15s. higher than it was a month since; but as the quantity offering is very limited, the sales of this description have likewise been on a very small scale.

Cotton.—In East-India there has been rather more business doing, the favourable accounts from

Liverpool having given a more favourable tone to the market here, and previous rates have been well supported; but at present, the purchases have been only to a limited extent, although they have been on a more extended scale this week than last.

Tea.—There has been less activity in this market, and the purchases in both black and green descriptions have been very limited this week; but importers continue to evince much confidence, and former rates have been fully supported. The total deliveries of Tea from the warehouses for home consumption, on which duty has been paid, for the week ending Feb. 17th, are 396,346 lbs.

Indigo.—There has been more activity in the East-India market this week, and a good demand has prevailed, at prices fully equal to those of the last quarterly sale.

Saltpetre.—Rough, has maintained previous prices, but the purchases by private treaty have been only to a limited extent, and none has been offered at auction.

Rice.—East-India has been much inquired after, and fully former rates offered, but the importers refusing to sell excepting at rather higher prices, has prevented much business privately; none has been offered at auction, but 3,500 bags Java will be brought forward on the 1st March.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from January 26 to February 23, 1838.

Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	206 206½	92½ 92½	91½ 92½	100 0½	99½ 0½	15½ 15½	—	91½ 92½	54 55p	58 61p
27	—	92½ 92½	92½ 92½	100 0½	99½ 0½	15½ 15½	—	92½ 92½	59 60p	62 64p
29	206	92½ 92½	91½ 92	100 0½	99½ 100	15½ 15½	264½	91½ 92½	—	60 62p
30	206 206½	92½ 92½	92 92½	100 0½	100 0½	15½ 15½	—	92 92½	60 61p	62 64p
31	206 206½	92½ 92½	92 92½	100 0½	100 0½	15½ 15½	265	91½ 92½	56 59p	61 63p
Feb.										
1	205 205½	92 92½	91½ 91½	100 0½	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	263½ 4	91½ 91½	55 56p	56 61p
2	—	92 92½	91½ 91½	100 0½	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	264	91½ 91½	56p	56 58p
3	—	92½ 92½	91 92	100 0½	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	—	91½ 92	56 58p	56 58p
5	205 205½	92½ 92½	91½ 92	100 0½	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	263½ 4	91½ 92	56 58p	56 58p
6	204 204½	92½ 92½	91½ 91½	100 0½	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	263½	91½ 91½	56 58p	56 58p
7	203½ 204½	92 92½	91½ 91½	100 0½	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	—	91½ 91½	55 57p	55 57p
8	204 204½	92½ 92½	91½ 91½	100 0½	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	263	91½ 91½	55 57p	55 57p
9	204 204½	92½ 92½	91½ 92	100 0½	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	263	91½ 92½	55 57p	55 57p
10	204 204½	92½ 92½	91½ 91½	100 0½	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	264	91½ 91½	55 56p	55 57p
12	—	92½ 92½	91½ 91½	100 0½	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	—	91½ 91½	55p	54 56p
13	204 204½	92½ 92½	91½ 91½	100 0½	99½ 99½	15½ 15½	263½ 4	91½ 91½	55p	54 56p
14	205 206	92½ 92½	92½ 92½	100 0½	100 0½	15½ 15½	264	92½ 92½	55 57p	54 56p
15	206	92½ 93	92½ 92½	100 0½	100 0½	15½ 15½	264	92½	—	54 57p
16	205½ 206	93½ 93½	92½ 92½	101 0½	100 10½	15½ 15½	265½	92½ 92½	—	55 57p
17	205 205½	93½ 93½	92½ 92½	101 10½	100 10½	—	265	92½ 92½	55 57p	55 57p
19	204½ 205	93½ 93½	92½ 92½	101 1½	100 10½	15½ 15½	—	92½ 92½	55 57p	55 57p
20	204½ 205	93½ 93½	92½ 92½	101 1½	100 10½	15½ 15½	—	92½ 92½	54 56p	54 56p
21	204½ 205	93½ 93½	92½ 92½	100½ 1½	100 10½	15½ 15½	—	92½ 92½	57p	54 56p
22	205	93 93½	92½ 92½	101 1½	100 10½	15½ 15½	—	92½ 92½	55 57p	54 56p
23	205 205½	93 93½	92½ 92½	100½ 1½	100 10½	15½ 15½	263½ 4	92½ 92½	55 57p	54 56p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,

7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

ASIANIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *December 11.*

At the close of the sessions, the grand jury made the following presentment:—

The grand jurors of our sovereign lady the Queen do present, that the class of persons, on whom the duties of grand jurymen in this city devolve, are for the most part men of business, who have full occupation for their time; that, however willing to devote a reasonable portion of their time to the discharge of a public duty, a fair and equitable division of the labour among those liable to serve, should be secured to them. If the list of grand jurors bearing the signature of the Clerk of the Crown be a correct one, it should not fall to the lot of any individual to serve on a grand jury more than once in two years; whereas many of the present jury are called upon to serve much more frequently, while others, whose names are on the list, appear to evade the duty altogether.

The grand jurors further beg to remark, that a reduction of the number of grand jurors, from twenty-three to sixteen (to which they understand there is no legal objection), would afford considerable relief.

The grand jurors next beg to call your lordship's attention to the state of the roads, both as regards repairs and watering: the inefficiency of the former, and the partial or total absence of the latter, on the grand lines of communication intersecting this city, are nuisances of great magnitude, prejudicial alike to the health and property, and dangerous to the lives of her Majesty's subjects residing within the jurisdiction of her Court here established. If the means available for the removal of these nuisances are not sufficient, the present jurors take this opportunity of expressing their willingness to be taxed for municipal purposes, provided they are allowed a voice in the application of the tax levied from them, or in the election of the magistrates or others who are to have the control of the produce of the tax. That they are not satisfied with the results of the present system of management, and, as rate payers, would prefer to have some voice in the application of the sums raised by assessment and otherwise for lighting, watering, paving, or cleansing the town; all of which they consider capable of immense improvement. That they consider many parts of the town a disgrace to any civilized capital, and respectfully yet earnestly press on the attention of the Court, for presentation in the proper quarter, the necessity of a thorough improvement in these matters.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 25, No. 100.

His lordship, after he had perused the presentment, stated that, regarding the first point mentioned in this presentment, in which the jury complain of the insufficiency of the grand jury list, by which many persons are very often, to the detriment of their business, repeatedly summoned to serve on the jury, whilst many, whose names might be added to the present grand jury list, are omitted: this point the Court will consider, and issue the necessary order on it afterwards.

Regarding the second point, the judge observed, he feared very much that he could not hold out much hope to them on that subject, *viz.* that of reducing the number of the grand jurymen from twenty-three, the present complement, to sixteen, as prayed for in this presentment; for, as the existing practice requires twelve jurymen to form the majority on every indictment submitted to them, it is requisite that the number twenty-three must be maintained to keep up the nearest minority, without paralysing the votes on a question of returning a true bill, or throwing out the indictment.

Regarding the third point, the judge said that he certainly would, as prayed for by the jurymen, submit their presentment to the proper authorities: he approved of their resolve, in wishing this presentment to be laid before Government.

NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, *November 3.*

Government on pros. of Kuloo v. Nussoo and Futtuk.—Charge against the first prisoner, the wilful murder of Mussamat Burroo; and the other, with concealing the corpse and throwing it into a canal, on the 24th July 1837.

This case was submitted to the Superior Court by Mr. A. Smelt, sessions judge of Zillah Backergunge. The particulars of it are as follow:

The prosecutor deposed that, one night, in the month of Sawun, the date of which he cannot recollect, Zeeoollah and Futtuk came to his house, and informed him that his son-in-law Nussoo was indisposed; he accompanied them to Nussoo's house, where he saw Nussoo and Futtuk's mother sitting. When they saw the prosecutor, they came out, and Nussoo did not then appear to be ailing. Prosecutor inquired for his daughter Burroo, and was informed by Zeeoollah's wife, that she had slept in the house last night, but where she had gone since she did not know. Prosecutor subsequently made inquiries regarding her for one day, but could not obtain any intelligence regarding her until the third day, when Aboo Toorah informed him that a

(2 E)

corpse was floating in the Luckypoor creek. Prosecutor, on receipt of this information, went with Nussoo, Futtuk, Kookye, and a chokydar to the creek, and dragged the corpse out of it. He then recognized it to be his daughter; therefore, he gave information of this discovery to the police authorities, who came the next day and held an inquest over the body. The body was then in a decomposed state: the bowels had protruded, and the worms had destroyed a portion of her flesh, but there were marks of strangulation on her neck. After the corpse had been sent to the magistrate, Nussoo was arrested, when he confessed that, at the instigation of Mussamut Khodee, with whom he had an intrigue, he had strangled his wife; and after the murder, Futtuk and Zeeoollah assisted him in throwing the body into the creek. The parties are all related, and the deceased had been married four years to Nussoo. At the time of her demise she was only eight years old. Nussoo was and is perfectly sane.

Roohbun, the wife of Zeala, corroborated the prosecutor's evidence; and added that, on the night previous to the prosecutor's arrival, while she and some others were sitting in their hut, she heard a noise in Nussoo's hut as if some person was strangling another. Zeala called out, "What is that, Nussoo?" but received no reply. Deponent, Dhunea, and Majoo then went to Nussoo's hut, and demanded entrance; after some time he exclaimed, "I am ruined!" and opened the door. He was then sitting with his head between his knees, and Burroo was lying on the bed. Deponent called her, but Nussoo said it is useless. "She is dead—I have killed her." On her throat were marks of strangulation, and her necklace was broken by the pressure. The rest of this deponent's evidence confirmed the prisoner Nussoo's sanity, and the intrigue between him and Khodee.

Zeeoollah, who was admitted as an evidence by the magistrate, corroborated the testimony of the two abovenamed witnesses, and further proved that Nussoo took up the corpse of Burroo, and threw it in the creek, in his and Futtuk's presence. This carrying away of the deceased's corpse by Nussoo, accompanied by Zeeoollah and Futtuk, was likewise proved by one Mohomed Reza, an eye-witness.

There were several other witnesses, but their evidence was only confirmatory of what has already been stated. The inquest, and the examination of the native doctor who inspected the corpse of the deceased, proved that she had died of violence. The confessions of the prisoner before the darogah and the magistrate, which he denied to be correct, and said were extorted from him, were proved and read during the trial; but he acknowledged that he had an

intrigue with Khodee, who, being apprehensive of its being discontinued as soon as Burroo reached the age of puberty, had instigated him to kill her, which he did by holding her by the throat, and keeping her mouth shut with the other hand, and pressing her down with his knees. Futtuk likewise denied his knowledge and participation of this crime. They called two or three witnesses, but their evidence did not tend to show any thing to discredit the evidence against them.

The *futwah* of the Mohamedan law officer of the sessions judge's court convicted Nussoo of the murder of his wife, and declared him liable to capital punishment by *kisas*; it likewise convicted Futtuk of being an accessory after the fact, and declared him liable to discretionary punishment by *tazeer*.

The sessions judge, in summing up the case, coincided with this finding of the *futwah*, and he particularly considered the case of the prisoner Nussoo, in having wantonly killed a poor innocent girl of eight or ten years of age, at the instigation of his paramour, to be one of an aggravated nature, and not deserving any mercy. He likewise considered the prisoner Futtuk to be convicted as an accessory to the murder after the fact, and deserving of the severest punishment the superior Court may deem fit to inflict.

This case in the Nizamut was investigated by Messrs. D. C. Smyth and C. Harding, two judges of this Court, who, in conjunction with the *futwah* of the Mohamedan law officer of their Court, convicted Futtuk of being accessory to the murder of Burroo after the fact, and sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment in the Aylpooor gaol, with labour and in irons; and they likewise convicted the prisoner Nussoo of having wilfully murdered his wife, Mussamut Burroo, the daughter of the prosecutor, Sheikh Kaloo, and as they did not see any mitigating circumstance in his case to render him a fit object for mercy, they sentenced him to be hanged by the neck till he was dead, and his body, if not claimed by his relatives after it is cut down, to be burnt or buried at the public expense.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Letters from Allahabad, dated the 5th inst., mention that it was his lordship's intention to proceed on to Cawnpore on the 9th, and wait there till the 29th or 30th of this month, when his lordship hoped to be joined by Prince Henry and Sir Charles Metcalfe. There is no truth in the rumour of the Governor-general's intention to return to Calcutta, in consequence of the parched state of the country; but that circumstance has led to a change

in the direction of his route to the line of the Ganges, it being considered impossible to procure forage on the road to Agra.—*Bengal Herald*, Dec. 17. ●

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Report of the Committee of Public Instruction for 1836-37 has just been published. It states that thirty seminaries are now established, at various places. The number of students had increased as follows:—

	Christians.	Mahom.	Hindus.
1835	77	596	1,881
1836	198	670	3,291

Whilst the stipends to students have diminished from Co.'s Rs. 2,154, in May 1836, to 1,612 in April 1837.

The following variations have taken place in the number studying each of the different languages taught:—

	Engl.	Sans.	Arab.	Pers.	Mahr.
1835	1,418	473	210	376	40
1836	3,511	381	256	305	—

The Committee say, with respect to the vernacular language: "It is the desire of the Committee that all should learn it; but how many actually do so cannot be ascertained from the reports." They add: "We have steadily kept in view the important object of encouraging the study of the vernacular language concurrently with English. Ten Bengalee teachers have been appointed at Hooghly, two Hindlee and one Urdu teacher at Ajmere, and others have been appointed at every place at which the local committees have applied for our assistance. There are now few of our seminaries at which provision had not been made to enable the pupils to acquire the habit of writing their native language with ease and correctness; and we hope that these few will soon cease to be exceptions to the general rule. We are anxious that the pupils should be constantly exercised in translating into their own language, as well as into English, from the time at which they enter the seminaries till their departure, and that they should also practise original composition in both languages, as soon as their minds have been sufficiently opened to attempt it with advantage."

They have also continued to urge upon the local committees the importance of requiring all the pupils, who can afford to do so, to pay for the books and stationery used by them. The general adoption of this rule has now become much more easy than before, as the School-book Society has established, at numerous places in the interior, depositories at which all ordinary school-books are sold at the same prices as at Calcutta.

With respect to teachers, they say: "The supply of teachers of Western learning is at present so small in India, that we have been obliged to give high rates of

salary in order to secure the services of qualified persons. Our successors will have a much easier task. They will find a large supply of well-trained teachers at all the principal towns, who will be willing to take service for a moderate remuneration; and the sum appropriated for the purpose of national education may then be made to go much further than at present. The establishment of normal schools would not, in our opinion, effect any material reduction in the rates of salary. Persons competent to become teachers are also competent to fill a variety of other situations, and we must always pay them, whatever be the manner in which they have received their education, at the rates at which persons of equal respectability and cultivation of mind are usually paid. The real remedy for the existing state of things, therefore, consists in increasing the class of persons from which the teachers are drawn, or, in other words, the class who are liberally educated in the European manner. This is the object to which our attention has been directed, and we consider every seminary which we have established in the great towns in the interior, as a normal school, not merely for training teachers for our seminaries, but for gradually preparing a greatly increased number of well-educated men to fill employments under Government, and to discharge, with advantage to themselves and to the country, the various duties of private life. It is also deserving of remark, that persons are usually willing to take service at lower rates, and are likely to have more influence, and to be more under the control of public opinion in the neighbourhood of their own homes than at a distance from them, and for this reason we think that the same number of well-educated persons are likely to do more good to the country if they received their training at thirty different places, than if they received it at only one or two."

The receipts during the year amounted to Co.'s Rs. 3,57,687, and the disbursements to 3,55,195.

DR. MARSHMAN.

With the most profound regret, we have to mention, that Dr. Marshman, born in England, but a resident of Serampore, departed this life, through the gradual decay of his constitution, on the 5th December, at the age of seventy. At the report of his death, all the learned, both in this and other countries, will feel their hearts pierced with distress, for he has made many his debtors by the excellent virtues which they have received from him. It is now a long time since the doctor, after having acquired much knowledge, came out to this country, and, settling at Serampore, was joined by Dr. Carey, and

they united in establishing a printing-office. Before them, no Bengalee books had ever been printed. With the aid of the press, they began to prepare various books in different languages, with the view of enlightening the people. Thus they were enabled to carry forward many languages, and to impart substantial knowledge to many. After this, they began to publish a newspaper, and various books, in the Bengalee language. In fact, we may confidently affirm, that without such exertions on their part, there would not have been at the present time so large a use of the Bengalee language. To judge correctly of them, it ought to be said, that the exertions which these two gentlemen made for the spread of knowledge in this country, were such as no preceding gentlemen had made, and the benefit they conferred upon the people of this land, such as no others before had ever conferred; nor have we any hope that men equal to them in knowledge and benevolence will again be born, and come into our country, and impart such benefits unto us. After the death of Dr. Carey, we were in some measure consoled with the idea that Dr. Marshman yet lived; but now even this consolation has left us. We are overwhelmed with distress at the thought that there are now no means left of alleviating the sorrow which all the natives of our country must feel at this calamity.—*Prubodh Chundrika*.

Dr. Marshman, it is well known, was a dissenting missionary, and therefore his opinions and avocations were, in many respects, very different from ours; yet, keeping the subject of religion out of consideration, there are numerous and important circumstances connected with the career of this worthy man, which it would be ungrateful on our part, as a native of this country, to pass over in silence, now that it has pleased Providence to deprive us of this excellent man. With the late venerable Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman had for a long time been associated in cultivating the literature of our country, and the extensive benefits which the establishment at Serampore has conferred on our countrymen, in regard to education, for a series of years, have been owing to the zeal, judgment, and liberality of these philanthropic men, these real friends of India. The Agricultural Society, which has done so much good to this country, owes its origin, and a great deal more, to Dr. Carey. The first native mechanic, who understood the principles of the steam-engine, and constructed one, was an inhabitant of Serampore, where the missionary establishment has a paper-mill worked by steam, which in itself is a great benefit to the country. But it is needless to go back to records for monuments of the services which these good men have

done to India. Look at the *Durpan*, which is unquestionably the first-rate Bengalee publication in the country, and the *Friend of India*; the matter, the style, the tone, typography, &c. &c., of both which are such, as to give to these periodicals that wide circulation which they enjoy, especially the former, among the natives. If there is any thing calculated to wean the people of India from superstition, and to improve their character, such a work as the *Durpan* is likely to produce these happy results. It is, therefore, to these, the great number of schools and scientific works published in the vernacular language, and to the many schools established in Serampore and other parts of the country, under the direction and superintendence of these worthy friends of India, whose loss we are now lamenting, that we point as existing monuments of what they have done for our country.

Besides the Serampore, we have many other missionary establishments in India, belonging to the Church of England, and other sects; but have any one of them done so much as those of Serampore, in regard to the education of the people? The expensive establishment of the Church of England clergy is maintained by the revenue taken from those who believe not their creed, who attend not their churches, nor listen to the voice of their pastors; and who, therefore, derive no benefit in return for the sums they are forced annually to pay for the support of the clergy of the established Church, whose sole business appears to consist in attending to their own flock, which, compared with the bulk of the people of India, is but a drop in the ocean. Now look at the Serampore missionaries! They are not supported by the public revenue, but from funds raised in their native land, and by their hard earnings here; and these sums, thus raised, are spent on the education and the enlightenment of the people of India. This is the debt of gratitude we owe to the late lamented Drs. Carey and Marshman, who were at the head of these benevolent operations for many years. The comparison which we have taken the liberty to institute between these missionaries and those of other Christian denominations, adds to the obligation under which we are to the former, and ought to raise in the bosom of all our countrymen sentiments of sincere sorrow at the severe loss which it has been this day our melancholy duty to announce to the public.—*Reformer*, Dec. 10.

SUTTEES.

We have not heard before of any conviction for the breach of Lord William Bentinck's regulation, prohibiting suttees; but we learn that on the 6th November, Manik Singh, Pershad Singh, Bholah Singh, and

some others, were brought up before the magistrate, to hear sentences passed against them by the sessions judge at Bhagulpore, to whose Court they were committed to take their trial for aiding in a case of suttee. Their having done so, in spite of the regulation passed for its abolition during the administration of Lord William Bentinck, being satisfactorily proved, the Court told them that they were convicted of the act laid to their charge, and were sentenced each to imprisonment for three years, with labour, but without chains.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 29.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

The latest account from Bhopal states that the 68th regt., on its way to Allahabad from Mhow, and the 72d, on its way from Sagur to Mhow, have been halted at the request of Mr. Wilkinson, political agent at Bhopal, at Goonga, near Ishire, in the expectation of a row with the begum, who refuses to carry into execution his lordship's commands. For the last two months she has been amusing the political agent with fair promises, without the least intention of fulfilling them. Mr. L. Wilkinson, to whose sagacity and judgment his lordship has entrusted the entire management of the affair, has given her to this day, the 12th November, to execute the Governor-general's orders, or to stand the consequences of her disobedience. In her spirit of pugnacity, she had bound on a turban like our Boadicea, and begirt a sword on her thigh, and swears to die, like a true Amazon, in the thick of battle. In anticipation of a skirmish, the 66th are to furnish four companies and their guns from Hoshungabad. Capt. Geddes, with a detail of artillery, is already at Schore, in readiness. In all probability, however, she will find discretion advisable, and yield the government and gudgee to its rightful occupant, the Nawab.—*Cour.*, Nov. 27.

AFFRAY.

A man arrived from the Mofussil states that a great fight has lately taken place in Zillah Kishnagore, between the people of an indigo planter and Kauliprosunno Baboo, of Goburdangah, zemindar; that the men on both sides were armed with sticks; but those on the part of the indigo planter being more numerous than those on the part of the zemindar, the former got the better of the latter, men on both sides being more or less wounded. Our informant has not enlightened us as to the cause of the affray.—*Hurk.*, Dec. 19.

THE JESSORE DISTRICT.

We hear that a part of the Jessore district is in a very disturbed state, from the quarrelling of some wealthy zemindars and the turbulent conduct of their follow-

ers, who are accused of robbing the villagers, and even passengers, of their clothes, &c., to the great discomfort of the neighbouring inhabitants. The men thus displaying a fractious disposition, are known under the appellation of Latyvauls; and we fear that their insolence and effrontery is but too much countenanced by the petty squabbling of their masters. It is desirable that the intervention of the civil authorities should be applied in such a manner, as to teach the riotously inclined that they must not interrupt the peace and quietness of the vicinity. Jessore has long had an unhappy celebrity for broils of this character.—*Daily News*, Dec. 20.

AFFRAY AT CHANDERNAGORE.

On the 17th November, four officers, attached to H.M.'s 9th regt. at Chinsurah, proceeded on a shooting excursion, and went into the French territory. While they were wandering upon a chur opposite to a temple, the natives, it is said, pointed out some pigs to them, and they immediately shot three of them. No notice at first was taken of this proceeding, but soon after, a large body of natives rushed down upon them with clubs. Two of the officers were saved by flight; but Lieut. B. was knocked down with heavy lances, and beaten in a most unmerciful manner, his head being cut down to the skull. Capt. D. was knocked down by a large brickbat, which stunned him for a time. Meanwhile, the natives beat him dreadfully with their clubs, trampled upon his chest, and inflicted a severe wound on one of his legs. He recovered, however, and being a powerful man, struggled desperately with his assailants, but the natives dragged him up towards the temple, and appeared intent on immolating him at the shrine. One man attempted repeatedly to stab him, and Capt. D.'s fingers were severely cut in warding off the knife. Eventually, the natives dragged him by the heels, with his head upon the ground, for nearly a mile, towards Chandernagore; and when he was at length released by the police, he was nearly suffocated with the rush of blood to his head. When brought to the house of M. Thiers, the two wounded officers received the kindest attention from him and from the members of his family. The authorities of Chandernagore are now engaged in investigating the affair.

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, however, gives a very different version of the affair, and states that the gentlemen had been repeatedly at Chandernagore shooting geese, pigs, dogs, and whatever came in their way; and that the natives attacked the British officers only in self-defence.

DARJEELING.

The *Courier* of Saturday evening men-

tions, on what we know to be good authority, that Government have determined to adopt Darjeeling as a station for the resort of persons who cannot manage to go further for a good climate. The following extract of a letter from a subscriber who has visited the spot, appears, therefore, to be useful and well-timed :—" I presume the good people of Calcutta have, ere this, heard that Darjeeling is to be established, and are quite mad in consequence ; if they have not known, I can tell them (and have pretty good authority), that such is the case. All who intend building, had better set to and make doors and windows to take up with them ; all other materials can be made on the spot ; nothing, in fact, being required more than timbers and bamboos, a little lime and mud, as the present fashion of building there is with crushed bamboos for walls, plastered with mud, and then white-washed ; and very warm and comfortable are the houses thus built—in all, I believe, about two. Let it be recollected, persons going up must take every thing with them, not only for their own comfort, but for their servants also, for not a thing is to be had there for love or money. They will readily get coolies at Titalyah at one rupee each for the trip, but they must take provisions up for them—for the trip up, stay there, and trip back again."—*Englishman*, Dec. 18.

CHOLERA.

The cholera morbus, we are sorry to say, is raging very dreadful in the suburbs of Calcutta, at Phoon Bagan, in Entally. On the 20th inst. no less than eight natives fell sacrifices to this disease, and several natives, for fear of contagion, have sold their grounds in that division, and removed to another quarter. One on the 19th inst. sold ten cottahs, through fear, for Rs. 100, and removed into town.—*Ihurk.*, Dec. 22.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION WITH HINDU IDOLATRY.

In commenting on some observations in this Journal, regarding the disgraceful support which is still given by the Madras Government to native superstitious, the *Conservative* gives us to understand, that the continuation of the royal salutes in honour of idols—the most wanton outrage on the dignity of our national character—is to be ascribed more to the supreme executive power of India than to the Madras authorities. The same representation is made from Bombay. Though not distinctly asserted, it is very broadly hinted, that the encouragement still afforded to idolatry by the officers of the state at that presidency, would long since have ceased but for the subordinate position in which the Government now stands. The *Oriental Christian Spectator* states, that Sir Robert

Grant has, as far as he was able, sufficiently evinced by his conduct his anxiety to bring the connexion of the British Government with the rites of idolatry to a close ; and that, if he possessed more authority, he would long since have carried the principles laid down in the despatch of the Directors into execution.

A letter from Patna, which has gone the round of the papers, states, that the Governor-general, on his arrival at that station, had determined not to abolish the pilgrim-tax at Gaya. This report assumes an important character, when viewed in connexion with the hints which have been thrown out at Madras and Bombay, that the obstacle to the abandonment of our idolatrous connexions was to be traced to a higher authority than that of the governors of those presidencies. Is it to a knowledge of any such predilections that we are to ascribe the recent proposal of the Orissa functionaries to introduce such lukewarm alterations in the idolatrous establishment at Pooree, as should leave it in the undiminished enjoyment of all the countenance and support of Government ?

If such be the case, the people of England, who have taken an interest in the subject, and to the force of whose moral combination we are indebted for the despatch of 1833, which conveyed to the functionaries of India the express wishes of the Court that the connexion of Government with idolatry should every where cease, will feel no common disappointment when they find that their reasonable hopes have been thus trifled with. They reposed implicit confidence in the good faith of the British authorities on both sides of the water. They believed that the despatch we have alluded to, signed as it was by honourable men, was intended, not to lull them into security, but to accomplish the object for which they had been struggling. Little did they dream that the whole was a delusion ; that the celebrated despatch, for which they lauded the Directors, was a dead letter ; that they were regarded as a few fanatics, to please whom Government were not going to relinquish a revenue of £20,000 a year ; that the work, which they thought was already accomplished, had not as yet begun ; and that another strong effort was necessary on the part of the British public to secure its consummation.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 21.

We subjoin the following letter, which has been published in a religious periodical, the *Congregational Magazine* :—

"Agra, June 25th, 1837.

"Dear Sir : I have to return you my best thanks for the kind feeling expressed in your letter of October. Continual occupation has been the cause of my long silence with respect to that and your former letter, both evincing your anxiety to

be informed of the progress made in this country in abolishing *taxation on idolatry*. It is not considered to be clear, that the removal of the burden will tend to put down the evil, or that any thing prospers from being taxed. But there is little doubt that the taxation will soon cease, in deference to the opinion so strongly expressed on the subject at home; and great will be the rejoicings of the Hindus on the occasion, as well as of yourself, and all who think the abolition desirable. Much will remain that will be an abomination in your sight; for the Hindu religion is everywhere supported by grants of land, and other alienations of public revenue, the continuance of which can hardly be avoided, considering the relations of the Government with its subjects. This will not be stopped by the mere abolition of taxation on their idolatry, which will be a financial loss, without any religious benefit. Consider that taxation as applied to the support of the Christian ministry in India, and you will perceive that more good may be done by its existence than by its abolition, which cannot break the connexion of the British Government with Hinduism, the unavoidable consequence of the conquest of an empire inhabited by countless millions of Hindus. You will see that I take a different view of this question from your's. I nevertheless admire the disinterested zeal and energy with which you prosecute your laudable undertaking.

"Believe me, dear Sir,
 "Your's, very truly,
 "C. T. METCALFE."

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

We yesterday noticed the Bombay announcement of the departure of the *Atlanta* for Suez, on the 30th inst., and the peremptory orders of this Government to detain her until the 5th proximo; but the language we used was quite inadequate to convey the sense we have of the gross neglect of every interest at this presidency, thus exhibited by the Bombay authorities. But for the prompt and energetic interference of the President of the Council, we firmly believe, not one single letter from this side of India would have been in time. Neither the despatches of Government—nor the important commercial communications in reply to the letters brought by the October mail—nor the numerous private letters, of the utmost consequence to individuals—could in reason have been prepared at so short a notice; even if twelve days were sufficient to convey a heavy dāk. Even as it is, parties residing at the east and north-east provinces, will be deprived of this opportunity; and it is impossible to sum up the amount of disappointment and inconvenience that will generally arise. Fathers, mothers, wives,

and children, will all be thrown into the deepest anxiety at the arrival of the December packet, without a line; at a time, too, when the ships lately arrived have landed so many passengers, all desirous, of course, to communicate with their friends, but who, if distant more than forty-eight hours' dāk from Calcutta, will be now completely shut out. As far as our humble voice can be heard, we will not cease to agitate this great grievance; but we hope more influential ones will be raised, and that the opportunity of the approaching meeting on steam-communication will be availed of, to make the sentiments of the public known and attended to. In the mean time, the Chamber of Commerce, the Trade Association, and even private individuals, ought to assemble and address the Government, and we have no doubt they will.—*Hurk., Dec. 19.*

The number of shares subscribed for in the comprehensive steam-communication scheme, up to December 23d, was 2,312, besides 113 at Madras.

Lord Auckland has, it is said, spoken in commendation of the scheme; and has added that, though he is not without hope that the first trial of the experiment may be made by the Government, he was satisfied that the subject would be best and most permanently accomplished by private enterprise and capital.

The facility for the transport of children across the Isthmus is, we are glad to learn, about to be tested. We understand that ten children are proceeding this year from Bombay on the steamer. This experiment once satisfactorily made, there can be little doubt that the general tide of passengers would soon flow in that direction, if steam means were available from all the ports. That such must be the case ere long, we entertain no doubt; but it is yet expedient that there should be no relaxation in the endeavour of all to hasten the consummation.—*Englishman, Nov. 23.*

We hear that the cabins of the *Ernaad*, which vessel sails to Cossier the first week in January, are nearly all engaged. General Ventura and Lieut. Arthur Conolly have determined to proceed to Europe by the overland route.—*Herald, Dec. 17.*

CONGREGATION OF BEGGARS.

There has just been another assemblage of beggars in Calcutta, to the number of fifty or sixty thousand, occasioned by the celebration of the funeral rites of a deceased baboo. It was hoped that the disappointment which the beggars experienced at the two preceding great shradhus, from which they were sent empty-handed away, would have operated to check this miserable practice; but so fond is the native of

gaining, even less, without work—though at the expense of great fatigue—than he can gain by it, that the report of the new shraddu, and of the gifts which were to be given to all comers, was no sooner noised abroad, than the villages, even to a great distance, poured forth their poor, to travel, at this severe season, to Calcutta, in order to share in the dole. The sum bestowed on each brahmun beggar, was a piece of eight annas; on beggars of the servile class, one of four annas. For this trifling donation did thousands of the weaker sex submit to travel on foot for three and four days, accompanied, in many cases, by a young family. The misery of this journey to the poor creatures may be easily imagined. But the beggars are not all of the tender sex; many strong and able-bodied men accompany them, and the approach of this formidable train spreads dismay through the villages in its path.—*Friend of India, Dec. 7.*

HINDU SOCIETY.

The most distinguishing feature in native society is want of mutual confidence. It is this great national characteristic which has, from remote ages, deprived the natives of the power of resisting foreign invasion. It is this feeling which embitters the general intercourse of society; but it begins at home, in the family circle. The Hindu locks up his females, and refuses to allow the young and ardent widow to enter anew into the joys of domestic life; and he has, therefore, constant misgivings relative to the honour of his family. He can have no confidence in seclusion, as the guardian of virtue. His life is one of unbroken apprehension; and good reason, indeed, has he for his fears. The events which transpire in the interior of each native house are only by accident brought out to public view; but if the secrets of every Hindu family, which are now veiled in the most impenetrable mystery, could be laid bare to the world as unscrupulously as are the secrets of families in Europe, we should behold scenes, from which the most indulgent friend of Hinduism would shrink with dismay.—*Friend of India, Dec. 7.*

THE PLAGUE.

The plague, or some deadly malady not easily distinguishable from it, has again appeared at Palce, and is devastating that ill-fated town, the inhabitants of which are flying in all directions, carrying, probably, the seeds of the disease wheresoever they appear.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN BURDWAN.

It would be a dereliction of duty, if we were to remain any longer silent under the accumulated rumours which are spreading through the country, of human sacrifices

perpetrated in the neighbouring districts of Burdwan. We received a native communication, a few weeks back, which distinctly asserted the fact, but were withheld from publishing it, because it appeared utterly improbable that such atrocities could be perpetrated under the eye of the Supreme Government. But when we find that a conviction of the truth of these assertions begins to take possession of the minds of the public functionaries, it becomes necessary to bring the matter to public notice, with the view of securing an efficient investigation of the matter. It is believed, then, that these human sacrifices are offered up on the part of the Raja of Burdwan; that whenever a case of serious indisposition occurs in the family, a human sacrifice is deemed necessary to remove it. On a recent occasion, when one of the family—the young raja himself, if we mistake not—was afflicted with the small-pox, several immolations of this nature were perpetrated. It has been affirmed in the district, and without contradiction, that *five* sacrifices were made in a single year. The sacrifice must be voluntary, and the victim must be an only son. To persuade the individual fixed on to submit to death, he is deluded with the idea that the separation of his head from the trunk is but momentary, and that their immediate re-union in paradise will be eternal. A widow with an only son is said to have been recently living in the raja's family; and her son was one morning found missing. The mother, from her knowledge of previous circumstances, felt convinced that he had been immolated according to the custom of the family. Her lamentations on the occasion were dreadful. The head is the only member of the victim which is valued, and this is buried under the altar. There is a general persuasion in the district, that if peremptory measures could be taken to dig under the suspected altars, full proof of the existence of the custom would be found.—*Friend of India, Dec. 21.*

APPLICATION OF INDIA RUBBER.

We mentioned a few days ago, that a Mr. Smith, employed in one of the public offices, was engaged in prosecuting experiments for the purpose of definitely ascertaining the practicability of preparing certain articles of regimental appointments (particularly engine-hose) out of India-rubber, in substitution of the present common leather and pump hides. We have since learnt that Mr. Robert Smith, of the Military Board Office, is the ingenious individual, and that the experiments, as far as they have been conducted, have proved very successful, exceeding the most sanguine expectation of those interested in the undertaking. Mr. Smith, we hear, has

laid the fruits of his labours, in the form of musters of hose, belt, girdles, sling, and pouch, before the approving authorities, and has elicited from them the strong expression of their thanks and commendations, which will no doubt ultimately obtain for him the distinguished patronage which his achievements so deservedly demand.—*Daily News*, Dec. 21.

DHERA DHOON.

A letter from an intelligent party in this quarter, speaks of the improvements taking place here as very rapid. Several gentlemen, with capital sufficient to enable them to do a great deal of good, have taken grants of waste lands, and are getting on very successfully. Population, however, is sadly deficient; and these are the sinews of a new colony. It has struck persons engaged in the Dhoon, that the present drought and scarcity in the plains, or rather in some of the western districts of them, might be taken advantage of to obtain settlers in the Dhoon, by which pressing distress will be alleviated during the present season, and the emigrants, probably, eventually bettered in condition. As many of the new holders of Dhoon land would take ten, twenty, thirty, or fifty families of respectable ryots under their wing, the means of drawing off part of the starving population, who are flocking over the districts which have suffered most from the drought, like Agra and Etawah, are thus considered as available, especially as the proposers of the plan would furnish subsistence from Agra and elsewhere, to the Dhoon. Snug villages, surrounded by waste land of the richest nature, would be found by emigrants ready to receive their families on arrival. The engagements proposed are to cultivate land on a ryottee tenure, under a lease of seven years, one-third of the gross produce being paid to the landlord, or rather zumeendar, as rent. The landholders would be willing to furnish each ryot with bullocks and seed-corn to commence with, as also with subsistence till the harvest come in—would advance tuccavee, in short.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 6.

NATIVE COMMISSIONER OF REQUESTS.

During the past week, Baboo Russomoy Dutt, a native gentleman of Calcutta, of great respectability, both of character and talent, has been appointed by Lord Auckland to act as commissioner in the Court of Requests, during the absence of Mr. Brietzcke. The appointment is hailed by the natives with feelings of solid satisfaction, and will, we are confident, be found beneficial generally to the interests of the country. We view it with the greater pleasure, as affording another pledge that his lordship cordially adopts

that liberal policy towards the "children of the soil," which dates from Lord William Bentinck's administration. The dawn of this wise policy, indeed, may be discovered in the measures of Lord Hastings, who was the first Governor-general by whom the instruction, and consequent elevation, of the natives of the country was recognized as a public duty incumbent on the authorities of British India.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 14.

THE BHOTAN MISSION.

Goalpara.—Letters from Goalpara announce the arrival there of the mission proceeding to Bhotan, on the 26th November. They were to continue their route by water as far as Goahatty, and thence to ascend the hills through a pass lying due north, avoiding Mr. Turner's route.—*Cal. Cour.*

DISTRESS.

Etawah.—There is much suffering here among the agricultural classes. The station is crowded with the most miserable objects, many of whom arrive too late for relief, and die from pure starvation. By a calculation made, it appears that the number of deaths, from starvation or debility, the effect of insufficient food, has been, since the beginning of September till the commencement of November, about sixty. The poor wretches are found lying about the station unable to move, and the residents send out persons with bags of parched gram to feed the starving people flocking in, and to bring those needing medical treatment into the hospital. Several hundreds are fed daily on private charity.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 23.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Agri-horticultural Society, on the 3d October, a correspondence between Dr. Griffith, a member, and Mr. Bell, the secretary, was read, in which the former, with reference to the Botanic Garden, stated: "The garden or nursery is really in a condition unworthy of the Botanic Garden; it may, in fact, be considered to be a mere jungle, and the experiment to be, not to produce cotton, &c. of fine quality, but to ascertain how close plants can grow together, and what degree of privation of free circulation of air they can submit to, from being closely surrounded by trees. The cause of its bad state is, I conceive, that the committee place too much reliance on another quarter. The remedy I would respectfully beg to suggest is, the placing the nursery, as far as may be possible under existing circumstances, under the charge of Mr. Masters, whose merits as a theoretical and practical gardener are well known to all; and that, in addition, Mr. Piddington be re-

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quested to become a member of the committee. If with the advantage of a Government establishment, the Society's experimental garden fails so signally, I would respectfully beg to suggest the propriety of renting some land, where, at any rate, the Society could act without any clog to its movements."

A report of the proceedings of a committee of the Society, on the 29th September, at which were present Messrs. W. Cra-croft, D. Hare, W. Ainslie, A. Colvin, H. T. Gibson, E. Stirling, and R. Watson—which committee had been delegated by the Society to examine and report upon the state of their nursery in the Company's Botanic Garden, in consequence of the management thereof having been impugned by Dr. Griffith—was likewise read, wherein they negative the assertions of Dr. Griffith with respect to the state of the nursery, which they impute to "some great error," or to "viewing through a distorting medium, not only the state of the garden, but also the intentions and views of those gentlemen more especially engaged in superintending it." The committee also resolve, that "instead of too great a reliance having been placed in any 'particular quarter,' or the exertion of the Society having been 'clogged' (in regard to which expressions this committee express both surprise, regret, and disapprobation), they earnestly recommend, that the 'implicit confidence,' hitherto reposed in the committee be continued, if possible, more firmly than hitherto. The committee feel called upon to declare that, in a very close examination of the garden, nothing came under their notice to palliate, much less to warrant or justify, the imputations and insinuations contained in the letter referred to them for consideration."

The president here addressed the meeting at some length, observing that, on the subject of Dr. Griffith's charge being brought forward, he had adopted that course which he conceived would afford the greatest satisfaction to both the gentleman who had impugned the committee and to the members who composed it. It had certainly been mentioned by several members at the last meeting, that the charge appeared unworthy of so much attention, but he thought otherwise. Dr. Griffith was known to many of the Indian community as a gentleman whose opinion might be considered deserving of every respect, and however unpleasant to the feelings of the committee, he (the president) was anxious to place the question at rest on such grounds as could admit of no subsequent doubt, and the issue was such as to enable him, on the report of an independent and unbiassed body of gentlemen, to congratulate the members of the Nursery Committee, in the assurance of the utmost confidence in their past exertions, while the only indi-

vidual who might feel uncomfortable as to the result, would be Dr. Griffith himself.

Dr. Wallich rose to express, on his own behalf, as well as that of his colleagues in the Nursery Committee, their entire satisfaction with the report that had just been read. He begged to return their best thanks for the patient investigation that had been entered into, and which had more particularly implicated him in the charge made against the management, which called for his thanks in an especial manner.

Mr. Bell expressed himself to the same effect.

The proposition of Mr. E. Stirling, to bestow the gold medal upon Capt. Slesman, for his exertions to promote the cultivation of the Otaheite cane on the banks of the Nerbudda, was unanimously adopted; as was also Dr. Wallich's proposition to offer the gold medal as a reward to the person who should introduce the true cochineal alive into Bengal, in a state fit for propagation.

Capt. Carter gave notice of a proposition to offer a reward of Rs. 500 for the introduction into the plains of Bengal of any of the species of bees domesticated in the hills, or of any domesticated species of bees from Europe.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FISCAL DEPARTMENT.

Measures are taken for a thorough reform in the collectorates. The immediate occasion is the frauds in the 24-Pergunnahs. A committee, consisting of some of the most experienced officers of Government, has been appointed to investigate the cause and the nature of these abuses, and to make their investigations subservient to a plan of reform in this particular office, which shall place it upon the footing of a model for other offices. A radical change is contemplated in the principle and forms, and the accounts, the improved system being embodied in a manual or directory, to be prepared by the Board of Revenue, and issued by authority. The *Friend of India* observes: "The manual, which it is proposed to form, will, we hope, be submitted to all the collectors and commissioners in the country, before it receives the final sanction of Government. Thanks to the much-abused, merit-fostering measure of Lord W. Bentinck, which broke up the dull uniformity of a system founded on the false principle that talent was a mere question of age, and which accelerated the maturity of genius, there has never been a period in our Indian history, in which the public service in the interior was administered with more real ability. From the young men, now distributed over the country in the revenue department, a variety of hints, suggestions, and modifications for the improvement of this manual may be obtained, which shall render it all that can

be desired as a model of revenue accounts."

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DR. MILL.

The following is the testimony of the Pundits of Calcutta regarding Dr. Mill.

"The Hon. Company, generous, pursuing a course of integrity, very dexterous, learned, compassionate, and exalted, skilled in the velocities and motion of fire, air, and water (the laws of the elements), never relaxing from their determination—deeply conversant in their own religion, with equity protecting their subjects and enjoying their trust—moving forward to aid the aggrieved who come to them for help, may they long live the protectors of the world!

"By their own mighty power to maintain the rule of Aryavartta and all India, have they deputed thousands of men, eminent either in commerce, in religion, in the administration of justice, or in war, who, arriving with full knowledge of their respective grades, have performed, and do perform, their several duties with regularity.

"Among these, the names of Jones, Colebrooke, Sutherland, Carey, Wilson, Macnaghten, and Mill, have been conspicuous for their acquirements in the Sungskrit language. Of how many highly instructive and entertaining books, by their individual talents in forming a complete analysis, have they re-produced the *fac similes* in various other languages!

"In the midst of these, pre-eminent stands the name of Jones, the minister of justice—the cheerful, the very clever—justly endued with title of judge. Through the celebrity of his knowledge, he has become the theme of conversation among the learned. Having pursued the shastras, by skill he translated into his native tongue the famous drama of the birth of India's king. He first arranged, in alphabetical order, for the benefit of Sungskrit students, the *Kosha* (or dictionary of Amara Singh).

"The name of Colebrooke has acquired an inheritance of renown by his 'laws of inheritance.' He translated the text books of civil and criminal justice: he first brought together and employed many pundits in printing and disseminating Sungskrit books at a cheap price in this country.

"Carey introduced the *puranas* to the people of England in their native tongue; and translating the holy books of his own religion into Sungskrit, engaged systematically in their promulgation.

"Wilson collected the literary stores of dramatic and other poetry, and made them known by translation, as well as the dictionary, the systems of philosophy, and the *puranas*.

"Macnaghten, celebrated in grammar, in legal opinions, having thoroughly examined the judicial authorities prevalent in

different parts of the country, has arranged and published the results in English.

"But who among all these has been capable of producing a continuous poem in the Sungskrit language, save Mill?—He, indeed, indites verse in which the best pundits can descry no faults. Of the works of prosody, he is a master; so skilled in regular and irregular metre, in the correct and harmonious combinations of letters, that rumour proclaims Kalidasa is once more born to the world!

"In the Vedanta, the Sankhya, the Patanjala, and the Buddhist schools of philosophy, deeply versed: in the holy *Vedas*, in the law, and astronomical shastras, equally learned; such smoothly-flowing verses can Mill alone indite. In the literature of Babel [*qu.* Bible?] and Persia, with all their various characters, a scholar. Religious, mild, strict, affable, taking pleasure in conversation with all learned men: such is his mind!

"The work written by the celebrated Kalidasa, the *Kumara Sambhava*, has this equally eminent poet re-produced in the self-same measure in his own language, in a manner altogether new! What more need be said of him, but that, with due observance of regular and irregular metre, and of all the rules of the ancient authors, he has composed the *Christa Gita* to delight and instruct the minds of multitudes."—*Journ. As. Soc.*

INTERNAL STEAM-NAVIGATION.

The present number of steamers on the rivers is found insufficient for the demand of conveyance. In September, notice was given by advertisement that a steamer would start up the river, and that freight would be received on the 18th. Before the middle of the day, the vessel was entirely filled up, and 150 cart-loads of goods returned to the consignees. Capt. Johnston, the comptroller, proposed to dispose of the freight of these vessels by lottery; but this being objected to, priority of application is the rule. Strong representations have been sent home of the necessity of augmenting the number of the river steamers, either by the intervention of the Court of Directors, or by means of a joint-stock company.

NATIVE REVENUE OFFICERS.

Mr. Dampier, the revenue commissioner, has recently had occasion to bring before the Board of Revenue, the delinquencies of the sheristadar of the Tippera collectorate, Kissenchunder Roy, and the Board have sanctioned the institution of a criminal prosecution against him. In his letter to the Board, Mr. Dampier, in speaking of the sheristadar, most vividly describes the condition of more than one district in India, in which the talents and activity of the chief native officer form a

powerful contrast to the thick-headedness and apathy of his European superior. In all such cases (and we wish they were more uncommon), the one powerful amlah governs, and he governs for his own advantage, and not for that of the people. Mr. Dampier regretted bringing to the notice of the Board such disreputable conduct on the part of an officer, noble and intelligent as Kissenchunder Roy. Mr. Dampier says, that he knows him to be possessed of more talent, aptitude for business, and information, than the majority of our native public servants. Mr. Dampier knows that Kissenchunder has acquired a thorough knowledge of revenue duties, and all the details of a collector's office, and might, under proper control, have been a most valuable and efficient public servant, and eventually have risen to the superior offices now held by natives of this country. But the inefficiency, facility of disposition, and want of energy in those placed over him, he has had in his hands all the duties and the authority of the collectorate, without any responsibility. Of course, applications to him for favours, accompanied by doucours, soon became common, and Kissenchunder was unable to resist the temptation which offered him the means of obtaining with celerity considerable wealth; but the European officers are almost as much to be blamed as Kissenchunder (says Mr. Dampier), for it is owing to their neglect, the inefficient state of affairs in the collectorate has reached to such height.—*Englishman*.

Abdool Razak, the native deputy collector, who was discovered to have embezzled large sums of money collected by him on account of Government, has been convicted by the sessions judge of Moorshe-dabad, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.—*Hurkaru*.

THE BORE.

The *bank*, or, as Europeans term it, the *bore*, has been rather strong off Calcutta during the preceding week, and has attracted no small crowd of persons to the banks of the Hoogly, all desirous of contemplating this singular phenomenon of intertropical rivers. We had the good fortune to be present the other morning when this impetuous visitant of the deep made its appearance, and the scene was such as would require the skill of the painter to embody it in all its vividness. We perceived the crews of the larger boats at anchor veering away additional cable, and a host of dinghies and other small craft putting out to the centre of the stream. At the same time, our attention was directed to the western bank of the river, where the *bore* was ploughing up the water on the tail of the shallow, at the north end of the *chur*, opposite the fort, at a furious rate.

From the *chur*, the bore crossed the river to the east bank, where it soon made itself felt by an instantaneous rise of the tide, which ran up with great velocity, straining every cable to its utmost. We have observed the bore on many occasions going steadily up the stream, with no great rapidity, and often with no more rake than a steam-vessel would leave behind it, but that of last week was crested with foam, and flashed along the shallows like a train of fired gunpowder. It was really a splendid sight.—*Oriental Obs.*, Sept. 23.

TREATMENT OF NATIVE SERVANTS.

A gentleman of our acquaintance had occasion to visit a friend, to whom he agreed to return for dinner. In his way home, he, however, visited another friend. On his arrival at home, he ordered the syce to take his buggy in the evening to the house whence he had come, and await his arrival. On his going thither, and inquiring for his conveyance, he found it had not arrived there. A search was made at every place to which the gentleman was in the habit of going, and also at his house, which was a good way off, under the idea that the buggy might have been carried back, after some accident. There also no trace of the buggy could be found. Preparations were then made for giving notice at all the thanahs, and measures were also taken to secure the man who was surety for the syce. The gentleman then returned home, suffering all the anxiety which such a loss and uncertainty were calculated to create in his mind. At gun-fire in the morning, the buggy and horse were, however, safely led by the syce to his door, who said he had done as he had been ordered—taken the conveyance to the place whence his master had come the previous day. The gentleman, being of a hasty disposition, *struck the syce*, under an impression that he was lying; for there he himself had been dining, and the buggy had not arrived there at a very late hour, when he returned home. A servant was sent, with the syce, to ascertain the fact; and it was then discovered that the syce had most literally obeyed the orders of his master, and taken the conveyance to the house where he had been in his way home from the house to which he intended to return, but which short visit had entirely escaped his memory, and led to all the troubles and anxiety he had suffered. The syce had awaited his master's arrival there the whole night, and at last returned home, still fearing lest his master should arrive at the place.—*Hurkaru*.

RAJAH OF CHUNDA.

The Rajah of Chunda, Gungadhur Rao, is now at Agra, to prosecute his suit before the Lieutenant-governor and the Governor-general for a diamond *ungurkha*, or

jacket, valued by the family at £1,030,000, and now in the hands of his agent at Benares. It was formerly deposited with Madhoojee Kala, a Benares surroff, for some repairs, when Nagpore was reduced by the British Government. The ex-Rajah is said to have been the owner of a diamond jacket, valued at three millions of money, which was also at Benares at the same period, and is still in deposit at the same place.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 2.

THE INDIAN BOA CONSTRICTOR.

Lieut. T. Hutton, 37th N. I., has transmitted to the Asiatic Society of Bengal some curious observations on the *Python Tigris*, or Indian *Boa Constrictor*, made on several of these reptiles which he kept alive. He states that the notion that, after crushing their prey, they lubricate it with their saliva, to facilitate deglutition, is erroneous. After winding their death-knot round the victim, they constantly dart out their tongue, apparently to feel for the head: he thinks the tongue of serpents is, in a great measure, their organ of touch or feeling. When he offered water to these animals, they felt the pan all over with their tongue till it touched the water, and then dipping their nose fairly into it, drank it by long draughts. They endeavour to seize their prey by the head, but if it moves away, they seize where they can; but having crushed it, invariably commence swallowing the head: they sometimes meet with great difficulty in getting the prey down. A boa $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, having commenced swallowing a partridge, seized it rather on one side, and one of the wings would not enter the mouth; whereupon, he threw a coil tight round his own neck, and then drawing his head and prey backwards through it, the wings were smoothed down and lengthened, so as to be easily swallowed.

In May, a large one cast his skin; this he did by first rubbing his muzzle against the side of his cage, until the skin became detached at the lips, and then by gliding slowly through and through the tight-drawn folds of his own body, by which means the skin was thrust further back until it was all off, and he had fairly "crept out of it."

Lieut. Hutton denies the accuracy of the statement in the *Oriental Annual*, which represents a boa having coiled itself round a sailor asleep in a boat, and being just in the act of crushing him, when the rest of the crew appeared and disabled the monster. This, he says, is directly contrary to the habits of the reptile, which coils round and crushes its victim with the speed of thought—"the eye cannot follow the rapid movements of the folds in which the victim is enveloped. Gliding gradually and almost imperceptibly towards his trembling victim, until he finds himself on his prey,

seizing it by the head or leg with his powerful jaws, and at the same instant rapidly winding coil on coil round the neck and body. It is in the first movement that the tremendous muscular power of his body is brought into play, and the folds which are formed at the very instant of seizure are compressed with such desperate energy, as to render the victim powerless in his grasp, and the most convulsive efforts are useless, merely shaking the dreadful monster, without in the least loosening his folds—nay, on the contrary, only rendering them still tighter, until life has fairly fled. I have tried," adds Mr. Hutton, "with my utmost strength, to uncoil a boa of seven feet from a partridge, but without a shadow of success, for he tightened his folds in spite of my endeavours."

The velocity with which the boa darts on his prey, not only overturns it, but hurls his own body in advance of his head, and thus forms the first coil, the rest of his length being rapidly turned at the same time. Lieut. Hutton introduced a full-grown buck-rabbit into the den of the largest snake: "The rabbit eyed the monster in evident uneasiness, with his ears thrown back, and nose elevated, and stamping firmly with his hind feet on the floor. The snake, in the mean time, was incessantly brandishing his long forked tongue, and gradually opening out the close-drawn coils of his body, in order to give himself room for the deadly spring. His head then slowly and almost imperceptibly glided forward over the upper coil towards the rabbit, which intently eyed every movement of his foe. In an instant, and with a suddenness which made me start, the snake dashed forward, but, to my surprise, the rabbit eluded his grasp, by springing over him. With a loud and threatening hiss, the boa sullenly gathered himself again into his corner, where he lay still for an instant, with his head still pointing towards the rabbit. Not liking his position, the poor buck turned to move away, and that movement decided his fate; for, with the speed of lightning, both snake and rabbit rolled in a fast embrace, with a heavy crash against the side of the cage. The boa had seized his victim by a fore leg, with one coil round the throat, so closely drawn, that the eyes seemed starting from their sockets; a second coil was thrown around the body, immediately below the shoulders, and another round the loins. So instantaneous was the spring, that not even one cry escaped the rabbit, and though the last convulsive motion of the hind legs was strong enough to shake the boa, it lasted but a few minutes, and all was over. For some seconds after life had, to all appearance, fled, the snake still held his firm position, as if to allow no chance of escape, and proceeded, first to disengage his teeth from the hold he had taken, and then to uncoil from the

neck ; with the remaining coil he still held fast."

The process of deglutition is described as frightful ; "the snake, with mouth wide open, seems to draw himself over the prey, in the same manner as a stocking slips on the leg."

A *goh* (species of monitor lizard) was destroyed in the same manner as the rabbit ; but a different result took place on the introduction of a large cat. "I had always been in the habit," says Lieut. Hut-ton, "of introducing the prey into the cage by a side door, and from a corner of the den : the spring was made almost before the animal introduced was aware of the danger in which it stood. Had the cat been thrust in in like manner, she would have had no time to prepare for combat ; nothing, however, would satisfy my visitors, but turning the snake out of his den into an open verandah, in which the cat was already tied by one leg. The boa, frightened by the noise and number of people collected, endeavoured to make his escape, and for this purpose was passing on without noticing the cat, when, to my surprise, she seized the boa by the thick part of the tail with her teeth, shaking him forcibly from side to side, whilst her claws were making sad havoc on his sides. The boa made no attempt to bite, but as soon as the cat quitted her hold, took refuge in the cage, and coiled himself up as usual. Victory, of course, was awarded to the cat, as if there had been a fight between them. A second trial brought the same result, and I then shut the snake up, as he appeared hurt from the sharpness of the cat's teeth and claws. The cat was then introduced into the cage, and the boa, disturbed and discomfited as he was, instantly sprung at and seized her by the leg ; but the cage proving too confined for so large an animal as the cat, he could not coil round her, and puss, finding her legs at liberty, again brought her claws to play upon the sides of her antagonist, who gave up the struggle, and coiled himself again in one corner."

CIVIL FUND MEETING.

A special general meeting of the subscribers to the Civil Fund was held at the Town Hall, on Saturday. There were twenty-three members present ; Mr. H. T. Prinsep in the chair. After a discussion, which lasted about two hours, it was proposed by Mr. D. C. Smyth and seconded by Mr. Braddon, that, as it appeared that not above 150 subscribers had voted on the subject of the new rules, it was not necessary to come to any resolution on the charges. It was, therefore, resolved, that the secretary should be instructed to call on each of the remaining subscribers to forward their votes to the chairman, or to authorize some friends in

the service, at the presidency, to vote on their behalf ; and in the mean time the meeting was adjourned. It is no concern of ours, whether the members of the civil service attend to their own affairs or neglect them, but it certainly does seem a little remarkable, that in matters of such material interest to themselves, so much indifference should be manifested. In the present instance, the Mofussilites have not much right to complain of the gentlemen within the Ditch, seeing that the apathy, in regard to the rules, has been pretty universal : but it is a poor defence of the metropolitans, that they are not worse than their country friends. Having the interests of the absent to represent, as well as their own peculiar breeches' pockets, it would have become them to have taken care that nothing but engagements of really greater importance should have kept them away.—*Englishman*, Oct. 2.

DOORGAH FOOGAH NAUTCHES.

We were tempted to visit the nautches given in honour of the idol Doorgah ; but it was with great unwillingness we gave way to the temptation ; and but for the numerous four-wheeled, three-wheeled, two-wheeled, and no-wheeled conveyances we saw rattling down the Chitpore Road, at nine p.m. on Saturday last, we should have lost some sights which to us appeared novel, and abounding in that kind of entertainment which is common to London Corinthians, and to visitors at the Back Slums held at St. Giles's.

We shall not name any rajahs or baboos particularly ; but, for the purposes of narration, we shall introduce the well-known Rajah Rampotbelly, Bahadoor, to our readers. The court-yard of the rajah's residence was canopied over with the best Patna *curroah*, and the archways were decorated with festoons of dyed *dhoosootee*, and sundry old carpets, and numerous pieces of Ramtonoo Ghose's upholstery were laid out for the accommodation of the visitors. The illumination was splendid, as among some paintings intended as transparencies, we recognized his Grace the Duke of Wellington, regaling himself with the reeky aroma, which he inhaled from a tessellated *goorgooree* he held in his hand. In another corner we espied Lord Melbourne holding a bunch of plantains in his hand for a bouquet, and seated on a *charpoy*, to all appearances exceedingly comfortable ; and we saw the Governor-general, with his arms round an elegantly-dressed Portuguese *ayah*. Over the portico, a large painting, surrounded with variegated lamps, exhibited the Commander-in-chief, mounted on a brahminy bull, with his sabre drawn, making a desperate charge at a large mango tree, from which a number of crows, scared by his formid-

able appearance, were rapidly flying away; and above his Excellency's head, a star of great brilliancy, meant, we believe, for the "bright star of the Punjab," gave the picture admirable effect. Just above the north verandah, a long painting contained a steam-boat, with a bamboo stuck in the middle, and a *handy* on top of it. We did not observe more of interest among the pictures. In the centre of the room, a Hindoostanee Cyprion moved to the accompaniment of a *tum-tum* and a couple of Tiretta bazaar fiddles, chaunting the popular song of "*Joe hona kee the, ho choo kee, ub is ke kea purwa*?" literally interpreted into English thus: 'What should be done, has been done; now why should we care for it?' and the song seemed to create a pleasant feeling among the natives as well as the European visitors, while the rajah pronounced the interjections *wah!* *wah!* and while Baboo Pootee Lall responded *hail hai!* to the words uttered by the Cyprian.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 7.

HOLDING OF ESTATES UNDER FICTITIOUS NAMES.

The Law Commissioners have required information from the Sudder Board of Revenue, respecting the practice of holding estates under fictitious names, and have requested the Board to return answers to the following points:

1st. Is the practice of holding landed property under fictitious names common in the provinces under the jurisdiction of your Board?

2d. If so, when did that practice originate, and what were the circumstances that induced it?

3d. Are there any advantages in the continuance of that practice; and if there be, what are those advantages?

4th. In case of it being determined to prevent the continuance of that practice, what provisions of law would most surely and conveniently, and with least risk of injustice to individuals, effect that object?

CIVIL DEATH.

We reported, a short time since, an instance of the cruel effects arising out of the brutalizing superstitions of the natives, causing the kindred or friends of a man who had recovered, after being carried to the banks of the river to die orthodoxly, to renounce and abandon him. The case of a female, wife of a native merchant, has since been brought to our notice, under similar circumstances, who, though not abandoned to want, in consequence of her not dying when taken to the river to die, has been cut off from all social intercourse with her family, and is regarded as a family misfortune. On further inquiry on this subject, we find that such unhappy survivors are regarded as *civiler mortui*;

they cannot return to their own families; to eat with them is pollution; to live with them disgraceful; in a word, they are regarded as dead; and to have survived the ceremony of being deposited in *extremis* upon the river side seems to be utterly disgraceful, if not criminal.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 7.

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN AND CO.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. from 1st May to 31st October 1837.

To advances for manufacture of indigo	Co's Rs. 1,66,057
Dividends paid	3,08,676
Life insurance premia	30,552
Deposited in the Union Bank, 4,78,358	
Less drawn .. 4,72,745	5,613
Compromised preferable claim of Oriental Insurance Office for	35,000
Annuities secured by mortgage	6,293
Law charges	1,151
Advertisements	421
Repairs, assessment, ground-rent, durwan's wages, &c.	5,328
Payments in anticipation of dividends ..	205
Paid sums realized on account of parties not debtors to estate	54,524
Postages and petty charges	174
Balance as per account	31,227
	Co's Rs. 6,51,221

By balance of 30th April 1837 .. Co's Rs.	8,577
Indigo factories sold ..	2,38,314
Realized from debtors ..	1,61,083
Proceeds of steamer <i>Emulous</i> ..	21,030
Money borrowed ..	1,32,216
Money lent re-paid ..	5,345
Rents realized ..	16,770
Refund of sums paid in anticipation of dividends ..	5,427
Office furniture sold ..	117
Realized on account of parties not debtors to the estate, to be refunded ..	1,233
	Co's Rs. 6,51,221

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., from 1st May to 31st October 1837.

Receipts.	
Cash balance on 30th April 1837	19,789
Sale of landed property	62,152
Rents of ditto	506
Remittances from Dr. constituents	81,065
Miscellaneous recoveries	331
Sale of indigo factory	810
Drawn from the Union Bank, 1,46,755	
Less deposited, 1,45,637	1,118
Money lent repaid	16,716
Ditto borrowed	17,140
	Co's Rs. 1,99,608

Disbursements.	
Advances for manufacturing of indigo ..	16,306
Life insurance premia	8,685
Assessment, durwan's wages, ground-rent, &c.	1,079
Advertisements	122
Law charges	11,565
Paid sums realized on account of parties not debtors to estate ..	4,652
Miscellaneous charges	268
Office establishments	3,032
Dividends paid	1,28,695
Balance	25,194
	Co's Rs. 1,99,608

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

Abstract of the Accounts of Alexander and Co.'s Estate, from 1st May to 31st October 1837.

Advances for the manufacture of indigo.....	Co.'s Rs.	50,298
Law charges		17,426
Dividends paid		89,531
Paid to Bank of Bengal, proceeds of mortgaged property		35,277
Remittance to London assignees, to meet second dividends payable there		28,235
Discharged arrears of Government revenue due by Kootubpore talook.....		13,882
Office establishment		4,000
Paid sums realized on account of parties not debtors to estate.....		5,421
Assessments, ground-rents, durwan's wages, repairs, &c.		390
Advertisements, postages, and incidental charges.....		213
Balance of 31st October 1837		4,322
Co.'s Rs. ..	2,49,053	
Balance of 30th April 1837	Co.'s Rs.	1,541
Drawn from Union Bank ..	2,31,009	
Less deposited, 2,35,965		2,044
Recoveries from debtors		77,011
Money borrowed		79,940
Landed property sold		37,376
Refund of indigo advances.....		50,447
Realized sums paid in anticipation of dividends.....		23
Proceeds of sundries.....		161
Rents realized.....		504
Co.'s Rs. ..	2,49,053	

DISPUTED LANDS IN JESSORE.

We insert the result of the decisions, in fifty-four cases, appertaining to sundry tracts of lands situated in the district of Jessore. It appears that the whole of the above cases were originally decided by the Soonderbun commissioner in favour of the holders of the different *chuks*, or portions of lands, upon the grounds generally, that these lands were comprehended *within* the area of purgunnah Sulemabad, which had been already permanently assessed at the time of the *Bundobust-i-Delhalah*, or the decennial settlement, and consequently exempt from all further assessments by the Government. The local revenue commissioner, being dissatisfied with the adjudications of the Soonderbun commissioner, appealed against his decisions to the special commissioners, on behalf of the Government. On the cases being brought to a hearing before these authorities, it required the utmost circumspection to discriminate the respective boundaries wherein the lands in dispute actually lay, for the resumption or exemption of them depended altogether on the limits within which they were situated; and it appears that no pains or labour was spared by the special commissioners to arrive at a correct judgment in cases involving such delicate discrimination of confused boundaries. After going through the whole of the voluminous records connected with the cases, the various maps were carefully examined, in order to fix the line of demarcation, within which the contested lands were circumscribed,

and they came to the conclusion of deciding seventeen cases in favour of the holders of the land, and thirty-four in favour of the Government assessment.—*Cour.*, Nov. 25.

THE LAW COMMISSION.

The commissioners, after a three years' labour, have, we are told, delivered themselves of the Criminal Code. This work of regeneration has been seen by many persons, and we are informed, that much the best part of it consists in the elaborate and eloquent notes and comments on its various positions, which are from the pen of Mr. Macaulay. We have not yet had an opportunity of inspecting the first-born of the Law Commission; we live, of course, in hopes—and considering the remarkable aptitude for the office of legislators in criminal matters of a Madras and Bengal civilian, and a brace of briefless, non-practising barristers (the component parts of the commission), we confess we anticipate considerable pleasure from the perusal of this new code of law. We had understood that it formed part of the instructions to this commission to wander up and down the country, after the fashion of John Doe and Richard Roe, in search of the law, instead of eluding her pursuit—that is to say, their's was a roving commission; they were to perambulate the country, to observe the customs, and familiarize themselves with the manners, &c. &c. of the natives, for whose benefit they hold their commissions, as concoctors of codes. But with the exception of the solitary visit to the petty court, whither the commissioners went in procession to imbibe experience and law, we are not aware that they have made any peregrinations whatever; and they might just as well have staid in London, to legislate for India, for any knowledge they have acquired by their voyage hither. They have acquired their information not from their own experience, but from the experience furnished by those officers of Government who have presided, *tant bien que mal*, over the criminal courts in this country, the results of all which experience could have been transmitted to them just as well had they been in London, as to Calcutta. The Law Commissioners have, in point of fact, seen not through the medium of their own eyes, but through the eyes of the Company's officer. Whether or not the latter medium be calculated to mislead, and whether or not such a mode of taking information be consonant with the scope and intent of their commission, we do not say, but it does appear to us, that inasmuch as the civilians furnish all the information, it would have been just as well to have let them codify.

We have said that but little of the contents of the new code has transpired. Thus much, however, we are told has got abroad,

that the eating of hams and beef, the calling of names, and the performance of any other acts which in any wise tend to shock the religious prejudices and feelings of any person of any religion whatsoever—that all such acts, words, and deeds, do, by the code, constitute a misdemeanor, whereby the person offending is subjected to fine and imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years. Now it certainly is a wilful offence to the religious feelings of the Hindus to cut the throat of a bullock, and to expose his carcase for sale; ditto to the feelings of the Mussulmans to cause them to carry ham, bacon, and roasted pig. We might cite a variety of ditto dittos, which operation we leave, however, to the ingenuity of our readers, hoping that they will agree with us in the perfect propriety of preserving, by code intact, and in surety from violation, the most absurd and debasing prejudices of the very enlightened classes, in whose favour the learned codifiers exhibit so praiseworthy a tenderness. —*Hurkaru*, Nov. 18.

"THE KING v. FERGUSSON."

In a motion in the Supreme Court, November 16, for a new trial in the above case (see p. 71), on the ground that the verdict was against evidence, and against the direction of the judge, Mr. Clarke, on behalf of the prosecutors, Messrs. Bruce, Shand, and Co. said:—"It is not my intention to oppose the rule absolute, neither do I intend to move to bring Mr. Fergusson up for judgment. My clients are perfectly satisfied with the proceedings as they stand, and do not intend to give the court any further trouble in the matter."

MILITARY ITEMS.

Major-general Sir Thomas Anburey, K.C.B., commanding the Saugor division of the army, has for some time been seriously indisposed.

Captain Welshman, 2d assistant adjutant-general, is ordered by water to the presidency, to take charge of the office, *vice* Lieutenant-colonel Anquetil, who will, *ad interim*, be relieved from the duties by the employment of Major Penny, from the division staff of Barrackpore.

Captain Alfred Jackson, 30th N.I., is appointed to officiate as agent for family money, and paymaster of native pensioners at Barrackpore, in the room of Captain Carter, who will proceed, on leave of absence, to Benares on private affairs, for six months, from the 1st of February next.

The 9th regt. N.I., now at Barrackpore, are under orders to march directly to Chitragong, to relieve the 55th, who are in a sickly state, and destined for Lucknow.

Letters from the commander-in-chief's camp state, "the camp and 30th N.I. will be at Hansi on the 13th Nov., and up to *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 25. No. 100.

16th; Jeypore on the 4th December, halt three days; Nusseerabad on the 18th, and halt three days; Oudeypore on the 6th January, halt three days; at Neemuch on the 13th January, and halt three days. Beyond Neemuch the route is not yet fixed."

Two companies of 41st N.I. marched to Jessore on Wednesday morning last, under the command of Brevet Major Sibbald. They are to take charge of the three lacs of treasure to the presidency.

The 47th regt., under command of Col. Seymour, is to leave Bareilly about the 9th of December, if the 8th N.I., by which it is to be relieved, arrives by that day. In this case the 74th will arrive at Agra, *via* Anwilkheya, on the 22d, and will march to Meerakoor on the 23d, to halt there on the 24th and 25th, and to proceed, *via* Juhnpore, into the Bhurtpore country, on the 25th.

The 4th regt. of Local Horse, under command of Major Smythe, will arrive at Agra on the 2d January 1838, and after halting there three days, *viz.* 3d, 4th, and 5th, it will march on the 6th January to Meebakur, and on the 7th to Futtehpur Sicri.

RED SEA ROUTE.

A correspondent of the *Calcutta Courier* gives the following statement of the expense of the overland route by the Red Sea:

"By a note I kept, I find the following to be the expense I was put to, from London to Suez, by way of France:

From London to Marseilles, supposing the party to travel by public conveyances, and including three days' stoppages on the road.	£12
From Marseilles to Alexandria in the French steamer, with expenses of table-d'hôte (but of course a person can live as he pleases on board)	20
From Alexandria to Cairo by boat, Sp. Drs.	10
Across the Desert (three camels at Sp. Drs. 2)	6
Servants' Wages	10
Twelve days' table expenses, at Sp. Drs.	30
2½ per diem	10
Sundries	10
Sp. Drs.	66
Or equal to	13
Total expense to Suez	£45
Say a person gets a passage from Calcutta to Suez for £80	80
	£125

"If a person intends visiting Upper Egypt, the expense would be, of course, increased; but as travelling in that country is cheaper than in any other, a traveller with two hundred sovereigns in his pocket may get home from this very easily, after visiting all that is interesting in Upper Egypt, and passing through France. So highly gratified was I with the trip, that I would prefer paying double, to the tedious voyage round the Cape."

SENIOR LIST.

We understand that a private letter has been received from Sir James Carnac, in which it is stated to be the Court's intention to re-establish on a reduced scale the senior list in their army, which was abolished in 1826; this, we are told, is likely to include all the officers above the rank of major-general, which we believe will be found to be as follows:—

In the Bombay service, two infantry; Madras, three cavalry, two artillery, and six infantry; Bengal, one cavalry and five infantry.—*Cour. Nov. 7.*

The *Hurkaru*, of November 10th, says—We learn that there is little foundation for so much of the details of the proposed re-establishment of the senior list, as relates to its moving *only* those officers of the Indian army who are above the rank of major-general. The letter from the Chairman of the Court of Directors, which conveyed the announcement of the change, is, we learn, addressed to Brigadier H. T. Roberts, commanding the Nizam's army at Aurungabad, and although it leaves no doubt of its early adoption, enters into no explanation of the principle of the measure, nor of the extent of relief which it may give to the now sadly-retarded promotion of the service, nor indeed whether it is intended such extra or senior list is to be a permanent addition to the system, or merely as a present benefit granted in commiseration of the peculiar stagnation of military preferment which now exists.

RETIREMENTS FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The society and the service are likely to sustain this year a loss unusually heavy in the number of persons of note about to proceed to England. In the civil service, already seven applications for pensions are on the list, and six more are spoken of as expected. The following are the names of the gentlemen who have applied:

Messrs. W. W. Maxwell, Henry Walters, C. C. Hyde, George J. Siddons, W. H. Valpy, John Master and David Master; to which list we may add the name of Mr. Donnithorne. We are informed that, since the reduction of the purchase price of the Civil Service Annuities to one-quarter value at the time of retirement, namely, since May 1836, there have been twenty-nine pensions taken, without reckoning those now applied for. At the period above-named, the number declared vacant was 38½, and adding thereto the six annuities of 1837, the number at present remaining available will be 15½, besides the six that will be added to the number in May next.—*Cour. Nov. 11.*

NATIVE STATES.

Lahore.—The maharajah is now out upon a hunting excursion on the river

Jhullum. His highness expressed to the courtiers his intention to send Messrs. Al-lard and Court with a detachment of cavalry and artillery, for the purpose of relieving the sirdars and their men stationed at Peshawur, that they may come and join his suite. Bhye Rain Sing represented that the late sirdar, Hurry Sing, had so far succeeded in working up their minds with fear, that had he lived a few years longer, the Eusuf-zas would have submitted themselves to the rule of the maharajah before, and he would have completely subjugated Futteh Khan, of Punjetar, and Panyend Khan, of Durbund. An *urzee* was received from Futteh Sing and Hakeem Roy, stating that Ahmad Khan, of the Esa-khail tribe, having set an insurrection on foot, in the neighbourhood of the mountain Dera Ismail Khan, with a view to pillage the maharajah's territories in that quarter: the writers, with a suitable force, confronted the insurgents, and were successful in putting them to flight, but with the loss of a number of lives on both sides. An *urzee* was received from the Akhbarnarees at Peshawur, representing that intelligence had been received there, that about a thousand of the Afghans, on the frontier of Khybur, had formed themselves into a body, and having managed to stop the current of the river Bara for two days, the maharajah's troops at Peshawur were put to considerable inconvenience, and the heads of the latter saw no other alternative than of proceeding to chastise the former. The Afghans, however, seeing the Sikh troops approach, were frightened by their superior numbers, and sought refuge in flight.—*Ioodiana Ukhbar, Dec. 2.*

Kashgur.—A letter received from Kashgur speaks in terms of great praise of the present ruler of the place. His highness is represented as a man whose attention is solely absorbed in seeking the happiness of his subjects. An instance of his impartial administration of justice is given in the following:—One day, a short time since, while his highness was holding a court, an old woman presenting herself before him, complained against his highness's nephew for having bereaved her of a grand-daughter, by seizing and carrying her away to his house, while on her way home from the river. His highness having no doubt of the fact, ordered the offender to be punished, by cutting his arms off up to the elbow-joint.—*Ibid.*

Cabul.—It is understood that Capt. A. Burnes has proceeded from Peshawur to this place. He directed some of the country people to bring him pieces of the stone found in the Kohikheibar: upon some of the stones produced were found writings from the Shasters, and idolatrous images,

and in others the appearance of leaves and fibrous roots was noticeable. Captain B. preserved several specimens, and continued to explore for traces of copper, silver, and gold mines, but was wholly unsuccessful; he also caught a number of the fish which abound in the streams of the neighbourhood, and had them sun-dried. Our correspondent in that quarter mentions, that the above articles are intended to be despatched to Calcutta. Some of the workmen employed in repairing the Fort of Futtelghurh found a few ashruffees in their excavations, and took them to Capt. Burnes. That gentleman, upon examination, pronounced them to be coins of the time of Padshah Secunder, who reigned 2,350 years ago; that in those days, the inhabitants of these regions were principally Gheburs (fire-worshippers), and used much the same religious ceremonies as Hindus, except that they buried their dead. These people it was, who carried on their commerce with ashruffees, similar to what he then saw.

Reports state that Sirdar Dost Mohammud Khan, ruler of Cabul, had dismissed Hajee Khan Kakra from his council. The Hajee, accompanied by 150 followers, commenced plundering the country; yet he really entertained regard and affection for the King of Cabul. Upon quitting the latter city, he proceeded to Mamoo Kail, and took up his abode there. The holder of that fort, who was perfectly aware of the rupture between Dost Mohammud and Hajee Khan, sent a messenger to receive and entertain him, and further gave him shelter within the fortress. Meantime, Mohammud Ukkar Khan, a son of Dost Mohammud, arriving with a force of horse and foot, invested the place. When the assault commenced, Hajee Kakra secured the person of his host, the killedar, and delivered it over to the besiegers also, who obtained possession of the fort, after killing and wounding the greater part of its defenders. It is said that eleven lakhs of rupees were taken from that place.—*Ibid.*

Bijore.—Between ten and twelve thousand Kuzaks, representing themselves as troops of Sirdar Dost Mohammud Khan, ruler of Cabul, entered the Bijore territory, and commenced plundering its inhabitants. The principal men of the country sent a message to Sultan Mahommed Khan, of Peshawur, soliciting his aid against a band of lawless Kussilbashs, who had come to deprive them of their hereditary possessions, and desolate their country. The governor of Peshawur, in consideration of the prayer of the men of Bijore, went with a large force to their succour; and it remains doubtful to whom fate will accord the victory.

Peshawur.—A body of Chowdries presented themselves to Mr. Untaylor(?), and

represented that the starving Mussulman population of this city having, during the day, an appearance of supporting themselves by begging, were in the habit of committing depredations at night, and expressed a hope that the nazim of Peshawur would put a stop to their outrages and violence; otherwise there would be no security for property. The nazim ordered certain of the offenders to be put to death, and cut off the ears and noses of many, by which severe examples the people of Peshawur were overawed.

Ulwur.—The season has been bad, and grain is extravagantly dear; wheat fifteen and gram eighteen seers for the rupee: the crops of bajrah appear good, but the cultivation is scanty. The ryots are ill-treated, and plundered in every way, and to such a degree, that none will remain at their homes or villages who can possibly get lands in any other district. The whole raj may be called a deer preserve, no one, on pain of having his right-hand cut off, being allowed to molest these destructive animals; consequently there is fine sport for the rajah. The ryots suffer severely from the royal partiality for deer-hunting, as the deer commit great damage amongst the crops. The present high price of grain is influenced by another cause. A relation of the rajah's, called Goordunjee, has a large store of grain; many merchants have imported grain into Ulwar from Malwah and Rewarree, who are willing to sell at twenty seers of wheat and twenty-five of gram for the rupee; but Goordunjee has used his influence with the rajah to prevent these merchants entering the city of Ulwar until he has sold all his stock at his own exorbitant rates. When the troops complained of the high prices, the rajah assembled all the grain merchants together, and requested to be informed why they did not sell their stores at a lower rate; they replied, on account of the scarcity. They were then questioned as to how much they had in store, and one man declared that he had none. "Oh, then," exclaimed the rajah, "we cannot rob you;" and immediately gave an order to his hungry sepahs to go to the bunea's house, and take all they could find.

Oude.—The new king of Oude is severely ill, and expected soon to add another name to the list of deceased kings of this country. If the succession be allowed to remain in the family, or at all, he will be succeeded by his son.—*Agra Ukkhar, Dec. 23.*

The following are the names of Oude officers, whose nomination is given in the *Delhi Gazette* of Nov. 29:—Lieut. Col. Anquetil, to command the brigade; Capt. Mc Donald, 4th N.L., major of brigade; Capt. Grant, com. of artillery; Capt. Newberry, ditto of cavalry; Lieut. Ross, se-

cond ditto ditto; Capt. Sturt, com. of infantry; Capt. Gray, ditto ditto; Capt. Ludlow, second ditto ditto; Capt. Troup, second ditto ditto; Lieuts. Norgate and Happe, adjutants; Lieut. Dear and Ens. Dallas, to do duty.

EXCERPTA.

Baboo Hurromohun Sen, of the Mint, has sent directions to England, for two iron steamers for river navigation.

The Press anniversary dinner, which it had been agreed should be postponed from the 15th September, the day of emancipation, to the 15th of December, for the advantage of the cold weather, has been this year further postponed, in consequence of the expected arrival of Sir C. Metcalfe, it being intended to combine the celebration of the Press emancipation with a dinner to Sir Charles, its immediate emancipator.

We hear that Capt. McCausland has lost his situation under Colonel Tapp, for being concerned, or supposed, on strong grounds, to be concerned, in writing articles or letters in the *Agra Ukbar* against the latter officer.—*Englishman*, Dec. 18.

We understand that Dr. Mercer has declined the seat in the management of the Military Orphan Society, to which he had been recently elected by the votes of the Dacca division of the army.—*Daily News*, Dec. 18.

The proposition for the modification of the Maddock Rules of the Orphan Institution has been carried by a very large majority, in consequence of which the present managers can be re-elected by the different divisions of the army.

"We understand," says the *Herald* of December 17, "that one of the government despatches recently received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, contains the full approbation and sanction of that authority to that celebrated piece of legislation, well known to our readers as the *Black Act*."

We regret to hear that Col. Burney is compelled by sickness to embark for Europe immediately; and also that our excellent bishop is in so precarious a state of health that it is probable he will be obliged to make a trip to the eastward.—*Daily News*, Dec. 28.

A letter from Vizianagram, dated 11th December, says:

"This morning the subadar-major of the 14th reg. at this station was shot dead by a sepoy of his own corps, soon after his arrival on parade for regimental exercise. No cause is given for the dreadful deed by the perpetrator of it; both are of the 'Moor caste,' and the prisoner, who did not attempt to make his escape, is now in close confinement."

Amongst the advocated local improvements are—a canal between Rajmahl and Culna, for which surveys were undertaken some years ago, and to which a considerable sum in the public treasury is applica-

ble; and a rail-road between Rajmahl and Howrah, for which great facilities exist.

The *Englishman* mentions that "it is in contemplation to procure a number of Indian labourers for the West-Indies, and that a ship, the *Hesperus* of Liverpool, is now on her way here with the specific object of obtaining a complete cargo of coolies for Demerara, where the owner of the vessel possesses large estates."

Mr. Bell, in his Trade Report for 1837, mentions it as a gratifying result that the new Tariff has yielded a net increase of Rs. 8,60,801, compared with the average receipts of the previous five years.

An abstract of the operations of the Savings Bank shows that its receipts in the first four years have amounted within a few hundred rupees to twenty-four lakhs, and that the withdrawals in the same period have been less than one-third of the amount of the deposits, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,40,006, of which Rs. 10,62,873 have been transferred to the Four per Cent. Loan, and Rs. 3,77,132 remain at open credit in the bank.

Government has it in contemplation to open the situations of joint magistrates to the uncovenanted branches of the service. Some applications have already been made, and the affair is pending in the Legislative Council.

Government, it is said, meditate a tax on conveyances plying in the streets of Calcutta.

The Calcutta papers notice the death of Mrs. Goodall Atkinson, the celebrated vocalist, at Calcutta; and also the death of Mr. Robertson, the person who had drawn so much attention lately in that quarter as an aeronaut.

As some men were passing the Bidrighur Jungles, Chunar, a tiger struck the last man, a *clashy*, on the back, and brought him on his knees, and, notwithstanding the great bundle of clothes he had across his back, the nails penetrated into his flesh. The *clashy* had the presence of mind to lay his bamboo staff, with such a crack across the tiger's jaws, who was preparing to make a second blow, as sent him reeling and howling away.

Sir Charles Metcalfe left Agra for Calcutta on the morning of the 18th December. It is said he and his party have taken the principal part of the accommodations of the *St. George*, Capt. Williams, the sailing of which vessel will depend on the arrival of Sir Charles at Calcutta.

The Earl and Countess of Cardigan (late Lord and Lady Brudenell) left Delhi for Agra on the 11th December, by dak; they intend to visit the Taj, and rejoin the headquarters camp at Kurnaul, after which they will return, *via* Meerut, by dak, to Allahabad, thence by the steamer to Calcutta, and after witnessing the embarkation of H. M. 11th Drags., they proceed, *via* the Red Sea, to England.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Dec. 13.

General Ventura, one of Runjeet Singh's chief officers, arrived at Calcutta on the 21st November. He proceeds to Europe by way of the Red Sea. ●

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, October 16.

Mr. Teed moved, on behalf of Elliah Chitty, who was convicted of perjury, that the sentence of transportation, pronounced by the Court, after conviction, be vacated, on the grounds—1st, That the indictment did not charge the offence to be committed "against the form of the statute;" and 2dly, That this Court has not the power of awarding sentence of transportation for perjury. Formerly, the Court had the power of sentencing to transportation under the 39 and 40 Geo. III; but by the 9 Geo. IV. this statute is expressly repealed: the power of transportation, therefore, was taken away from the Court.

The prisoner was directed to be brought up.

The Court did not consider the first ground tenable. The distinction was this: where the statute creates an offence, then it is essential to charge that it was committed against the form of the statute; but when the statute only increases the punishment, it is not necessary that the indictment should so conclude. As to the other objection, the question resolved itself into the construction to be put upon the 9th Geo. IV., namely, whether it repealed the statute 39 and 40 Geo. III. altogether, or not. Upon this point, the Court would cause reference to be made to the other presidencies; but as, in every case where a doubt existed, the Court was disposed to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt, the Court would, in the present instance, vacate the sentence of transportation, and call upon the defendant to receive sentence, as if no sentence had been passed upon him.

The Chief Justice then sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine 100 pagodas to the Queen, to be imprisoned in her Majesty's criminal gaol for the term of two years, and to be further imprisoned until such fine be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TINNEVELLY MISSION.

We have received copies of the last half-yearly Report of the Tinnevelly Mission, which, we are happy to learn, still experiences the generous support of the Christian community in India. The same humble and zealous spirit of exertion, which has given this mission such a hold

on the affections, appears still to distinguish its career, and the same steady success appears to attend its labours. It is impossible to contemplate this large community, consisting of more than *seven thousand individuals*, brought out from idolatrous associations, and placed under Christian instruction, without feeling our hopes regarding the spread of divine truth in this country greatly strengthened. Admitting that *all* who are embraced within the sphere of these missionary operations are not genuine converts; that in so large a field, tares will be found mingling with the wheat; still it is a great step gained, that so large a population should be growing up in Christian habits and feelings, and amidst the restraints of Christian institutions; and it is impossible that eminent good should not result from the labours of the missionaries. The Report alludes to a subject of considerable importance—the support of native ministers by their own flock—which has engaged much of the attention of the missionaries; and they have come to the same determination at which all other missionaries have arrived—that the progress of divine truth in India is yet too immature to admit of such an arrangement. It is certain that, when the number of converts is enlarged, they cannot all continue to receive religious instruction through foreign agency, or at the expense of foreign funds. As soon as Christianity is domesticated in India, it must of course be supported by the native community; but before that time arrives, to withdraw the support which the Christian world in Europe and America afford to the planting of the Gospel in India, would be to abandon all the ground which has been gained.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 14.

BISHOP CORRIE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The committee appointed for carrying into effect the resolutions entered into at a general meeting, held at the College on the 8th of February 1837, for the purpose of considering the fittest mode of testifying the regard and esteem entertained for the character of the late Bishop Corrie, together with the laws of "Bishop Corrie's Scholarship," have determined, to appropriate the sum of Rs. 12,000 for the endowment of a scholarship in Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, to be called "Bishop Corrie's Scholarship." Amongst the fundamental laws, it is provided that the scholarship shall be open to all Europeans and East-Indians who shall have been, at any time after they have attained the age of twelve years, receiving their education in Bishop Corrie's Grammar School during the space of three complete years; provided they were born in the diocese of Madras, or in the kingdom

of Travancore, and are members of the Church of England, and shall, on the day of election, have completed their fifteenth year, and not exceeded their nineteenth year.

In the expectation that a balance will remain in the hands of the committee, beyond the Rs. 12,000, applicable to the purpose of education, in connexion with Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, which, with the contribution of friends, will amount to Rs. 3,000, the committee have determined that the sum shall be vested in the names of the same trustees, under the same regulations, and be immediately available, or shall be suffered to accumulate until the annual interest shall amount to Rs. 120, for the purpose of founding a scholarship, to be called "Bishop Corrie's Native Scholarship," which shall be open to all natives, whether Christians, heathen, or Mohamedans, who shall be, at any time after they have attained the age of twelve years, receiving their education in Bishop Corrie's Grammar School during the space of three complete years, provided they were born in the diocese of Madras or in the kingdom of Travancore, and, if Christians, are members of the Church of England, and shall, on the day of election, have completed their fifteenth year, and not exceeded their nineteenth year of age.

INDO-BRITONS.

The following notice has appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette*: "Fort St. George, 7th November 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the term 'Indo-Briton,' as used in G.O.G. 29th August 1829 and 29th March 1831, is applicable exclusively to persons born in India of European fathers."

GOVERNMENT OF THE MINOR PRESIDENCIES.

The *Spectator*, of September 16, contains a draft petition from the Chambers of Commerce here and at Bombay, to Parliament, praying for a restoration of power to the minor presidencies. It sets forth that, previous to the last Charter Act, the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay possessed the power of managing the details of the government of these presidencies, and of carrying into execution all measures of improvement within the same; that, by the passing of the above Act, the Governors of both these presidencies were deprived of this power, which was vested in the Governor-general of India in Council; that full time has been afforded to prove whether it has been beneficial or detrimental to the local interests of the minor presidencies, and that the placing this excessive power with the Governor-general of India

in Council has been attended with effects most injurious to their interests; that, situated as the Supreme Government is, at a great distance, occupied with the details of their own presidency, unacquainted with the local causes requiring improvement in the others, and much less interested than the resident governments in these improvements, it was not to be expected that the same attention would be given to their wants and necessities as had been the case when these governments possessed the power at once to remedy or remove them; that plans of improvements, of the highest consequence to the prosperity and welfare of these presidencies, have been submitted to the Supreme Government in Calcutta, regarding which, either from not fully understanding their importance, or unwilling to give their consent, the most protracted delay from repeated references has occurred, the plans often abandoned, often curtailed, or acceded to when the parties who originated them, and understood them most perfectly, were no longer in the situation to see them carried most beneficially into effect; that, while the Governor-general of all India is also Governor of Bengal, and his residence fixed at Calcutta, the wants of that presidency will ever first command his attention, frequently to the exclusion of the well-founded claims of the other presidencies.

The *Conservative*, in remarking upon grievances suffered by the minor presidencies, notices the bias given to the counsels of the Supreme Legislature by its identification with the Government of Bengal. It observes: "The theory of a Supreme Government, an isolated Board overlooking the whole of India, may perhaps be good. Reduced, however, to practice in the form in which the Charter Act has embodied it, the Supreme Government exists only as a supreme presidency. Nothing more plainly shows this fact than the circumstance, which no one can have overlooked, that the supremacy exercised by the Government of Bengal is aped and affected by its society, its public bodies, its committees, and so forth—just as my lord's nobility is aped by his valet, my lady's by her maid: and as the affectation of a superior tone by the whole *corps de menage* indicates the superior tone of the drawing room. It will not be difficult to trace the truth of our assertion in the supreme steam committee, and the supreme steam secretary. This union admitted, the necessity of a bias cannot be denied—and of that bias the opium trade, the Warehousing Act, the transit duties, *cum multis aliis*, bear a testimony that no denial whatever can affect. The inhabitants of Calcutta want a day or two's law for the despatch of their overland letters.

—the steamer is stopped for their especial convenience—by whom? By the Governor of Bengal? No! He has no more power to inconvenience the whole of India for the sake of his friends than the Governor of Madras; but his lordship's counterpart in the government of India steps in to aid the beloved presidency; on what grounds, if not on grounds of partiality utterly inconsistent with the theory on which the Legislature proposed to construct the Supreme Government of India?"

TRADE.

The *Gazette* contains an official report of the trade of the Madras territories for the year 1835-6, by which we learn that there has been a net increase, during the last official year, compared with the preceding, of about thirteen per cent. on the external commerce by sea, twenty-five per cent. on the internal commerce by sea, twelve per cent. on the land frontier trade, and thirteen per cent. on the imports into and exports from Madras by land. The grand total of the external commerce by sea amounts to 3,81,00,000, or fifty-five lakhs net increase; the grand total of the internal commerce amounts to 1,24,00,000, or twenty-five lakhs net increase; the grand total of the land frontier trade amounts to 1,07,00,000, or nearly twelve lakhs net increase; and the total imports and exports by land amount to 1,09,00,000, or Rs. 13,79,000 net increase; making altogether a net increase on the past year over the preceding of more than one crore and six lakhs of rupees.—*Herald*, Sept. 20.

JUDICIAL PERJURY.

In a trial for *crim. con.* in the Supreme Court, on the 21st September, "*Perry v. Steel*," in which it was proved that the defendant had brought Mrs. Perry (a passenger in the *General Kyd*) on shore in an accommodation boat, driven her off in a carriage, and that they had been since living together, the Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff with Rs. 2,000 damages, and costs. On the part of the plaintiff, a witness named Nineapah swore that he had been a servant of the defendant, that he ordered the boat, got up behind the carriage, and accompanied his master and the lady to the house, &c. It was clearly proved that the whole of this statement was utterly false, and that he had never been in the defendant's service.

EXCERPTA.

The *Madras United Service Gazette* mentions, on the authority of a letter received from Hyderabad, that Col. Stewart, the resident there, was so dangerously ill

as to require an immediate flight to Bombay, and perhaps eventually a voyage to Europe. Should this officer be obliged to resign the residency, Major Sutherland, now at Gwalior, is supposed to be the person who will succeed him.

The Commander-in-chief is about to proceed on a tour of inspection through the Carnatic and Mysore, accompanied by the adjutant and quarter-master-general. He will be absent from the presidency about eight or nine months.

We learn from Bangalore, that Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., returned from his tour of review and inspection on the 9th Dec., after visiting the whole of the out-stations in his division.—*Mad. Herald*.

The military dinner given by the brigadier commandant and officers of artillery at the Mount, on the 21st Dec., to Col. Hitchens, on his appointment to the office of adjutant-general, was a very splendid affair. About 120 persons sat down to dinner, which was kept up with much spirit until one o'clock.—*Ibid*.

Very favourable accounts have been received from the Coorg country of its appearance and the feelings of the inhabitants towards the British Government. The people are represented as infinitely more contented and happy now than they formerly were under the ex-Rajah.

The relief is at last in general orders: the cavalry stand fast; two troops of European horse artillery move, and seventeen regiments of Native Infantry.

The *Spectator* notices the death of Capt. Claridge, of the 34th Madras Light Inf., by a fall from his horse. The circumstance is noticed as singular; the cousin of this officer, Major Claridge, of the 43d, having met his death about two years ago in a precisely similar way.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

We understand that instructions have been received by the November packet, from the Court of Directors, for the building a steamer here on the model of the *Berenice*. The engineers are to be sent from England to superintend the work. It has been further directed, that the steam communication shall be kept up every twenty-eight days, instead of calendar months, as originally intended.—*Bom. Gaz.* Jan. 3.

NATIVE GRAND JURORS AND JUSTICES.

Our countrymen have now, for several years past, been acting in the capacity of native grand jurors and justices of the

peace, and in other important public commissions for improving the condition and trade of our island. It is well known, that, in the opinion of almost all functionaries with whom they have been thus associated, their experience and local knowledge have proved of great value on many important occasions, and we have heard of several measures which have originated entirely with the native branch of the bench of justices of the peace. As heads of the community and guardians of its interests, they have been the means of bringing several important grievances to the notice of Government. — *Durpun*, Oct. 21.

THE LATE JAMES WILLIAMS, ESQ.

At a meeting of a few of the friends of the late James Williams, Esq., resident at Baroda, and political commissioner in Guzerat, the following propositions were unanimously carried.

- That a cenotaph be erected to his memory at Baroda, where so many years of his life were spent, where so many have partaken of his unbounded hospitality, and where for so long a period his kindness has been shown, not only in the courtesies of life, but in those modes which a noble and feeling heart, anxious to benefit others, can always discover.

That subscriptions be forwarded to Messrs. Remington and Co., who have kindly offered to receive them: intimation of their amount being given to that firm as soon as possible, in order that suitable plans may be formed.

CUSTOMS ACT.

The new Customs Act has been at length received by our government, to be put in operation on the 15th inst.; the necessary arrangements have been left entirely to the governor. The system of marine police, suggested by the collector of customs, we believe, is to be carried into force at the same time. — *Bom. Gaz.* Jan. 5.

DAWKs.

The *Government Gazette* of Jan. 4th notifies that a bangy dawki has been established on the post route leading through Tannah, Nassick, Maligaum, Dholea, Mundlaiser, and Mlow, for the purpose of connecting Bombay with Central India and the Upper Bengal Provinces.

A dawki has also been established on the post route leading through Poona, Sholapore, and Hydrabad, for the purpose of connecting Bombay with Madras.

It is further intimated that a dawki will soon be established on the post route leading through Aurangabad and Nagpore, for the purpose of connecting Bombay with Calcutta.

SIR R. WILMOT HORTON.

Sir R. Wilmot Horton, late governor of Ceylon, arrived at Bombay on the 5th Dec. by the *Malabar*, and landed under the salute due to the rank of a governor.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the Elphinstone College Council, lately held in the College room, it was unanimously resolved, that a college school be established in the fort, and placed under the direction of Bal Shastree, the assistant to the professors. The Council also resolved to establish fifteen scholarships of the following scale, as proposed in a minute by Mr. Bruce, viz.: 2 of Rs. 50; 3 of Rs. 40; 4 of Rs. 30; and 6 of Rs. 20; total Rs. 460 per month; and that the same be open to pupils, admissible, on competition, from any of the native English schools in Bombay or in the provinces.

COMMERCE OF BOMBAY.

A report of the trade of Bombay for the past year has been published at that presidency, whence it appears that the value of imports from all places was,

In 1816.....	Rs. 3,21,33,722
In 1826-27	4,57,66,741
In 1836-37	8,79,88,028

The increase in the export of wool, a new article, has been remarkably great. The exports

In 1832-33 were.....	lbs. 69,944
In 1834-35	4,86,528
In 1835-36	11,96,664
In 1836-37	24,44,019

The quality of the wool, which was at first very inferior, has been gradually undergoing a change for the better. To the liberality of the Court of Directors, and the enterprise of private individuals, is Bombay indebted for many valuable crosses from celebrated stocks. The Court of Directors sent out rams from England, which cost as high as from £30 to £40.

MARATHA SCHOOLS AT POONA.

The examination of the Poona Sungscrit College and the Maratha schools took place on the 1st November, before the Right Hon. the Governor, and a numerous assembly of European and native gentlemen, with Bhao Maharaj, and other sirdars of Poona. At Visrambaug, all the Maratha schools were brought together. The examination of the Sungscrit college occupied a short time; a few questions were proposed in the department of astronomy, which were answered by the teachers, being too difficult for the students. Their object was to inquire whether the earth was stationary or moving; and also to ask the opinion of the students on some other great truths of the Copernican system. The classes

of grammar, law, and logic, were also examined, and some verses, composed by one of the students in rhetoric, in praise of Sir R. Grant, were recited. The usual rewards were given to those students who had completed their course of instruction, and had passed an examination before a committee appointed for that purpose. The Maratha classes were then called up. They exhibited wonderful progress; as the upper boys, in addition to reading and parsing, solved many problems in algebra, proved several theorems in Hutton's geometry, and showed a very correct acquaintance with the principles of geography, and the directions and situations of different countries on maps; all this they were taught, by schoolmasters educated at Bombay, from translations. The native gentlemen highly admired the proficiency of the boys, and his Exc. appeared much pleased. There is no doubt that great credit is due to Capt. Candy, the superintendent of schools, from whose appointment much good is expected to result.—*Durjun.*

The *Friend of India*, of Calcutta, observes, that this shows what may be accomplished in the way of education, by adopting the languages of the people. "While on this side of India we are engaged, year after year, in discussing the possibility of employing the native languages in the mental regeneration of the country, our brethren in the west have already matured their plans, and decided the question by the test of experience. They have demonstrated that there is no obstacle to the diffusion of the most abstract sciences among the people through their own tongue, except our own indisposition to the work. If the doctrine of the Education Committee, that a hundred years are necessary to fit the languages of the people to become the instrument of national education, be correct, we shall be driven to the conclusion that Bombay is a century in advance of Calcutta. That they are far a-head of us, will not admit of a doubt. They deserve the thanks of every well-wisher of the country, for the wisdom and consistency of their plans, and for the perseverance with which they have been carried into practice. We owe it to their efforts, that it is no longer a matter of doubt, whether the native languages, through which alone the great bulk of the people can acquire knowledge, are, even in their present state, fitted for the communication of it."

THE CHOLERA.

All accounts concur in representing the cholera as raging with violence in many parts of the Deccan, and it is causing great mortality at Poona, where the deaths, at the latest advices, were
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increasing. The disease has visited and caused many deaths amongst some of our regiments moving through the country.

In December it had reached Panwell.

EXCERPTA.

On the 21st Dec. a numerous assembly of surdars, merchants, and other respectable inhabitants of Poona, took place at the Sungum, when an address was presented to the judge, Mr. Bell, on his approaching departure for Bombay, testifying their sense of his administration of this principal portion of the ex-Feishwa's dominions.

It is said that the Government has purchased Captain Seton's schooner, *Emily*, to be sent to the Gulf, for the use of the resident there.

Maj. Gen. Sleigh (formerly in command at this presidency) has resigned the command to which he was lately appointed at Madras. He is to proceed to Europe.

H. M. 6th regt. will leave the presidency for Poona on the 8th inst., to replace the European regt. now on its march here.—*Bom. Gaz.* Jan. 3.

It has been notified by the Government, under date 22d Nov., that the suspension of the collection of transit duties, announced on the 20th Sept., is not to have effect with regard to the transit duties on salt.

In the *Government Gazette*, of Dec. 14, there is an announcement that, in pursuance of the new Salt Act, the Government shop is to be closed, and the trade in that commodity thrown open, the same as in any other article of commerce.

Ceylon.

SIR WILMOT HORTON.

On November 13, a public ball and supper was given by the Singhalese chiefs, and other principal Singhalese gentlemen of Ceylon, to the Right Hon. Sir R. W. Horton, on the eve of his departure from the government of this island, at the house of the late second Maha Modeliar. The road from the Cayman's gate up to the place of entertainment, as well as the house and grounds, was splendidly decorated.

At nine o'clock Sir Robert arrived at the Cayman's gate, accompanied by his aide-de-camp and private secretary, and thence (preceded by the bands of armed Lascoreens, Candian flag-bearers, and native drummers,) proceeded to the south end of Wolfendahl-street. Here he alighted from his carriage, and was met by a party composed of chiefs of the maritime and Candian provinces, who had purposely awaited his arrival there. The armed Lascoreens, &c. now formed themselves into two lines, between which (while a salute of nineteen guns was fired
(2 H)

from the Wolfendahl hill) the right hon. gentleman proceeded the rest of the way on foot, under a canopy, and walking over white cloths spread along the street, and preceded by native dancers. On arriving at the entrance to the place of entertainment, he was met by a guard of honour. Here the third and fourth Maha Modeliars, the Adigar, and the other principal Singhalese chiefs, received him with a cordial welcome, and ushered him into the ball-room, which was decorated with splendour. Such was the effect produced on first entering this brilliant hall, that every one fancied himself transported into fairy-land. About half an hour after Sir R. Horton, the Right Hon. the (new) Governor, entered the ball-room, which contained nearly the whole of the society in Colombo. Many ladies and gentlemen from the interior, both European and native, were also present. Dancing commenced a little after ten, and was kept up with much spirit until one o'clock, when the company, consisting of nearly 350 persons, withdrew into another very extensive hall, where supper was provided. The Singhalese legislative councillor, J. G. Philipsz, Esq., presided. According to a previous arrangement, Mr. Philipsz conducted to table the Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, Sir R. Horton led Mrs. Philipsz, and his Exc. the Governor, the lady of the late second Maha Modeliar. Other gentlemen conducted either an English or Singhalese lady each, according to arrangement. On the right of the President sat Sir R. W. Horton, and on the opposite side his Exc. the Governor. The fine band of the 18th regiment was stationed in a tent pitched for the occasion.

The President first proposed her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, which was darkn with enthusiastic cheers; and afterwards, in proposing the health of Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Mr. Philipsz read the following address:—

“Ladies and Gentlemen.—In rising to propose the health of the illustrious guest on my right hand, in honour of whom we have assembled this evening, I must request your indulgence, which I hope my life, and experience in public speaking, may justify me in claiming, to be permitted to read what I wish to express in conveying to you, in the name and on behalf of the Singhalese gentlemen now present, our common feelings of high respect and esteem for the Right Honourable Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, our late valued governor, and our deep regret at the arrival of that period, when, by his own wish, his government of this colony has ceased, and passed into the hands of another distinguished and exalted personage, who has this evening honoured us with his presence. The Singhalese gentlemen have, on a former occasion, very little more than two years ago,

in conjunction with numerous others of their fellow-natives, adopted a different mode of expressing their gratitude to Sir Robert Horton; but his departure from the island approaching so shortly after that circumstance, we have felt it more agreeable to ourselves to invite him to a public entertainment, where he can be seen by all, and where the expression of our sentiments can be heard by all, as affording the strongest proof that we can give him of our sincere admiration of his character, both as a public and as a private man. Sir Robert Horton, our late governor, arrived amongst us at a very peculiar crisis, when the most eventful changes were about to take place. It is I believe confessed on all hands, that the difficulties he had to surmount in carrying those changes into effect were of no ordinary nature. There may be differences of opinion upon particular parts of Sir Robert Horton's government. The statesman does not exist, nor ever did exist, the whole of whose measures have had the good fortune to meet with the unqualified approbation of all men and all parties in the state; but it is our sincere and conscientious belief, that the advancement of the common good of the colony was the prevailing object which Sir Robert Horton invariably had in view, and that he has ever acted, to the best of his judgment, to promote, effectually and permanently, the public good. Looking at the whole of Sir Robert Horton's public life, we feel, and do not hesitate to declare, that Sir Robert Horton's name will ever, in our opinion, hold a distinguished place, as one of the best and truest benefactors of this now prosperous colony. But let me draw your attention to other and more palpable objects. I entreat you to look around and witness the several institutions which owe their origin and existence to Sir Robert Horton. Witness the reduction and abolition of various troublesome duties and taxes, and I believe I am secure of the sympathy of thousands who are benefited by these means, when I declare that Sir Robert Wilmot Horton deserves a place amongst the best benefactors of the island. Upon the subject of Sir Robert's private character, it does not become me to dilate in his own presence. There is and can be but one opinion upon the thorough goodness of his heart, the charm of his manners, and the happy possession of all those qualities which unite in forging the man of honour, and the perfect gentleman. Suffice it to say, that as far as regards us, we shall cherish in our best recollection the courtesy and kindness we have ever experienced at his hands. I shall not detain you, ladies and gentlemen, any further, than to express, on behalf of my Singhalese friends, our best wishes, that Sir Robert may meet with a prosperous voyage—and our earnest hope and trust, that being restored to the bosom of his

dear family and friends, he will soon be placed in a sphere in which his talents and learning may, if possible, be still more eminently distinguished, and that he may unceasingly continue to be a benefactor and a blessing to the island of Ceylon."

Sir Wilmot, in acknowledgment of the toast, delivered a speech of considerable length, embracing a review of the circumstances attending his first landing in Ceylon; the difficulties he had to encounter in carrying into effect the instructions with which he was charged by the Home Government, whereby the civil administration of the affairs of this island was to be entirely changed, the functions of the courts of judicature remodelled, and the native population placed under a free and liberal constitution; the anxiety he had felt to do his duty to his Sovereign and to the people over whom he had been sent to rule; the obstacles he had to overcome, in subduing long and rooted prejudices, and in gradually introducing liberal measures into this island. In adverting to his being the first governor of Ceylon who had brought into operation the liberal measures to which he had alluded, he did not mean to cast the slightest shadow upon the eminence of the governments of his predecessors. Far from it. They were very differently circumstanced from him. They came out to undertake the administration of the government upon a system which had been long in existence, and they were not responsible for the footing upon which it stood. He arrived in Ceylon, bearing along with him instructions entirely different from those under which his predecessors had acted, and in the execution of which the greatest caution and firmness was requisite in carrying them into effect. In doing so, he felt that he had had many difficulties to meet with, which perhaps had rendered his efforts less successful than he could have wished them to have been. But he would ask his honourable friend on his left (Mr. Philipsz) whether he did not agree with him in thinking that the people of Ceylon were benefited by those liberal measures; whether they were not a happier and a more prosperous people than they were before those liberal measures were introduced? When he looked around him, and saw the splendour of the scene; when he viewed the native head men, and Candian chiefs met in that apartment, expressly to testify their approbation of his measures as governor of Ceylon, and to evince the satisfaction they felt at the manner in which those measures had been carried into effect, he could not himself but feel the deepest gratification, arising from the conviction that the native chiefs of this island, and the people at large, felt that he had done his duty to the best of his ability, and that the acknowledged advance in the in-

tellectual and commercial prosperity of the island showed very plainly that the instructions which he had been charged with, on assuming this government, had, to a very great and extensive degree, been accomplished. His right hon. friend opposite had taken charge of the government under very different circumstances. Had he come out with the instructions which he (Sir Robert) had to carry into execution, he could not have done so with more zeal, though he might have done it with more discretion. He felt happy to know that he had delivered over his government to a friend, whom he had known in early life, who enjoyed the confidence of her Majesty's ministers, and whose character ensured to the inhabitants of Ceylon a continuation of those blessings which they had every right to expect from the liberal footing upon which the government of this island is based. Difference of opinion must exist in all communities, and it does exist here; but he would repeat that he had endeavoured to his duty as governor of Ceylon, and the situation in which he then stood, surrounded as he was by the principal native chiefs of the island, and the whole of the respectable European population of Colombo, assembled for the purpose of testifying their respect and attachment to him on his departure from Ceylon, afforded him the heartfelt consolation of believing that they were satisfied he had done it.

Sir Robert Horton then, in very handsome and appropriate terms, proposed the health of his right hon. friend, Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, his successor in the government of Ceylon.

His Exc. replied in a speech of considerable length, in which he dwelt most feelingly on Sir Robert Horton's past government, doing ample justice to it, and alluding in forcible terms to the unprecedented situation in which Sir Robert had been placed on his arrival in Ceylon. He acknowledged the difficulties under which Sir Robert had laboured during the period of his administration; he was gratified at the public testimony he was now witness to, of the honourable result of those labours. When he looked around him, every object he saw was an expression of attachment of the people of Ceylon towards his right hon. friend and predecessor; and he should feel proud if, at the expiration of his own government, his departure from Ceylon should be marked by the same testimony of public esteem.

The health of Lady Horton (which was received with the respect and enthusiasm which will ever accompany the mention of her name in Ceylon), of the Chief Justice (which was given by Dias Modeliar), of the Major-general commanding the forces, and of Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie and the ladies of Ceylon, were drunk; after which,

the company retired to the ball-room, when dancing recommenced, and the party did not break up until long after Aurora had "unbarred the gates of light."—*Chron.*, Nov. 23.

The addresses to Sir Robert W. Horton are of considerable length, and those from the natives especially, highly encomiastic, eulogizing the right hon. gentleman's measures, and his benevolence as rivaling the virtue of ancient kings, as recorded in the religious and historical books of the Singhalese. One address has the signatures of sixteen Candian chiefs, Modeliars, Mohotiars, Proponents, and Mohandirams, 272 Corales, and other petty headmen and priests of the maritime and Candian provinces, and 12,947 other signatures; another, from the headman and Mahabaddie of Ceylon, is signed by upwards of 2,000 names. The latter contains a request that this address might be translated into the native language, and published for general information; adding, "the reason why some of the lower orders have not yet duly appreciated some of your Excellency's measures seems to be want of proper information on the subject, which we hope the statements in this address might help to give them."

On the 22d November, the troops in garrison were drawn out, forming a lane from the Queen's House to the wharf, and an immense concourse of gentlemen and natives chiefs assembled to pay their last tribute of esteem and respect to him from whom for seven years they had experienced unbounded hospitality and kindness. Soon after five, Sir Robert, accompanied by the Right Hon. the Governor, proceeded to the beach, and embarked under the honours due to him. He was accompanied to the *Malah-bar* by a few of his oldest and most attached friends. Sir Robert proceeds home *via* the Red Sea.

ELEPHANT SHOOTING.

Our neighbouring sportsmen of the continent, who, whilst safely seated in houdahs, are accustomed to shoot tigers, are generally very sceptical of the exploits performed by us in Ceylon on the giants of the forest. Let, however, the following authenticated instance, of which many similar might be related, remove this doubt.

Capt. Rodgers, C. R. R., Capt. Kelson, 97th, and the writer, were out elephant-shooting; a herd of five was seen from the plain near the summit of a mountain, which, after a fatiguing and circuitous route, was approached in the usual manner, against the wind. On seeing our party, the elephants moved slowly up a ravine, when Capt. Rodgers,

who was about sixty yards in advance, ran quickly on. The last in the herd turned and charged, but was killed by Capt. Rodgers' second shot; he still went on, followed by his native attendants carrying guns, and with the two next barrels dropped two elephants—right and left; the fourth fell on receiving two balls, and the fifth at about two yards distance bowed to the last gun within Capt. R.'s reach. Thus, before his companions could come up, and certainly in not more than four or five minutes, five elephants were shot by Capt. Rodgers in seven shots.

Sir R. W. Horton, who was out elephant-shooting at the time, and in the same part of the country where this occurred, though on that day not of the party, will remember hearing of Capt. Rodgers' exploit in the evening.—*Obs.*, Sept. 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Civil Service.—The *Observer* states that numerous changes are about to take place in the civil service of the colony.

Vice Admiralty Court.—A commission by letters patent has been received here from the Lords of the Admiralty, appointing the Chief Justice, judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Ceylon. It extends also to future chief justices.

Penang.

It appears that the earthquake which occurred here a fortnight ago was felt at the same time very severely at Acheen and all along the Pedier coast; the schooner *Fattal Garrib*, which arrived on Wednesday, having brought accounts of several eruptions having taken place at Teluksamoy and other ports, and particularly in the interior of Acheen, where it is said the earthquake did considerable damage during the seven successive days it lasted.

The barque *Baggiana* is about conveying twenty thousand nutmeg and ten thousand clove plants for the government of Ceylon, where it seems the cultivation has been successfully tried.—*P. W. Island Gaz.* Oct. 7.

The *Gazette* of the 14th October states that another affray had taken place between the Hindus and Mahomedans, on the occasion of a religious procession of the former, when they were attacked by the Musulmans, compelled to abandon their idol, and take to flight; many of them, as also of the police peons, having received severe wounds. Two magistrates, who were on the spot, having cleared the streets with the assistance of some sepoy, the procession again moved forward, but on approaching the mosque, the attack was

renewed; a quantity of brickbats and other missiles being showered upon it and its protectors from the roof of that building and verandahs of adjacent houses. Several of the offenders were, however, captured.

The *Gazette* of the 28th mentions that pirates have again appeared in force in the vicinity of the pepper ports on the east coast of Sumatra, and some Siak prahus had captured an Assahan and several small Batu Bara vessels, after an engagement, in which the latter had fifteen men killed. A piratical attack had also been made on a boat, containing two Chinese, off the mouth of the Prye river; both, however, escaped, by taking to the water and swimming; but not before one of them had received several spear-wounds, which, however, were not fatal.

Singapore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gambling.—The *Free Press*, of October 26th, contains some lamentable accounts of the suicides and misery occasioned by the passion among the Chinese settlers for *hue-hue* gambling: "The mischief and disorder in other respects which this passion for *hue-hue* is producing among families, is lamentable in the highest degree. The women too are the most liable to its fascinations—selling or pawning their ornaments and clothes, and robbing their husbands, to supply the means of trying their fortune; and, as we are informed, the pernicious effects of the game upon the softer sex are so well known in China, that it is there totally prohibited under heavy penalties. From the account, however, which we have received of the game, it does not appear to us particularly calculated to produce to such an extent that blind passion, which leaves every other object out of consideration in its pursuit, beyond other descriptions of gambling that we have heard of. It is briefly this:—There are thirty numbers, or tickets, each bearing a particular name, in the possession of the holder of the bank; when a person wishes to enter a stake, he inscribes the name of one of these tickets on a piece of paper, which is then carefully folded up and sealed; the amount of the stake and the name of the party being written outside. This, with the sum staked, is handed to the bank-holder, who deposits the paper in a box, where it remains until opened at the drawing. When as many as are desirous have entered, he then draws one of the thirty-six tickets from the bag in which they are contained, and opens it; the tickets of those who have staked are then also opened, and all those who have fixed upon the same number as the ticket drawn by

the bank-holder are winners, and receive back thirty times the amount of their stake—those who have been less fortunate receive nothing at all—and there may thus be many winners, but only one winning number. Sometimes the bank is broken, and is unable to pay the winner, when the most uproarious scene ensues. An instance of this occurred very recently."

Tonnage Duty.—The *Free Press*, of October 26th, states that a tonnage duty on all square-rigged vessels frequenting this port is in contemplation, and which is expected to realize Rs. 50,000 per annum. The rate is to be four anas per ton breaking bulk, two anas not breaking bulk. The project is inveighed against, and the estimate of the produce of the duty pronounced exaggerated.

The Pork-farm.—The Pork-farm, if not already abolished, is to be done away with immediately. The reason which, we understand, is assigned for dispensing with this branch of revenue is, that falling upon an article of food consumed exclusively by the Chinese, it presses in an undue degree upon that part of the population. Such an exhibition of sympathy on behalf of the Chinese of these settlements is almost ludicrous, when we recollect the condition to which the unfortunate ryots of India are reduced by taxation, even if we left altogether out of account that the proceeds of the farm were applied to the maintenance of an hospital and poor-house for the settlement. The Bengal Government was not perhaps aware that, when the low price of provisions is considered (nay, in many cases where any comparison of the kind may be altogether left out of the question), the Chinese labourers of Singapore are not only paid better than the same class of their Indian subjects, but much better than the generality of labourers in the most thriving countries of Europe, while the tax in question is the only way in which they are at all called upon to pay for the protection afforded them by Government. As the poor-house, which the farm has heretofore supported, is to be done away with, and an hospital to be maintained for the treatment of acute cases only, it is supposed, we understand, that the wealthier classes of the Chinese inhabitants will combine to provide a lodging and the means of support to the numbers of their wretched countrymen who will thus be cast out in the public streets, loaded with sores of every description. If such is the case, the disinterestedness and humanity of the Chinese must have been rated higher by Government than it is likely to be by those who know a little more about them from daily personal observation. There are no people, above the condition of mere savages, whom we

have either seen or heard of, from whom we should be so little inclined to expect either that, or any similar display of humane feeling. And as to entering into any union or combination for the attainment of any object not having at bottom a direct and obvious principle of self-interest, and requiring the smallest pecuniary contribution, the Government may rest assured that the Chinese are not more to be depended on than any of their Indian subjects, to whom such projects of European disinterestedness have generally appeared as something unaccountable, when measured by those principles and rules of conduct which they have deemed sufficient for themselves.—*Sing. F.P. Sept. 21.*

Ultra-Gangetic Provinces.

Imports into Maulmain.

	1833	1834	1835	1836
Piece Goods, Europe	632,600	231,630	277,790	300,680
Ditto, Native	61,535	42,020	45,009	52,800
Woolens	101,850	19,120	9,000	14,440
Iron & Hardware	15,853	8,470	4,832	25,900
Spirits	11,847	16,270	12,502	23,570
Native Provisions	21,320	39,136	38,195	32,255
Sugar & Jaggery	12,686	11,630	9,097	14,624
Tobacco	8,950	13,150	27,705	26,355
Wheat and Gram	5,450	13,745	15,254	9,800
Betel Nut	16,200	12,320	7,720	7,100
Cattle .....	.....	46,790	26,499	39,749

Exports.

	1833	1834	1835	1836
Piece Goods, Europe	362,500	120,000	96,200	1,500
Woolens	22,800	.....	.....	.....
Timber	201,200	100,400	222,500	100,600
Rice	44,267	110,448	105,095	50,392
Stick-lac	16,760	1,640	1,300	6,325
Ivory	4,500	1,540	1,250	1,040
Cardamoms	5,900	1,284	1,140	1,180
Cotton	11,640	12,927	14,100	15,394
Bees' Wax	940	540	217	750
Silver and Specie	31,000	44,400	Not exported.	.....

Burmah.

Letters from Rangoon to the 1st inst. state that Tharrawaddie has at length apparently yielded to the solicitations of his own family, as well as of the whole of his court, and consented to leave Khoukmoung, which has also proved very unhealthy; and he proposes to come down the country again, not to Ava, but to Umeerapura, his grandfather's city, which he now talks of repairing, and making his future capital. He has issued a proclamation, explaining, without reference, however, to the solemn oath which he took, or to the rights of his nephew, that he has assumed the sovereignty in consequence of the indisposition of his brother. The brother, all accounts say, is now in a better state of mind and body than he had been in for several years past. Some traders, both at Rangoon and Ava, have been very active in re-

moving all uneasiness from the minds of Tharrawaddie's officers, and assuring them that the Governor-general has no desire of resenting their master's insulting language, or meddling with him. Tharrawaddie has also sent down a proclamation to Martaban, directly opposite to our station of Moulmein, inviting back to Pegu all the 15,000 or 20,000 Talains who emigrated into our provinces during the last ten or eleven years, promising to restore to them their houses, lands, and other property, and engaging that they shall be released from all their former debts, and free from taxation, and that they shall receive other immunities and honours.—*Bengal Herald, Dec. 17.*

The H. C. brig *Krishna*, reported yesterday from Arracan, does not appear to have brought any news, which is satisfactory, as indicating that the Burmese are at least not ready to attack us, if so inclined.

We understand that Major White has taken the command of the frontier in Assam, and that measures have been taken, so that in case any attack should be meditated on that side by Duffergam, the Singpho chief who invaded Assam in 1834-35, or by any other partisan whom the Burmese might stir up against us, we shall not be found unprepared. With this view, the head-quarters of the Assam Light Infantry, we hear, are likely to be posted in Upper Assam, during the ensuing rains. Major White is now actively engaged in conciliating the Singpho chiefs, and settling their feuds among themselves.—*Cal. Cour., Dec. 19.*

Siam.

The low state of trade at Bangkok appears to be solely caused by the rage for a species of lottery gambling, called *hue-hue*, which has of late prevailed, and of the effects of which we gave some account last year, when this pernicious system, under the special auspices of the king of Siam, had only commenced.* It has since been carried to a still more ruinous extent, and has been productive of the most frightful disorders, its impoverished victims, reduced to nakedness and starvation, having betaken themselves to courses of open and lawless violence to supply their wants. Street-robbery had been carried to such a length, that scarce any one dared venture out in decent attire, unless willing to encounter the risk of returning home naked. Success in this petty sort of theft led to attempts of a more formidable kind, and dwelling-houses were attacked and plundered wholesale, and murders have been perpetrated when resistance was offered. These

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, Vol. xxi. p. 122.

outrages, of which the avarice of the king had been the main cause, at last brought down the vengeance of the government upon the offenders, and they were caught in hundreds. Suspected persons, having been brought to confess against themselves, were also tortured into an accusation of their accomplices, by being flogged until their backs were raw, and then exposed to a scorching sun. A prisoner in this condition is not likely to trouble himself with a long search in pursuit of his accomplice, and he probably points out the first person he meets as his companion in guilt, who, unless some great personage is his friend, and intercedes for him, will of course be punished as a robber; "so that," says our correspondent, if they proceed at this rate, they will soon have half of Siam up, and punished as thieves and robbers!" In other respects, too, the industrious part of the population were of course not exempt from their share of these deplorable consequences of the rage for *hue-hue*—the shopkeepers have no purchasers, and their stocks remain on hand; and altogether the trade could scarcely be in a worse condition. Meantime, the king of Siam, who thus evinces his solicitude for the morals and welfare of his subjects, to aggravate the effect of these disasters, has levied a new capitation tax of two and a half ticals throughout his dominions, under the specious pretext of building war-boats to destroy the pirates who have been lately infesting the Siamese coasts—from which one might have supposed that he had condescended to take a leaf out of the book of certain legislators not altogether unknown to the merchants of this settlement, in seeking an excuse for a new tax. His Majesty being left to his own guidance, is able to go a trifle further, to be sure, and to put it on, and then orders his nobles to build the war-boats at their own cost, and pockets the tax himself. We are informed that the king of Siam has every thing contained in this paper, relative to the affairs of his kingdom, specially translated for his own use—and we hope that he is sometimes edified.—*Sing. F.P.*, Oct. 12.

Borneo.

The following are a few miscellaneous remarks regarding the Dayaks.

When they attack a hostile village in good earnest, they spare neither age nor sex—the hoary head and the helpless infant, the daring warrior and the retiring female, even though adorned with beauty and youth, are alike slaughtered and beheaded with savage joy. There is an exception, however, in the case of a young and

handsome female, who, if she have the courage to appear before the murderers of her relatives in the simple attire of nature, is valued more than a skull; her life is spared, and she follows her captor, sometimes not unwillingly, especially if he has one or more heads to carry with him, even though they were taken from her nearest relatives. It is also said to be the practice of all the Dayaks in this region to put great confidence in the omens given by a certain bird; these are consulted on all occasions of going to war, or making peace—when they plant or when they reap.

However it may have been the fact formerly, it is not now insisted on in these parts, that a Dayak shall not marry unless he has decapitated one or more heads—though no one will presume to ask in marriage the daughter of a man who has several skulls in his possession, until he himself has taken one at least.

Wives are not bought, but selected from personal regard, and when a Dayak marries, it is for life, though separations sometimes occur. When a marriage is agreed upon, it is performed in the following manner:—"The parties and their friends being assembled, the couple seat themselves on a rice-trough, side by side, and the person who acts as priest takes the blood of several fowls and sprinkles some of it before them; some is put on the forehead of each with a feather, and some is thrown into the air, the priest calling on *Jabata* to sanction the engagement. After this, some advice is given to the pair, and the whole closes with feasting. The term *Jabata* is supposed to refer to God, but it is at least equally certain that it signifies devil also. They have an idea that there is an invisible spirit, who is the author of good and evil: it is he who favours or destroys their crops—who sends sickness or health—who gives success in head-hunting, or permits enemies to take off their heads.

When a Dayak dies, the corpse is disposed of as follows, according to the rank of the deceased. If the person has been rich, or a warrior and taken many heads, the body is burnt, and the ashes left to be scattered by the wind—a pantok representation, duly ornamented, is set up in the proper place, and sacrificed to at their common family festivals. When a person dies who has been noted for his skill in driving away evil spirits, the corpse is placed on the top of some tree, in order that the spirit may more speedily take its flight to the skies. The common people are rolled up in their clothes, inclosed in bark, and buried. Others again, who have been despicable during life, are merely laid at the foot of some tree, and left to be devoured by wild beasts.—*Sing. F.P.* Nov. 2.

Dutch India.

TARIFF OF IMPORT DUTIES FOR JAVA AND MADURA, WHICH CAME INTO OPERATION
ON THE 16TH OCTOBER, 1837.

Tariff No. I.

On Wines, Liquors, &c.

Goods.	Per.	Duties.	Remarks.
Vinegar, wine ...	Hhd.	£. 12	With certificate of Netherlands origin or preparation, and in Dutch vessels, half of these duties.
— wine, in bot. ...	100 bots.	12	
— raisin ...	Hhd.	9	
— raisin, in bot. ...	100 bots.	9	
— beer ...	Hhd.	6	
— beer, in bot. ...	100 bots.	4	
— artificial (<i>kunst</i>) ...	Hhd.	36	
— artificial, in bot. ...	100 bots.	30	
Beer ...	Hhd.	24	
— in bot. ...	100 bots.	12	
Bourgogne and other fine wines,* except Champagne and Hock ...	12 bots.	5	
Brandy ...	Pipe	90	
— in bot. ...	100 bots.	40	
— fruits in bot. ...	12 bots.	6	
Champagne ...	12 bots.	6	
Gin ...	Pipe	12	
— ...	case of 15 bots.	3	Champagne from Holland direct, in Dutch vessels, £. 3 per doz. Gin, with certificate of Dutch origin, in Dutch vessels, half duties.
Cape Wine ...	Pipe	50	
Do. ...	100 bots.	20	
Liqueurs ...	12 bots.	6	Cape Wine, from the Cape, direct in Dutch vessels, half duties. With certificate of Dutch preparation, and in Dutch vessels, half these duties.
Liqueur Wine ...	12 bots.	5	
Madeira Wine ...	Pipe	80	
Do. ...	12 bots.	5	From Holland direct in Dutch vessels, half these duties.
Mineral Waters ...	100 bots.	12	
Portuguese Wine (not fine)	Pipe	120	
Rhenish Wines (not fine)	Hhd.	40	With cert. of Dutch origin or preparation, & in Dutch vessels, half duties.
— ordinary ...	100 bots.	20	
— fine ...	12 bots.	5	
Claret (common) ...	Hhd.	40	From Holland direct, in Dutch vessels, £. 20. From Holland, with certificate of Dutch preparation, £. 10.
— in bot. ...	100 bots.	20	
Rum and Arrack ...	Pipe	120	
— in bot. ...	100 bots.	40	
Syrup, in bot. ...	12 bots.	4	
Spanish Wine (not fine) ...	Pipe	120	
Teneriffe Wine (not fine) ...	Pipe	50	From Holland direct, in Dutch vessels, half of these duties.
— in bot. ...	100 bots.	20	
White Wines (common) ...	Hhd.	40	
— in bot. ...	100 bots.	20	
Sundry Liquors, as Cider, Perry, &c. &c. ...	Upon Invoice, with 30 p.cent. added to it ...	24 p. cent.	
		cent.	

Tariff No. II.

On Cotton and Woollen Manufactures.

Of manufacture of Netherlands, and accompanied with certificate of origin, valued every three months at the lowest rates ...	25 p. cent.
Do. do. in Dutch vessels ...	12½ p. cent.
Of manufacture of Europe or America, provided of countries in amity with Holland, accompanied with certificate of origin from a Dutch Consul, valued as above...	25 p. cent.
Of manufacture of countries not in amity with Holland ...	50 p. cent.

* All wines in bottle, in cases of less than forty bottles, shall be considered as *fine*, unless proved to the contrary to the satisfaction of the Custom-house officers.

Of manufacture of Netherlands India, or friendly native states in Indian Archipelago, valued at market price of the day by Custom-house officers ...	} 25 p. cent.
Do. do. in Dutch vessels, provided not having touched at any foreign port ...	
Of manufacture of all other countries to the eastward of the Cape, on invoice augmented thirty per cent., or at the market price of the day, fixed by the Custom-house officers, except on Chinese goods imported in Chinese junks, on which a fixed duty is levied for the whole cargo, as per Tariff No. V. ...	} 25 p. cent.

Tariff No. III.

On Sundries from Europe, America, and Cape of Good Hope, on Invoice Value augmented Thirty per Cent., or on the Market Price of the Day, at the Option of the Custom-house Officers.

ARTICLES.	Foreign Vessels.	Netherlands Vessels, with Certificate of Netherlands origin.
Earthenware ...	24 p. cent.	12 p. cent.
Butter ...	24 do.	12 p. cent. if from Neth. direct.
Provisions, except such as are hereafter specified in this Tariff ...	24 do.	12 p. cent.
Millinery ...	24 do.	12 do.
Glass and Crystal-ware ...	24 do.	12 do.
Gold and Silver Embroidery, and on Military Ornaments, &c. ...	24 do.	12 do.
Tin and Tin-ware ...	24 do.	12 do.
Books, Music, Land and Sea Charts, and Musical Instruments ...	6 do.	Free.
Gunpowder, prohibited, except fine sporting powder, in tin boxes of 2 lbs. or less, with permission of local government ...	12 do.	6 p. cent. if from Neth. direct.
Medicines ...	12 do.	6 do. do.
Hams, Pork, and Beef (salted and smoked) ...	24 do.	12 p. cent.
Hats ...	24 do.	12 do.
Clocks and Watches ...	24 do.	12 do.
Wood and Wood-work (except casks, &c) ...	12 do.	6 p. cent. if from Neth. direct.
Cheese ...	24 do.	12 p. cent.
Candles, Wax, and Spermaceti ... per lb.	24 cents.	12 cents.
Wearing Apparel, of woollen and cotton ...	25 p. cent.	12½ p. cent. if from Neth. direct.
Do. of silk and linen ...	12 do.	6 p. cent.
Coals, Charcoal ...	6 do.	Free, if from Neth. direct.
Jewellery (if real or genuine) ...	free	Free.
Do. false beads and sundry ware (<i>Krame-reijen</i>) ...	12 do.	6 p. cent. if from Neth. direct.
Copper and Copperware ...	24 do.	12 p. cent.
Corks ...	12 do.	6 do.
Leather and Work of Leather ...	24 do.	12 do.
Lead (wrought or unwrought) ...	24 do.	12 do.
Linen, made of hemp and flax ...	24 do.	12 do.
Flour ...	24 do.	12 do.
Furniture ...	24 do.	12 do.
Paper ...	24 do.	12 do.
Perfumery ...	24 do.	12 p. cent. if from Neth. direct.
Carriages ...	24 do.	12 p. cent.
Marine Stores, except Cordage ...	12 do.	6 p. cent. if from Neth. direct.
Pictures and Engravings ...	12 do.	6 p. cent.
Articles for Writing or Drawing, except Paper ...	12 do.	6 do.
Playing Cards ...	24 do.	12 do.
Steel ...	12 do.	6 p. cent. if from Neth. direct.
Steel-ware ...	24 do.	12 p. cent.
Stones—Freestone ...	12 do.	6 do.
Marble Stones (paving tiles) ...	12 do.	6 p. cent. if from Neth. direct.
Flint Stones, prohibited, except with special permission ...	12 do.	6 do. do.
Tobacco, in leaves and manufactured, per lb.	16 cents.	8 cents. do.

Tariff No. III.—continued.

ARTICLES.	Foreign Vessels.	Netherlands Vessels, with Certificate of Netherlands origin.
Segars, Havannah per lb.	f. 2	f. 1 if from Neth. direct.
All other sorts of Segars (Europe and American)	50 cents.	25 cents.
Snuffs, of all kinds	40 cents.	20 do.
Cordage	24 p. cent.	12 p. cent.
New Empty Casks	24 do.	12 do.
Paints, Linseed Oil, &c.	12 do.	6 do.
Fire Arms, prohibited, except Fowling Pieces in cases, provided worth f. 100 each or more each	f. 30	f. 15.
Pistols, in cases, provided worth f. 100 or more per pair	f. 30	f. 15.
Iron, bar, rod, and flat, and Anchors ...	12 p. cent.	6 p. cent. if from Neth. direct.
Ironware and Machinery	24 do.	12 p. cent.
Soap	12 do.	6 p. cent. if from Neth. direct.
Silk and Silk Goods	12 do.	6 do. do.
Cattle—horses, mules, cows, sheep, &c. ...	free	Free.
Opium, prohibited, except in entrepôt.		
Warlike Stores, prohibited, except with special permission.		
Copper Money, prohibited.		
All Goods, not mentioned in the above Tariff, being products of Europe, America, and the Cape	12 p. cent.	6 p. cent. if from Neth. direct.

Tariff No. IV.

On Produce of the Indian Archipelago.

Goods.	Per.	Duties.	Remarks.
Gambier	pcl. of 125 lb.	f. 18	If imported in vessels belonging to Netherlands India, or on vessels entitled to the same privileges, from Netherlands possessions, or ports having the same privileges, without having touched at any foreign ports, f. 12 per pl.
Tobacco in leaves or prepared	pcl. of 125 lb.	10	If imported as above stated, half the duties.
Segars, Sooloo, or Ternate lb.	lb.	1	
Wax and Wax Candles ...	pcl. of 125 lb.	20	
Cotton and Linen Goods (see Tariff No. II.)			
Gold and Silver (not coined, also Gold Dust)... ..	—	—	Free.
Jewellery (provided genuine)	—	—	Free.
Horses, Cattle, Sheep ...	—	—	Free.
All other produce of the Indian Archipelago, except Salt ...	f. 100 value as taxed by the Custom House	f. 6	If imported per vessels belonging to Netherlands India, &c. as above stated, free of duties.

N.B.—The low duty on Gambier is only allowed on producing a certificate of origin, granted by the resident of Rhio, or by the resident of other colonies belonging to the Netherlands.

On all the duties mentioned in the foregoing Tariffs, five per cent. shall be levied. A Tariff of import duties on sundry goods, being the produce of countries to the east of the Cape, not included in the above Tariffs, as also the Tariff of Export Duties, will be fixed hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We learn from a private source, that Boonjal had at last been surrendered to the Dutch, but on what conditions it was not known at Batavia. It is said, however, that the Dutch intend to content themselves with the conquests already made in Sumatra, and have no intention of endeavouring to extend them further, being satisfied, from the spirited resistance they have hitherto met with, that they have little chance of acquiring another inch of ground by force of arms.—*Sing. F. P., Sept. 21.*

Through the trading vessels of the season, which are now daily arriving from Macassar, a rumour has reached this that the Dutch authorities at that station have lately been making attempts to secure a monopoly of all the coffee produced in the independent native states of Celebes, and which has of late years been imported at this settlement in considerable quantities. We are not disposed to place much reliance on rumours of any kind proceeding from mere native authority; but the fact which the present one involves bears too much of the genuine aspect of one of those measures of commercial policy so dear to our neighbours in these seas, to authorize its being treated as altogether groundless. On the contrary, we think it more probable than otherwise, and feel rather inclined to give full credit to the report.—*Ibid., Oct. 12.*

Persia.

Extract of a letter from Persia :

"Advices from Tehran, of the 28th October, mention that the Asafa i Dowla (the Shah's uncle, and governor of the province of Khorassan) had joined the king's camp, and had offered to conduct the expedition against Herat if his majesty would return to Tehran, but the Shah had declared that he would head the expedition himself. The Shah's army consisted of 12,000 men in all; the route was uncertain—some said by Turshiez, and others by Meshid; and they were expected to have been at Subzevar on the 28th October. Kamran Shah is said to have returned victorious to Herat from a fort on the Candahar road, with 20,000 cavalry, in addition to Tafantechees, and was determined to resist the Persian forces. Mohammed Tayar Khan (Cassiny) had arrived in Tehran from the Shah's camp, being the bearer of fifty shawls, fifteen horses and some strings of pearls, as a present to the Emperor Nicolas, who was expected to arrive at Erivan the 6th October. This Mohammed Tayar Khan is the same person who had secreted a bag of gold under his clothes, when delivering over the crows to the Russians at Khoi; he has also stolen a

gold watch belonging to one of the officers of the British detachment.

"Mr. Bonham, a British merchant, has been appointed consul at Tabriz, and had arrived in Tehran.

"The Shah's troops had taken an island in the Caspian from the Turcomans; and as the fighting was between boats, H.M. has gained a naval victory."—*Bom. Gaz. Dec. 8.*

No accounts from Persia had reached Constantinople on the 24th January; but tidings had reached St. Petersburg, that the Shah had returned to Tehran, after having occupied Herat.

China.

TRADE.

The following edict and proclamation show a persevering spirit of hostility to foreign trade :

"Tang, governor of the two Kwang provinces, and Ke, lieutenant-governor of Canton, proclaim to the senior hong merchants for their full information.

"In explanation of this case—on the third day of the seventh moon of this year, we respectfully received the following imperial edict :—'Impose strictly on the hong merchants to transmit the orders to the resident English foreigners, to give positive orders to their ships anchored in the offing to return instantly to their country; do not allow any excuses for delay.' We immediately gave directions to the senior hong-merchants to transmit the orders, with the greatest care, to the superintendent of the said nation's trade, Elliot, that he might obey, immediately and implicitly, the imperial commands, and send away to their country all the ships anchored in the offing, without any further delay being allowed; and that, hereafter, trade in legal articles only would be permitted in the merchant ships; but as to those articles that were prohibited, such as opium, &c., none of them are allowed to be brought and trafficked in; thus the springs of these evil practices will be cut off, and the laws be illustrated: this is on record. From that period until now, some time has elapsed, but how have the orders been obeyed, and what has been done? There is no record of the hong merchants having again reported on the subject."

(Various instances are then mentioned of "store-ships" anchoring off different parts of the coast.)

"We have examined the records, and found that the store-ships came from the south-west; of course, they must return in that direction: for what reason then have they removed to the eastward, thus changing about, without any fixed place? It must surely be occasioned by their light, frivolous dispositions, and love of wander-

ing about unsettled : all this is very apparent. The benevolent celestial dynasty cherishes the most tender regard for foreigners ; it is this feeling that permits the foreigners to come and trade here : have we ever required you to go elsewhere ? For two hundred years, day has followed day without change ; the profound benevolence and thick enriching goodness of the emperor should penetrate your bones and sink into your flesh. Whence is this distortion of the laws by traitorous foreigners, that, under pretence of trading, abandon themselves to smuggling to obtain a livelihood ? The imperial orders are exceedingly luminous ; they have long and often been clearly explained ; yet still rash, seeing ye perceive not, knowing ye understand not, and continue to delay and linger about as formerly. But how shall the outside waters of China become the lurking-places of filthy, impure, and depraved men ? Think ye that we, the governor and deputy governor, who rule over these waters, are unable to execute the laws, and to properly apply them ? Exert yourselves to consider that every country has its particular boundaries, and should a ship of another nation trespass beyond them, and disobey the prohibitions, and choose to remain for a (long) period, and refuse to depart, that nation's king must surely put his laws in force and govern accordingly ; he cannot long suffer (this violation of his dignity). How then shall the said foreigners be suffered to oppose the laws, and allowed to remain in the waters of the celestial dynasty ? thus giving themselves up to self-indulgence, disregarding and trifling (with the laws). The said nation's king has hitherto had the praise of being respectfully obedient ; he clearly understands the necessity of restrictions and prohibitions ; and, therefore, being apprehensive that the merchants and sailors who come hither may disobey the prohibitions, and offend against the laws, he purposely commissioned the said superintendent, Elliot, to suppress and coerce them by official authority. But at present, the store-ships still delay, remaining at anchor ; and it is a month since the said superintendent received the orders, and he is still powerless to send the ships back to their country. I am apprehensive that he is not equal to the duties of superintendent, or it would appear that he shares the scandal of the store-ships : how will he answer this (convivance) to his king, or to us, the governor and fooyuen ? Let him ponder this in his mind, in the stillness of the night, and then most certainly he will not sink into quiet slumbers.

"It is proper again to issue perspicuous and positive orders. The senior hong merchants are to transmit them, immediately on their receipt, to the said superintendent, Elliot, for him to respectfully obey

accordingly ; and to instruct those connected with the store-ships, so that they may clearly understand the benevolent favour, might, and majesty (of the celestial dynasty), and that they may learn to distinguish between happiness and misery ; and let him give urgent orders for the whole number (of ships) to make all haste to depart for their own country : there must not be any opposition. The said superintendent should also report to his king, that, henceforth, the store-ships are positively forbidden to come hither ; for it is difficult to distinguish the precious gem from the worthless flint. Thus will be realized from above, the immense advantages of the limitless favour and protection of the great emperor ; and below, the paths of commerce will remain open for everlasting ages, to all virtuous foreigners.

"We, the governor and fooyuen, possess sufficient powers of control ; that which is to be done we can do ; what difficulty is it to us to peremptorily drive the ships away ? Therefore, we have not been sparing of, but have again and a third time issued our commands and warnings, apprehending that you know not yet the sincere truth of our hearts, which is damage to the truth that we regard you in the same light, and treat you with the same benevolence as natives. But if this time, after the issuing of these orders, you will still persist, and stop your ears and become as deaf persons, still further implicating yourselves in delay and irresolution, you must be extremely stupid, and further words will avail nothing. Now, whether the superintendent folds his arms, regardless, or whether (those connected with) the store-ships do not change their minds, we direct the senior hong merchants to make a clear and intelligible report to us, that we may manage the business according to the real facts.

"The senior hong merchants must know that it is their peculiar office to enforce the imperial orders (in matters relating to ships and trade) : this is their responsible and most important duty. They should be careful of, and remember the safety of the lives of themselves and families. If they cause impediments or delays any longer, they will (foreigners and hong merchants) mutually drag disgrace down on themselves, and their crimes will be great. Think of it and obey ; oppose not ! A special edict, 8th moon, 19th day (September 18th)." To the Captain or Captains of foreign ships.

A Proclamation.

"Chin, by imperial appointment, admiral of the squadron of Fo-k'een province, Formosa, &c. &c. ; and Tow, by imperial appointment, commander of the garrison of Kimmuk, and various other places in the province Fok'ien, issue this intelligible proclamation.

"Whereas a kingdom is held together by its laws : if these laws are not put in

force, then no commands can be carried into effect; and if commands cannot be carried into effect, the whole social fabric is loosened, and it is very nearly the same thing as if there were no laws at all. How can words express the excesses that would then ensue? Your foreign ships are only permitted to remain at Canton and trade: they are not allowed to go to other provinces. This fixed law has already been reduced to certain specific regulations; but ye, foreigners, giving no heed to the laws of Heaven's dynasty, are every day furthively rambling about; you never let us rest a moment from your visits. Although it may be said that the intercourse of foreign with Chinese ships is a common occurrence, still ye are engaged in the sale of opium; a thing which our prohibitive laws do not allow: we would like to ask you, if our Chinese ships were to take a commodity prohibited in your country, and go on forcing it into consumption, if you would bear it patiently or not? Our emperor's benevolence and compassion are boundless as the ocean; he has no liking to one man or class of men to the prejudice of the others; besides, his ideas of cherishing the men from afar are liberal, and he has no wish to take up and examine into what is already past.

"His Exc. our viceroy has issued commands (and what he commands must be put in force), to report the matter to the great emperor, and at the same time to communicate with the viceroy of the two Kwang provinces to command your tae-pan afterwards not to try any encroachments; and as formerly, he (the viceroy of Che-keang and Fo-keen) has commanded us to drive you out, and thus make a family (or nation) of savage barbarians forgo wickedness and follow after virtue.

"If ye can look up at the majesty of the laws of our empire, keep quiet and give no trouble; if you will immediately spread your sails and go back, we will treat you with politeness; but if, as before, you hold by your foolish obstinacy and not comply, along the boundaries of our country we shall place a thousand ships of war, numerous as the stars, and disposed in array like a chess-board: at the first call they will immediately respond; one cannot resist a host, and it is to be feared that when the admiral of the station and commander of the garrison unite their troops, thick as the congregated clouds you will not be able to sustain their attack. But we, military and naval commanders, do not wish to kill you in cold blood, without warning you (of the consequences of your present line of conduct); therefore, we especially proclaim to you before-hand, and if ye have any wisdom, you will immediately return: a circumstance at which we shall truly rejoice. But if you again dare to oppose us, you will bring upon yourselves cause for the most

bitter anguish. Do not then affect surprise, and say that you were not warned beforehand! Tremble heret! A special edict.

"Taou-kwang, 17th year, 7th month, and 23d day. (23d August 1837)."

A very long report, dated August 29, from the governor to the court of Peking, appears in the *Canton Register*, "respecting the sufficiency of the number of the hong merchants for the management of public business;" and requesting "that the old regulations and limitations, with reference to further applications for the situation of a hong merchant, may be re-enacted, in order to prevent a vicious system of management."

The report explains the nature of the hong establishment: that, formerly, the number of hong merchants was thirteen; but, because they neglected their business, many have been punished for having failed in paying up their duties to the government, and for having become involved in debt; that the hoppo, in the 18th year of Keaking, requested that the senior merchants should be ordered to manage and be responsible for the hong duties; that the following imperial edict was received in reply, ordering, "in compliance with what the hoppo has requested, that from the body of the hong merchants, one or two be selected to manage all the official business of the hongs, and that, when a new merchant is chosen, the leading merchants subscribe their names to a security-bond." The report adds, that, in the 9th year of Taoukwang, many of the hongs were closed; there remained seven hongs, including the E Ho (Howqua), which were not sufficient for the management of the trade. The hoppo invited persons to become hong merchants, but none appeared; and the hoppo being apprehensive that they were deterred by the bond, reported to the emperor, and in reply received an edict, which directed that, in consideration of the circumstances, "when a rich and respectable person requests to be enrolled amongst the number of the hong merchants, the hoppo is to examine and satisfy himself as to the reality of his pretensions; and then allow him a trial in the management of business for one or two years, when, if he is really capable of conducting trade with justice, and the foreigners can trust and depend on him: if he pays up the governmental duties without any deficiency, then, in accordance with the old regulations, let one or two of the hong merchants be accepted as his security, and order him to enter upon his duties: the law requires the security-bond to cease." The report goes on to state that, after that time, the vacancies in the number of the hong were filled up, and have until now consisted of thirteen, which is considered sufficient. The report then considers how far the laws of the es-

establishment are suited to the circumstances of the times. "What was formerly fit and proper, is now as equally unfit and improper; and even the laws themselves sometimes produce evils, and in the end it is difficult to put them in force on account of the impediments produced by themselves." The circumstances which induced the change of regulations were the embarrassments and closing up of nearly half of the hong; the hoppo then complied with the wishes of rich individuals to become hong merchants, but, supposing that the number became greatly increased, what would be the consequences? "From a multitude of hong merchants would arise a great mixture of dispositions and behaviour, and it would be a difficult matter to conduct and complete investigations. For more than ten years sycee has been exported out of, and the opium poison has inundated the country; smuggling and the oozing out of duties, these evils flourish abundantly: this surely is occasioned by outside, lawless vagabonds, mutually tempting each other to be traitors; and it is also difficult to be secure that there is not the same class of persons within the country, who go forth and become traitors." The report then states instances where hong merchants have been connected with such "vagabonds." The report concludes, that, since invitations have been given to persons to become hong merchants, when there was no deficiency in the number sufficient for the public affairs of the hong, the number should be limited by clear established rules; and suggests, that if hereafter any one of the thirteen hong merchants cease business, or if there are causes for expelling him from the hong, then let it be permitted to invite another (to fill the vacancy): beyond this number there is no reason for the addition of a single hong merchant, neither is there any necessity for appointing a probationary term, which is merely an empty name without reality. When the time arrives for licensing a hong merchant, it will be proper for us to request that the old regulations, of a subscribed security-bond by all the thirteen hong merchants, be restored; particularly directing all the hoppo's leading and other hong merchants to select publicly a rich, responsible, just, and upright man, subscribing their names to a security-bond for him, for transmission to the revenue board, when he will be admitted by imperial order.

The promises and threats contained in the report of the governor of this province, and the orders of the naval commander-in-chief of Fuhkeen, to the captains of the opium vessels, appear to be backed up with acts which manifest an unwonted degree of zeal. The captain of a vessel lately arrived from the east coast

has informed us that the imperial fleets are this year much better appointed than usual, both as to *matériel* and the number of men; and the supplies of water, provisions, and fruit, which had been hitherto furnished unhesitatingly and abundantly to the opium vessels, are now entirely cut off.—*Canton Reg.* Oct. 10.

The following official notice has been published:

"To the British subjects resident at Canton.

"Gentlemen:—I have recently had the honour to receive instructions from her Majesty's Government, directing me to make a communication to the governor of these provinces, concerning the manner of my intercourse with his excellency. The governor has declined to accede to the conditions involved in these instructions; and, whilst these difficulties subsist, all communication between us has necessarily ceased. In this posture of circumstances, I can only assure you, gentlemen, of my sincere disposition to afford you any public assistance in my power, either in the form of counsel, or in any other way which may be consistent with my situation. Neither can I conclude this letter without respectfully and earnestly suggesting to you the expediency of taking the occasion to draw from the provincial government a definite explanation of its intentions with relation to your claims against the Hing-tae hong; claims, it will be remembered, which have been examined and certified, in strict conformity with arrangements, required and sanctioned by the government. It seems to me to be an object of considerable importance to the general interests of the trade, that my report to her Majesty's Government, detailing the interruption of public communications, should be accompanied by a statement of your own position in respect to these particular claims.

"I will only detain you, gentlemen, to offer you the expression of my best thanks for the courtesy and consideration which I have always received at your hands.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
"Chief Superintendent.

"Canton, Nov. 29th, 1837."

On Saturday last, Capt. Elliot embarked for Macao. He was attended to the stairs by nearly all the British and many of the American residents. As he descended the steps, he was cheered, and at the first deafening shout, down came the British Union Jack. Thus has ended act the second.

The reasons for Capt. Elliot's departure from Canton are detailed in his letter to the British residents. We consider that nothing has been lost by Capt.

Elliot's having come to the spot where his duty called him; on the contrary, we are disposed to consider something has been gained. We need not now enter into details; but the fact that the government in Canton has again rejected the overtures of the British government, leaves the question open to the latter to shape its future course as differently from that hitherto pursued as may be deemed advisable. If Capt. Elliot could do little with the original commission of Lord Napier; still, when the ministers offer—and this time it has been done regularly, for Capt. Elliot has been accredited by the imperial government—to open a new correspondence, and their offer is contemptuously rejected, the laws of nations will justify a strong remonstrance at such treatment.—*Canton Reg. Dec. 5.*

A reply from the governor to the address of Hing-tae's creditors, dated December 1st, has been received by the hong merchants to the following effect:

“In reference to the several sums which Hing-tae-hong is indebted to the said foreign merchants, orders have been given for the apprehension of the said hong merchant, Yen Ke-tseang, imperatively requiring that he be discovered, and, with Yen Ke-chang, be subjected to severe punishment. Had they the power of repaying their debts, doubtless they should be, with strictness, compelled speedily to repay them in full. But if it rests on all the hong merchants to determine on a mode of repaying on their behalf, then, there being to each sum a creditor, how can these creditors beat down as to time those on whom the weight of suffering actually falls? The request made is indeed very far from being reasonable. In consideration for them, I, however, command, that they wait while I instruct the commissioners of finance and of justice to hasten the senior hong merchants to come to a speedy determination as to the period to be prescribed, and to make representation to me, in order to obtain my final decision. It is my special desire that the said foreign merchants should have guarantee as to their debts, and also that, in effecting this, the hong merchants should not be utterly ground down, nor hindrance be thereby occasioned to the fulfilment of public duties.

“As to the celestial empire, in its cherishing tenderness towards men from afar, its benevolence is perfect, its justice without a flaw. But the depraved foreigners twist aside the laws to subserve their private ends, and have thereby drawn down from the great emperor reiterated and severe declarations of his pleasure that the receiving ships should be driven away. Yet, notwithstanding this, the celestial terrors have not at

once been displayed; but only the superintendant Elliot has been commanded speedily to send them away, and order their return to their country. Is there aught so exalted or so substantial as the sacred favour herein manifested? Because the receiving ships in the outer seas have so long persevered in lingering out their stay, I lately limited the said superintendant to a fixed period for faithfully paying obedience to the commands. If he still treats them with contempt and disregard, it will be in truth difficult, in that case, to extend indulgence, and put off the said superintendant's expulsion. Whether the trade shall be continued open or not, rests with the celestial court to determine; and will depend on the line of conduct which all the foreigners may adopt for themselves.

“To sum up, I, the governor, reverently regard the sacred tenderness, and act in conformity thereto. I carefully maintain the dignity of the government; I commit no act of tyranny or oppression; neither do I seek surreptitiously to gain a name for liberality. The foreign debts shall be fully paid to the utmost mite: the receiving ships shall be, with the utmost severity, driven away. For each purpose distinct measures are to be carried through: the two have no relation one to the other.”

MISCELLANEOUS.

Morrison Education Society.—The first annual meeting of this Society was held at Canton, on the 27th September; Mr. Dent, the president, in the chair. The report was read and approved.

The “Fairy.”—A report to the emperor has been made by the officers of Fuh-keen on the subject of the *Fairy*: they appear to have conducted their examination with great diligence and anxiety.

Japan.

The following notice of the voyage to Japan, in the *Morrison*, is from a private letter published in the *Singapore Free Press*. The ostensible object of the voyage was to return to their homes seven shipwrecked Japanese:

“Three of the seven were driven across the Pacific, and after wandering up and down in that ocean for fourteen months, were driven ashore on the western coast of America, from whence they found their way to Macao, by way of London. Four others were wrecked on Luçonia, and came to Macao in a Spanish vessel, and joined their countrymen, who were living with Mr. Gutzlaff. Mr. King, of the house of Olyphant and Co., planned an expedition for returning these men to their homes, and, in company with Mrs. King, Dr. Parker, and Gutzlaff, we went to Yedo in

the *Morrison*, Capt. Ingersole, stopping for a few days at Napa-keän, in Lewchew. At Yedo we were driven away by firing cannon balls, before we could effect any communication, and in such a manner as convinced us that the Japanese policy is to drive away all foreign vessels, indiscriminately, which appear on their coast. We were fired at from two forts long before the ship could be seen, and when we came to anchor, and requested a mandarin to be sent on board of the ship from the nearest village, no attention was paid to our request; but, during the night, four cannon were brought down from the fort and planted on the beach opposite the ship, and a fire was opened upon us as soon as it was day-light, and the vessel was hit by one ball, and many went through the rigging. We began to get under way as soon as we saw what they were about, though, from the fewness of our crew, we could not do so very speedily. We received no harm.

"Still wishing to open a communication, we went to Satsuma, a principality situated at the opposite end of the empire, where we were able to have freer intercourse with the people, and where our seven Japanese were examined on shore by an officer, who sent their deposition to the capital, Ragosima. After coming to an anchor, under the direction of a pilot sent by this officer, we waited till the third day for an answer to our request; but little doubt was entertained by the mandarins near the vessel that the seven men would be received, although they declined doing or giving us any thing until the will of their superiors should be made known. A guard of three or four boats was stationed to prevent our going on shore, and any natives from visiting the vessel. The answer received from the capital was, that we must be driven out, and a party of upwards of a hundred men were commissioned to carry this mandate into execution, who commenced firing upon us with matchlocks, and afterwards heavy cannon, none of which, however, injured us. This cowardly attack upon a ship, which they knew to be utterly defenceless and unarmed, was the more inexcusable, as we had told them that the least intimation of their unwillingness to receive us and the men would be sufficient to cause us to go. However, we were enabled to escape from their hands in safety, and reached Macao on the 29th ult.

"These are the principal events of an attempt made to open an intercourse with the Japanese in a perfectly unarmed vessel, and I think will be an answer to those who say, 'Go peacefully, and the natives will receive you kindly. Treat them as if you reposed confidence in them, and they will do the same by you.'

"Gutzlaff was perfectly understood by the Japanese who came on board."

Asiatic Russia.

A new expedition has been ordered by the Russian government to proceed to China and Bokhara, with the object of surveying the territories comprised between the Oxus and the Caspian Sea, and of determining the position of an ancient bed of this river communicating with that body of water. It is said that the members of this expedition will also be entrusted with the task of reclaiming several Russian subjects, who have been sold as slaves by the Tartars of that part of Asia.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 22d January, quoted in a French paper, mentions that General Brajko, an officer of great merit, had been sent to Teflis as civil governor of Georgia, and that Maj.-gen. Count Orloff Ziatopolski had been named Hetman of the Cossacks of the line of the Caucasus. Volunteers from the river Don and the Ukraine had been formed into ten regiments, and were to form military colonies in Cabardia, a measure that was expected to tend to the civilization of the Caucasian tribes. Favourable reports had been received at St. Petersburg from General Golownin, commander of the army of the Caucasus, who had stated that the Circassian tribes were demanding men to negotiate with the authorities at Teflis, and that their speedy submission might be expected.

A letter from Circassia, dated the 12th of November last, announces that the insurgents, since the retreat of the Russians, had made several ineffectual attempts to cross the Kuban; but that they were determined, the moment the river should be frozen, to invade the Russian territory. A grand council of the nation was to be held in the district of Abussaks. In every part of the country the warriors were rallying round their favourite chieftains, and preparing for some decisive operation. A convention was about to be entered into between the inhabitants of the lowlands and the mountains, in which they pledged themselves to support each other; the former had until now remained neutral in the struggle. One hundred and fifty of their chiefs had repaired to Ekaterinoslav, to greet the Emperor Nicholas on his passage; but it being intimated to them that they should render him homage, they indignantly withdrew.

A considerable number of Poles, serving in the Russian ranks, had deserted to the Circassians.

Sandwich Islands.

We are happy to be able to say that their negotiations with the government

are conceived to have ameliorated the conditions of the Rev. Messrs. Batchelor and Short, inasmuch as that they have been placed in comfortable quarters on shore, in lieu of their "floating prison." These gentlemen, it is said, are to take a departure from this interdicted land by an early convenient opportunity. We hope and trust they may go to a land of more freedom, where no man shall be able to say to them, "worship God as I do, or keep silence."

The aggression against the British flag, and the consequent damage to the interests of the gentlemen concerned in her voyage, will be left, as we are told, to the consideration of the foreign governments, to whom application for redress has already been efficiently made. In the mean time, the commanders of the French and English men of war (the *Venus* and the *Subflur*) have received proper assurances, on the part of the government of these islands, that British and French subjects and their property shall be held inviolate, in cases of misunderstanding. *Sand. Island Gaz.*

Cape of Good Hope.

We have nothing of any importance from the frontier this week. Some depredations on the frontier of the district of Cradock are reported, together with the death of one Caffr, shot by a farmer. "We continue quiet," says a correspondent in Cafferland, "but I much fear that the canteens will soon ruin both Caffers and Hottentots. A more effectual battery could not have been raised, and poor Macomo is a daily inmate of the one at Beaufort, attended by some of his councillors. Botma is designated 'Canteen' by Sutu and Tyali, though they have no objection to drink *gratis*, but they will not purchase. The canteen at Kat River has caused the utmost disorder amongst the troops. At Echert's post, within three miles of Tyali's kraal, some soldiers turned out, and threatened to shoot the serjeant who commanded. Thus, for the sake of a few pounds, the peace of the colony is placed in jeopardy.—*S. A. Adv., Dec. 9.*

The *Graham's Town Journal* contains some details respecting the emigrant Boers. Pieter Retief and a party of the emigrants arrived at Port Natal on the 19th October, with a view to a final settlement. On the 21st, Mr. Retief, in the character of "governor," addressed a letter to the Zoola chief, Dingaan, requesting a personal interview, in order to prevent erroneous notions respecting the intentions of the emigrants, and professing fervent wishes to remain at peace with the Zoola nation.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 25, No. 100.

On the 23d, a public meeting of the resident inhabitants (original settlers) was held, when an address to Mr. Retief was agreed to, and presented by Mr. Biggar, to which a gracious reply was given, promising further communication when he (Retief) had seen Dingaan, whom he expects is hostile—that chief is at variance with Matsilikatse and Sinkajata.

A letter from Port Natal, published in the *Journal*, says: "Mr. P. Retief has arrived with a small party of Boers, and is now on his road to Dingaan, to request permission to settle in this country. The language of Mr. Retief breathes peace and goodwill, and it has been met with a corresponding feeling by the whole of us here. I am, however, under some apprehension, that our situation and feelings as British subjects must prevent us from forming that intimate union which is desirable, as also from assenting to that code of laws which has been framed for their government. We see clearly the advantages arising from their proximity, and of Port Natal becoming the *entrepôt* of import and export, as well as the additional security which their numbers will afford against our neighbour Dingaan. It seems, however, to be the general feeling, that any attempt on their part to coerce us with their code of laws, will compel us to evacuate Port Natal; that is, as soon as it becomes Port Holland, which they think of calling it. It appears the cold is so intense where they spent the winter, that they are obliged to leave it. They were on the road fourteen days, but were spanned only ninety hours. It has been ascertained that some of the cattle taken by Dingaan from Matsilikatse were formerly theirs."

From later accounts, it appears that Retief, with several other of the principal men among the emigrants, visited the king, explored the country, and made some arrangements for procuring supplies. They returned to the main party, which consists of more than 1,000 men, besides women, children, servants, &c. Dingaan gave Retief a friendly reception, and permission to occupy the country in this region, on condition that he should recover some cattle which had been stolen from him by Sikingeli, a chief on the western side of the Quathamba mountains. This, Mr. R. consented to do.

The country coveted by Retief and his party is that between the Umzimkutu and Togola rivers; and its history is this: In 1689, the Dutch commander of an expedition to Port Natal to buy from Ingese, the chief, the bay of Natal and the adjacent country, for beads, copper, cutlery, or what might please the natives, to the value of 29,000 guilders; and it appears that the purchase had been completed. In (2 K)

1824, "Chaka, king of the Zulus, made me," says the late Mr. Farewell, "a sale and grant of a part of his country in that neighbourhood." And in 1835, Dingaan, the present chief of the Zulus, made over this territory to Capt. Gardiner. Capt. Gardiner, Mr. Farewell, and the Dutch Company, wished to make Port Natal and the adjacent territory a dependency of the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Retief, the present applicant, having renounced his allegiance to the British Government, intends to take possession of it in his own great name.

The *S. A. Advertiser* quotes another letter, the writer of which views this "union" in a different light. "We are about," says he, "to be inundated by swarms of Dutch farmers, who talk of taking quiet possession of this fine country; but I am happy to say that the people of Port Natal are not quite so forgetful of their duty to their lawful sovereign, as to submit tamely to such a wild project. Retief is here, and the whole party are on their way. But although they may overwhelm us for a time, we hope that the British Government, to whom we have appealed for succour, will not permit the standard of revolt to be raised over our heads. If aid is not speedily sent, Port Natal will be abandoned by all who wish well to their native country." The editor of the *S. A. Advertiser* observes: "The interference of the British Government to prevent the mischief likely to arise from this revolt, is indeed loudly called for; and we have no doubt that, in a time nearer than some expect, it will be exhibited in a less questionable form than mere words addressed to unwilling ears. A multitude of men have simultaneously, and with an avowed determination to renounce their allegiance, abandoned estates granted to them on the express condition of occupancy, and thus laid open a large extent of frontier to the incursions of the most contemptible enemies. They have openly declared their revolt in a letter to the governor of the colony, and as openly invited others to join them in their wild independence. The governor whom they have chosen has not hesitated to declare, 'that he will draw off all the Dutch, that the Caffers may knock out the brains of the English with their knob-keries.' These are his words, and such has been for some time back the language of those about him. It has indeed been said lately by some, who should have recollected more distinctly the duty they owe to those above as well as to those below them, that 'Retief possesses every estimable quality—that his followers are every thing that can be desired of loyal subjects—but that there is a limit to endurance;—nor do we stop to inquire how far this testimony is correct. What we know of them is, that

they have done, and are doing, their utmost to ruin the settlement; and that they have placed themselves in an attitude of defiance to their lawful sovereign."

Cape papers to the 10th January have been since received.

The *S. A. Advertiser* of 6th January states: "From the frontier this week we learn that every thing is tranquil. On the subject of Caffer depredations even rumor's self is silent—a thing unprecedented, and considered by some as a very ominous circumstance. The Caffer chief Umbala, and several others of the Slambie tribe, arrived last week in Graham's Town to return the lieutenant-general's late visit. The sentiments of all these chiefs are at present most favourable to the continuation of peace. The same is said of all the border chiefs."

The *Zuid-Afrikaan* of December 29th, says: "with regard to our agricultural interests, our vintage has been favourable; but the unfortunate wine-growers still suffer under the depression of the trade. The wheat harvest has been most plentiful, although there is a great deficiency in oats and barley, and the remunerating prices which the corn-growers have been receiving, hold out every encouragement to this class of our agriculturists. The apprentice labourers have also generally evinced a peaceable disposition. Many artisans and others have already anticipated the period of their complete emancipation, and are in the full enjoyment of their civil rights and privileges. With regard to the commercial prospects of the colony, they have also exhibited a most flattering, although perhaps somewhat delusive, picture. The great influx of specie has overstocked the coffers of the capitalists; trade has been unusually brisk, and a joint stock bank has been established, and is in full operation."

The same paper, of January 5, contains a denial on the part of Mr. Retief, of the offensive declaration attributed to him, that he would draw off the Dutch that the Caffers might knock out the brains of the English settlers.

Mauritius.

An association has been formed at Mauritius for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain all the constitutional rights possessed by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom and most of the colonies. The *Ceriden* says: "Those rights which the inhabitants of Mauritius have formerly exercised during a period of twelve years, principally are: 1. a legislative assembly freely elected; 2. trial by jury; 3. judges not removable at pleasure; 4. municipal corporations, &c., &c., &c. They shall never be restored to us, unless we claim them with unwearied perseverance."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

OATHS AND DECLARATIONS.

General Department, Nov. 22, 1837.—

The Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased, under the authority given to him by Act No. XXI. of 1837, to dispense with the following oaths required by the regulations of this presidency, or by custom, to be taken by public officers and others on the occasions mentioned; and to direct that, in lieu of making oath, the several public officers and parties referred to respectively shall subscribe declarations in writing to the same precise tenor and effect as is now prescribed for the oaths to be taken by the said officers and parties respectively.

First.—Declarations shall in all cases be substituted for the oaths prescribed by the regulations in force in the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, as to be taken by public officers on their first appointment to any office under the Government of Bengal.

Second.—Declarations shall be substituted for the oaths prescribed to be taken under clauses 4 and 5, sec. 45, Reg. IX. of 1810, to the truth of import manifests, and for any similar oaths now required, or in use, regarding export manifests, or regarding any other lists or papers ordered to be delivered at the Custom-house, or at the police-office of the town of Calcutta, by masters and supercargoes of vessels.

TEMPORARY BRIGADIERSHIP.

Camp, Futtehpore, Dec. 15th, 1837.—

The Rt. Hon. the Governor-general is pleased to appoint Colonel Littler, of the 70th regt. N.I. (the senior officer serving with the troops east of the Burham-pooter), to be a temporary brigadier of the second class.

The brigadier's head-quarters will be at Sylhet, and in addition to the force in that district, he will have under his general charge and command, the troops in Assam, and at the stations of Jūmalpore, Dacca, and Chittagong.

A brigade-major will be allowed to the force under the command of Brigadier Littler.

RETIRING PENSIONS TO SENIOR OFFICERS.

Fort William, Dec. 29, 1837.—The Hon. the President in Council has much pleasure in publishing to the army the following extract (paragraphs 2 to 5) of

the letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, dated 20th Sept. 1837, announcing the grant of additional advantages to the senior officers of the army in respect of Retiring Pension:—

Para. 2. In our letter of the 23d Dec. 1835, we announced to you that as we considered it hopeless to expect that any Military Retiring Fund could be successfully formed, we had thought it right, so far as we could feel justified in doing so, to provide for the object contemplated in schemes of that nature by an enlargement of the Retiring Regulations, and that we had in consequence resolved to grant the full pay of captain to every officer who should have served in India twenty-three years (three years' furlough included), whether he had attained that rank regimentally or not, and the full pay of each of the superior ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, after the completion of an additional period of five years' service for each of those ranks in succession, viz.

For major's pay, twenty-eight years' service, including three years for furlough.

For lieutenant-col.'s pay, thirty-three ditto.

For colonel's pay, thirty-eight ditto.

3. Being now of opinion that some additional advantage, in respect to the periods of retirement, may properly be granted to the senior officers who would have been more especially the immediate objects of benefit from a Retiring Fund, had such a fund been established; we have resolved that the period of service to qualify an officer for the pay of each advanced rank after that of captain, shall be reduced from five to four years, the periods of service in India required for each rank being consequently hereafter as follows, viz.

Every officer who shall have served twenty-three years (three years' furlough included), shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a captain, whether he shall have attained that rank regimentally or not.

Every officer who shall have served twenty-seven years (three years' furlough included), shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a major, whether he shall have attained that rank or not.

Every officer who shall have served thirty-one years (three years' furlough included), shall be allowed to retire on the pay of lieutenant-colonel, whether he shall have attained that rank or not.

Every officer who shall have served thirty-five years (three years' furlough included), shall be allowed to retire on the full pay of a colonel, whether he shall have attained that rank or not.

4. These arrangements to have effect without prejudice to any claims arising

out of the Retiring Regulations, as established in the year 1796.

5. We desire that it may be distinctly understood, that the present is a final measure. You will accordingly decline to forward to us any application which may have in view a further extension of the regulations now established with regard to the retirement of our military servants.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head Quarters, Camp, Munnymaja, Dec. 31, 1837.—With the sanction of the Rt. Hon. the Governor-general, the undermentioned regiments of Native Infantry will move, according to the instructions with which they will be furnished from head-quarters, and be stationed as follows:

- 41st N.I., Barrackpore to Benares.
- 50th do., Bancoorah to Barrackpore.
- 57th do., Benares to Barrackpore.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUTS. KEATING AND JENNINGS.

Head Quarters, Camp, Munheira, Nov. 22, 1837.—At a general court-martial assembled at Kurnaul, on the 6th Nov. 1837, Lieut. James Keating, and Lieut. Peter Raymond Jennings, of H.M. 13th Light Infantry, were arraigned as follows:

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of officers and gentlemen, in a quarrel with Capt. Edward C. T. B. Hughes, of Artillery, wherein Lieut. Keating was principal, and Lieut. Jennings second, in having, on the 5th Oct. 1837, refused to retract an insulting expression applied, on the morning of that day, by Lieut. Keating to Capt. Hughes, though they ought to have been satisfied by written and verbal assurances from Capt. Hughes, that Lieut. Keating was totally mistaken, and unwarranted in his suspicions, that Capt. Hughes had acted towards him with caprice and incivility; in consequence of which unjustifiable conduct, a duel took place on the evening of the same day, in which Lieut. Keating mortally wounded Capt. Hughes.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—The Court, upon the evidence before them, find Lieut. J. Keating, and Lieut. P. R. Jennings, of H.M. 13th Light Infantry, guilty of the charge preferred against them, and sentences them to be dismissed from Her Majesty's service.

Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com.-in-chief, East-Indies.

Recommendation of the Court.—From what has appeared on the face of these proceedings, the following members of the Court are induced to recommend

Lieut. Jennings to the favourable consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

(Signed by President and 9 members.)

Upon the recommendation of the before-detailed members of the court-martial, I pardon Lieut. Jennings.

(Signed) H. FANE, General.

LIEUT. J. T. GEILS.

Head Quarters, Camp, Bussuyah, Nov. 27, 1837.—At a general court-martial assembled at Mhow, on the 26th Sept. 1837, Lieut. Joseph Tucker Geils, of the 60th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For insubordinate, disrespectful, and litigious conduct, in the following instances:

First. In having, in a letter dated 4th May 1837, addressed to Capt. Charles Cheape, brigade-major, Malwa field force, insinuated, that I had cast an aspersion on his public conduct from improper motives.

Second. In having, in letters addressed to the same officer, dated the 24th and 26th June 1837, insinuated, that I had selected and sent to him "the report of the junior available subaltern in the regiment, for the purpose of wounding his feelings," and had adopted "a vexatious mode of giving the required information."

Third. In having, in a letter addressed to the same officer, dated 2d July 1837, persisted in intreating the appointment of a court of inquiry into the foregoing matters, after he had been warned, by an extract from a letter, dated 27th June 1837, that Brigadier Bowen would "consider any further reference to him of this nature, except on the most sufficient grounds, a direct disobedience of orders."

Fourth. In having, in a letter addressed to Lieut. and Adj. G. P. Whish, dated 18th July 1837, described an act of mine as "a great grievance, and totally subversive of military discipline;" in having, when required to withdraw the paragraph containing the foregoing words, requested, in a letter dated 19th July 1837, they "may be considered as erased;" and in having, in a letter dated 20th July 1837, in reply to a repetition of the order of withdrawal of the said paragraph, positively refused to make "any further change in his letter of the 18th July," meaning that he adhered to his request, that the offensive words might be considered as erased.

(Signed) J. TULLOCH, Lieut. Col.
commanding 60th N.I.

Mhow, 7th Sept. 1837.

Additional Charges.—First. For breaking his arrest, by having, after he

was placed in arrest, on the 3d Aug. 1837, left his bungalow, and resided in the mess-house of his regiment; also, by having called at the quarters of Mr. J. H. Palsgrave, assist.-surg. 44th regt. N.I., on the 12th Aug. 1837.

Second. For having, in a letter addressed to Capt. Cheape, brigade-major, dated 14th Aug. 1837, unwarrantably described a regimental order, issued by me on the 13th Aug. 1837, as "a grievous exercise of my authority," and as containing "a false accusation against him (Lieut. Geils) of dining at the mess-table, with other very grievous and aggravating matter."

(Signed) J. TULLOCH, Lieut.-Col. commanding 60th N.I.

Mhow, 10th Sept. 1837.

Finding.—The Court, having maturely considered the evidence before them, come to the following decision:

On the original charge:

1. That the prisoner is of the first instance of the charge, guilty.

2. That the prisoner is of the second instance of the charge, guilty.

3. That the prisoner did, as stated in the third instance of the charge, in a letter addressed to the same officer, dated 2d July 1837, persist in intreating the appointment of a Court of Inquiry into the foregoing matters, after he had been warned by an extract from a letter, dated 27th June 1837, that Brigadier Bowen would "consider any further reference to him of this nature, except on the most sufficient grounds, a direct disobedience of orders;" but the court find the prisoner not guilty, and acquit him of all criminality therein, being of opinion that he had sufficient grounds for so doing.

4. That the prisoner is of the fourth instance of the charge, guilty; but the Court find that his letter, cited therein, as of date the 19th July 1837, was dated the 18th July 1837.

5. And the Court are of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of insubordinate and disrespectful conduct, in the first, second, and fourth instances of the charge; but the Court find him not guilty, and acquit him, of litigious conduct therein.

On the first additional charge:

That the prisoner did, after he was placed in arrest, on the 3d August, leave his bungalow, and reside in the mess-house of his regiment; and also call at the quarters of Mr. J. H. Palsgrave, assist. surg. 44th regt. N.I., on the 12th Aug. 1837; but the limits of his arrest not having been defined, the Court find him not guilty, and acquit him of thereby breaking his arrest.

On the second additional charge:

That the prisoner is guilty of having, in a letter addressed to Capt. Cheape, major of brigade, dated 14th Aug. 1837, unwarrantably described a regimental order is-

sued by Lieut.-col. Tulloch, commanding 60th regt. N.I., on the 13th Aug. 1837, as "a grievous exercise of the said lieut.-colonel's authority," in so far as that order directed the prisoner's return to his quarters; but the Court find him not guilty, and acquit him, of the remainder of the charge.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent specified, do therefore sentence him, Lieut. J. T. Geils, 60th regt. N.I., to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General, Nov. 23, 1837. Com.-in-chief.

Remarks by his Exc. the Com.-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief regrets, that it should become his duty thus to publicly reprimand an officer of Lieut. Geil's standing in the Bengal army; an officer whose services of twelve years ought to have taught him the duties of subordination, and what was due from a subaltern to the commanding officer of his regiment.

The court-martial (which afforded to Lieut. Geils a most patient hearing) has convicted him of "insubordinate and disrespectful conduct" towards his commanding officer; each crime being entirely unbecoming his position as the senior lieutenant of his regiment; setting a mischievous example to those below him, and going far towards unfitting him for those positions of command which his standing must ere long place him in; inasmuch as that the bad example which he has himself set, with reference to his superior, will be likely to recoil upon himself from his juniors.

His Exc. therefore severely reprimands him, as desired by the court-martial.

2. What has transpired in the course of the proceedings antecedently adverted to, renders it necessary for the Commander-in-chief to give to the army an explanation of his motives and views, when issuing his order of the 1st Nov. 1835.

His great object was, that the return demanded should place every subaltern (one without any special interest or advocacy, as well as one who chanced to possess both) upon a just equality; so that real merit and acquirements might have their deserved chance of benefiting their possessor. He did not intend that the scale which he ordered to be returned to him should give a claim to any one (as Lieut. Geils appears to have supposed); or that it was to lead any one to build up expectations arising out of seniority, or out of his own views of his own especial merits.

His Excellency is of opinion, that in that choice of an adjutant there is much

to consider; and that, possessing the confidence of the commanding officer is an essential ingredient amongst the requisite qualifications. Subordinate and respectful conduct are also highly necessary; and he considers that an officer who is deficient in these, is unfit for the situation of an adjutant.

It is necessary that the return alluded to should be confidential; and it seems but proper justice to Lieut.-col. Tulloch now to say, that the correctness of the return made by him, on the 12th April 1837, has been mainly proved by subsequent occurrences.

3. There exists a practice in the Bengal army, which his Excellency would be very glad greatly to diminish—a practice much developed in the case of Lieutenant Geils, of the 60th regt., as it has been in very many others which have come before the Commander-in-chief. The practice he alludes to is, that of commanding officers having recourse to written and official communications, through their adjutant, to the junior officers, upon the most trivial occasions.

The commanding officer and his juniors appear as if they were always standing on the defensive, one against the other; and their relative feelings seem to be quite different from those to which his Exc. was accustomed when he was a commanding officer.

He cannot see any reason why this should be so; or why, on ordinary occasions, a commanding officer should not call before him an officer whose conduct is unsatisfactory, and make known his disapprobation by word of mouth to the party concerned, without commencing a correspondence through the adjutant, and thereby making others acquainted with, and witnesses to, the error of one of the parties, when no such exposure seems necessary.

His Excellency is of course aware, that cases will occur where such correspondence is indispensable; but many have come before him, in which he is persuaded that harmony, and even discipline, would have been much better maintained by abstaining from the official correspondence alluded to.

He requests that officers at the head of regiments will pay attention to what he has said on this subject.

Lieut. Geils is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

—
LIEUT. M. KITTOE.

At a general court-martial assembled at Cuttack, on the 6th Oct. 1837, Lieut. Markham Kittoe, of the 6th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:

First Charge.—With insubordinate, disrespectful, and litigious conduct, unbecom-

ing an officer and a gentleman, in having addressed a letter to Lieut. Wm. Smith, of the 19th regt. N.I., station staff at Cuttack, dated 7th July 1837, in which it is falsely stated:

1st. That "Major Eckford upholds the officers in the insulting, the apparently unwarrantable conduct they have pursued towards me."

2d. That Major Eckford, "in his evidence before the Court of Inquiry, has acknowledged that my charge (against the officers of the regiment) was not general."

3d. That "I have ever considered the line of conduct he" (Major Eckford) "has adopted towards me for years past, as the cause of the misfortunes he would attribute to my temper and suspicious disposition."

Second Charge.—With insubordinate and disrespectful conduct, in having addressed a second letter to the station staff at Cuttack, dated 7th July 1837, and having forwarded it direct, instead of through the prescribed channel.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—That the prisoner is guilty of the whole and every part of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. M. Kittoe, 5th N.I., to be dismissed the service.

Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com.-in-chief, East-Indies.

21st Nov. 1837.

The sentence to have effect from the date of promulgation at Cuttack.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 18. Syud Imdad Ali to be deputy collector under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833, in district of Bandah.

Nov. 2. Capt. M. Smith to be principal assistant in Saugor district, from 10th Oct.

Lieut. C. R. Browne to be first junior assistant in ditto, from 10th Oct. Lieut. Browne to continue to officiate as first junior assistant at Seonee, until further orders.

4. Mr. G. F. Harvey to officiate as magistrate and collector of Allypore.

8. Mr. E. Wilmot to officiate as magistrate and collector of Budoun.

Mr. R. T. Tucker to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Etawah.

11. Mr. A. Campbell, acting assistant to resident at Nepal, to officiate as resident, during absence of Mr. B. H. Hodgson on leave to presidency for three months, for health.

Ens. L. T. Forrest, 40th N.I., to have command of Nepal escort, during absence of Lieut. Gordon on leave to presidency for three months, on private affairs.

14. Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. C. Garstin to officiate as additional judge of Patna and session judge for trial of Thuggee cases, in room of Mr. Ravenshaw.

Mr. W. Luke to officiate as magistrate and collector of Sarun, in room of Mr. Garstin.

Lieut. F. G. Backhouse to conduct duties of principal assistant to commissioner of Assam at Nowgong, and Ens. T. Brodie to perform duties

of Gowalparah (on department of Capt. A. Davidson to Calcutta, on med. cert.).

15. Mr. George Alexander to continue in charge of general post-office until further orders.

20. Mr. E. Thomas authorized to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Saharunpoor.

21. Mr. H. C. Bagge to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. R. F. Hodgson authorized to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Monghyr.

Mr. E. E. Woodcock to exercise powers of ditto ditto at Balasore.

Mr. J. T. Shave to be deputy collector in zillah Cuttack, under Reg. IX. of 1833.

Baboo Rampersaud Roy, Rantowoo Sein, Mokundpersaud, and Jugmohun Rai Churumunee, to be ditto ditto in ditto, under ditto.

Mr. G. Allan to be ditto ditto in southern division of Cuttack, Pooree, under ditto.

Baboo Soodanund Roy to be ditto ditto in ditto under ditto.

Lieut. R. Smyth, of artillery, to be a revenue surveyor in Cuttack, and has been invested with powers of a deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, for special and exclusive duty of deciding boundary disputes within limits of his operations as surveyor.

Mr. J. Davidson to officiate as judge of Furruckabad during absence of Mr. Sweetenham. Mr. Davidson to make over charge of current duties of judge's office at Etawah to Mr. R. T. Tucker, the officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector.

22. Assist. Surg. Alex. Smyth to be assistant to salt agent of Hidgellee, v. Dr. G. Forbes dec.

Mr. S. J. Beecher to officiate as magistrate and collector of Futtehpore, during absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Armstrong.

23. Mr. E. P. Smith authorized, for the present, to conduct duties of commissioner's office of Benares division, as well as of his own office of judge of Ghazepore, during absence on leave of Mr. F. Currie.

24. Mr. R. K. Dick to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bijnour, and to relieve Mr. Allen from charge of those offices on 1st Jan. 1839.

25. Mr. G. F. Cockburn to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 12th or Bhaugulpore division.

Capt. William Ramsey, 41st N.I., to be postmaster of Delhi.

Mr. James Davidson to officiate as agent to Lieut.-governor of N.W. Provinces at Furruckabad.

28. Lieut. J. C. Hannington, 24th N.I., to be a principal assistant to agent to Governor-general under Reg. XIII. of 1833, v. Lieut. Nicolson appointed to staff of Governor-general.

Lieut. Thos. Simpson, 57th N.I., to be a junior assistant to agent to Governor-general under Reg. XIII. of 1833, v. Lieut. Hannington.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to officiate as president of law examination committee, during absence of Mr. W. H. Macnaghten from presidency.

29. Mr. H. V. Bayley to officiate as deputy secretary to governments of India and Bengal in secret and political department. Mr. Bayley also to act as deputy secretary in general department until further orders.

30. The Hon. J. C. Erskine to be collector of 24-Pergunnahs, v. Mr. J. Domithorne resigned.

Mr. E. Bental to be magistrate and collector of Dinagopore, v. Mr. Erskine.

Mr. W. A. Law to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bogra, v. Mr. Bental.

Mr. J. S. Torrens to officiate as deputy collector for investigation of titles to hold land free from payment of revenue in zillahs 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad, during absence of Mr. G. A. C. Plowden, on sick leave.

Dec 1. Mr. E. H. C. Moncton to officiate as magistrate and collector of Futtehpore, during absence of Mr. H. Armstrong on leave.

Futteh Khan to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillah Azimghur.

2. Capt. J. Graham, assistant to agent to Lieut.-governor at Delhi, to be an assistant to general

superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee, in room of Cornet Robinson, 7th L.C., placed at disposal of Lieut.-governor N.W. Prov.

4. Capt. F. S. Hawkins to perform duties of magistrate in camp of Right Hon. the Governor-general, under provisions of Act XXVI. of 1836.

5. Mr. Henry Atherton to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 19th or Cuttack division, and to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Midnapore.

Mr. H. M. Reid to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 12th or Bhaugulpore division.

Mr. J. H. Kelly to be deputy collector in zillah Jessore, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

Mr. E. Smart to be deputy collector in zillah Moorshedabad under ditto ditto.

6. Mr. E. E. H. Repton to officiate as salt agent of Balasore, in room of Mr. T. C. Scott, from 25th Oct.

The following gentlemen to be postmasters at stations, viz.—Assist. Surgs. J. O. Dwyer at Midnapore; C. W. Fuller at Nuddea; K. Mackinnon, M.D., at Tirhoot; A. Keen, M.D., at Berhampore; T. W. Burt at Chittagong; and A. M. Minto at Cuttack.

Mr. B. Taylor to officiate as a judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut in N.W. Provinces, and as a sudder special commissioner under Act III. of 1835.

7. Lieut. W. F. Eden, 3d Madras N.I., to be third assistant to resident at Indore.

9. Mr. A. C. Heyland to officiate as judge of Ghazepoor.

11. James Young, Esq., to be sheriff of Calcutta during the ensuing year.

Capt. J. Briggs, fourth assistant to commissioner in Mysore territory, to officiate as superintendent of Ashtagram division, during absence of Capt. Chalmers, or until further orders.

12. Mr. B. J. Colvin to officiate as magistrate, collector, and salt agent in southern division of zillah Cuttack, from 27th Oct. last, the date on which he received charge from Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Charles Garstin to be magistrate and collector of zillah Sarun, in room of Mr. W. H. Valpy resigned. Mr. Garstin to continue to officiate, until further orders, as additional judge of Patna and session judge for trial of Thuggee cases.

Mr. C. T. Sealy to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Bancoorah, during period of Mr. Halkett's absence from sudder station.

Mr. J. Johnson to be deputy collector in zillah Sylhet, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

Mr. J. E. Fraser to be ditto ditto in zillah Rajeshahy under ditto.

13. Mr. W. J. Morgan to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 18th or Jessore division.

18. Mr. N. J. Halhed re-appointed to be a judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

19. Mr. J. Dunbar to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Jessore division; and to make over charge of office of secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue to Mr. E. Currie, who will officiate in that capacity until further orders.

Mr. A. Ogilvie to officiate, until further orders, as collector of Nuddea; and Mr. C. Steer ditto as magistrate of ditto.

Mr. F. Gouldsbury to be civil and session judge of West Burdwan, v. Mr. R. Macan, who has proceeded to England.

Mr. B. J. Colvin to be magistrate and collector of southern division of Cuttack, v. Mr. W. Wilkinson, who has proceeded to England.

Mr. E. E. H. Repton to be magistrate and collector of northern division of Cuttack, v. T. C. Scott who has proceeded to England.

Mr. F. J. Morris to be special deputy collector in province of Cuttack, v. Mr. Repton.

Mr. R. B. Garrett to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckpore, v. Mr. W. H. Martin, who has proceeded to England.

Mr. C. H. Lushington to be special deputy collector in zillahs Shahabad and Sarun, v. Mr. F. J. Morris.

Baboo Goburdhun Sain and Nursing Churn Doss confirmed as deputy collectors under Reg. IX. of 1833, in central division of Cuttack.

20. Mr. Charles Garstin to be deputy opium agent at Shahabad, from 12th Dec.

Messrs. G. F. Cockburn and H. M. Reid, writers, have been reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr. R. C. Raikes has been permitted to proceed to Kishnaghar, and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at that station.

Mr. W. J. Morgan having passed an examination on the 1st Dec., and being reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, the order issued on the 29th Nov. for that gentleman's return to England is cancelled.

Messrs. C. T. Scaly, G. J. Siddons, W. H. Valpy, and James Dewar, have been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's service.

Lieut. J. H. Phillips, assistant to the agent to the Lieut.-governor North-Western Provinces at Delhi, rejoined his office on the 1st Nov.

Messrs. R. E. Cunliffe, H. Atherton, W. N. Garrett, E. Currie, and F. A. Dalrymple, have reported their return to the presidency from England.

Messrs. F. L. Beaufort, G. C. Burnes, A. H. Cocks, Wm. Muir, and E. T. Trevor, have reported their arrival as writers on this establishment.

Lieut. T. J. Taylor, secretary to the committee for revising the customs' laws and post-office regulations in India, resumed charge of his office on the 28th Nov.

Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, superintendent of Ajmere, &c., reported his return to Calcutta from the Cape on the 26th Nov.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 3. Mr. R. H. Scott, commissioner of Rohileud division, for twelve months, to visit the hills.—9. Mr. J. S. Clarke, for twelve months, to remain in the hills, for health.—15. Mr. G. J. Siddons, postmaster-general, absence for two months, preparatory to his embarkation for Europe.—16. Mr. H. W. Ramsay, to England, on private affairs.—18. Mr. C. Allen, to Europe, on furlough, during season 1837-38. 21. Mr. H. P. Russell, absence for one month, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe, on furlough.—22. Messrs. H. P. Russell and D. C. Smyth, to Europe, on furlough, in the present season.—Lieut. Arthur Conolly, 6th L.C., assistant to agent in Rajpootana, to visit presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.—Dec. 5. Mr. G. F. Houlton, to the hills, for eighteen months, for health.—11. Major Robert Ross, 18th N.I., political agent at Kotah, an extension of leave to remain on the hills until 15th Nov. 1838, for health.—12. Mr. J. W. Macleod, second commissioner of Court of Requests, to Cape, for two years, for health.—13. Mr. F. E. Read, to Europe, on furlough, in the present season.—19. Mr. H. M. Pigou, leave of absence for one month, preparatory to retiring from the service.—20. Messrs. Robert Trotter and Henry Walters, to Europe, on furlough, in the present season.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Nov. 18. The Rev. Ralph Eteson, assistant chaplain, to officiate as chaplain at Ghazepoor, until further orders.

25. The Rev. W. Sturrock, A.B., to officiate as chaplain at Futtygurh, on Mr. Ewing's availing himself of leave granted to him on 11th Nov.

The Rev. H. S. Fisher has reported his return to the presidency from England.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-General).

Nov. 13, 1837.—Lieut. Peter Nicolson, 28th N.I., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Right Hon. the Governor-General.

Nov. 17.—Lieut. J. H. Wakefield, 17th N.I., placed at disposal of Lieut.-Governor N.W. Pro-

vinces, with a view to his being employed in making a complete survey of lands lying along course of the river Ghughur.

Nov. 22.—Veterinary Surg. W. Barrett (lately returned from furlough) to do duty with body-guard of Right Hon. the Governor-General.

Nov. 25.—The following officers placed at disposal of Lieut.-Governor of N.W. Provinces:—Lieut. H. V. Stephen, 19th N.I., for employment in revenue department.—Lieut. Andrew Ramsay, 34th N.I., for employment in a civil capacity.

Nov. 27.—Lieut. Col. Richard Powney, regt. of artillery, to be principal commissary of ordnance, v. Col. W. Battine; to have effect from date of Col. Battine's departure for Europe.

Nov. 28.—Lieut. W. Ward, Madras horse artillery, placed under orders of resident at Hyderabad.

Dec. 6.—Capt. E. J. Smith, executive engineer 6th of Allahabad division, to be a superintending engineer, from date of Col. R. Tickell's departure for Europe on furlough, and posted to Central Provinces.

Capt. Warlow, superintending engineer, removed from Central to North-western Provinces; and Major Garstin, superintending engineer, from latter to Lower Provinces.

The Presidency division, and duties of department of public works in Fort William, as also those of Calcutta canals and iron bridges, to be henceforth placed under the superintending engineer Cuttack province, whose designation is changed to that of Superintending Engineer South-western Provinces.

Dec. 11.—Mr. R. Christie, garrison assist. surg. at Allahabad, to officiate, until further orders, as surgeon to residency at Nepal.

Dec. 15.—Col. Littler, 70th N.I. (senior officer serving with troops east of the Burmahpoorer) to be a temporary brigadier of 2d class.

(By the President of the Council).

Fort William, Nov. 20, 1837.—30th N.I. Ens. H. Howorth to be lieut., from 13th Nov. 1837, v. Lieut. Geo. Pengree transf. to invalid estab.

Capt. H. Drummond, 3d L.C., temporarily appointed to examine and report on value and resources of the Kumaon mines.

Lieut. R. Smyth, regt. of artillery, placed at disposal of Deputy Governor of Bengal, for purpose of being employed in survey of Cuttack province.

Cadets of Infantry Thos. Cole and J. S. Paton admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. W. P. Barrett admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

Capt. Alfred Jackson, 30th N.I., to officiate as agent for family money and paymaster of native pensioners at Barrackpore, during absence and on responsibility of Capt. H. Carter permitted to proceed to Benares on private affairs.

Nov. 27.—33d N.I. Ens. Anthony Martin to be lieut., from 14th Nov. 1837, v. Lieut. T. M. Bromer dec.

2d-Lieut. Wm. Hay, of artillery, brought on effective strength of regt., to fill a vacancy.

Cornet H. R. Grindlay, of cavalry, brought on effective strength, to fill a vacancy.

Cadet of Infantry C. P. Trower admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Maj. G. D. Stoddart, paymaster at presidency (having reported his return) directed to resume duties of his office on 1st Dec.

The services of Lieut. George Abbott, 15th N.I., placed at disposal of Hon. the President in Council for purposes of surveying post road from Midnapore to Nagpore, as far as Ryepore.

Dec. 4.—Capt. Wm. Caine, H.M. 26th regt., to be a temporary aid-de-camp on personal staff of Hon. the President of the Council.

Regt. of Artillery, 2d-Lieut. M. Mackenzie to be 1st-lieut., from 17th Nov. 1837, v. 1st-Lieut. A. Cardee dec.—2d-Lieut. G. H. Cliford brought on effective strength of regt.

56th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Winter to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. W. Elton to be lieut., from 1st Dec. 1837, in suc. to Capt. Thos. Webster retired on pension of a major.

66th N.I. Lieut. S. Browne to be capt. of a

comp., and Ens. S. W. Buller to be lieut., from 15th Nov. 1837, in suc. to Capt. F. Seaton dec.

Assist. Surg. M. Nightingale to perform medical duties of civilisation of Monghyr, during absence of Assist. Surg. J. Macrae.

Assist. Surg. E. W. W. Raleigh, assistant to superintendent to Eye Infirmary, to take charge of Infirmary during absence of Superintendent Assist. Surg. Egerton, on leave to Sand Heads, on medical certificate.

Assist. Surg. Henry Chapman (having returned to presidency) to resume his app. in general hospital at Calcutta.

Cadet of Cavalry F. J. Alexander admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry C. P. White, R. H. Hicks, James Clarke, R. W. H. Fanshawe, and H. J. W. Carter, admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Deputy Assist. Com. Edward Parsons to be an assist. commissary, from 16th July 1837, v. Allen, who has retired from the service.

Supernum. Deputy Assist. Commissary John Sperrin brought on strength of department in that grade, v. Parsons prom.

Lieut. H. M. Donaldson, 50th Madras N.I., to officiate as aid-de-camp to Hon. the President of the Council, from 21st Oct. last.

Assist. Surg. H. Goodeve, M.D., professor of surgery and medicine in Medical College, exempted from operation of clause 25 of G.O. 29th Jan. 1835, prohibiting the European assistant in that institution from entering into private practice.

Dec. 11.—72d N.I. Ens. G. H. Whisler to be lieut., from 19th Nov. 1837, v. Lieut. G. H. Rose dec.

Cadet of Infantry J. C. Lamb admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. G. S. Cardew admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

Assist. Surg. C. C. Egerton, superintendent of Eye Infirmary, to resume duties of his office.

Assist. Surg. A. Donaldson, M.D. (who has been app. to medical charge of a detachment of European recruits proceeding by water to Agra), directed to place himself at disposal of Lieut.-governor N.W. Provinces for temporary employment in medical charge of civil station of Seharunpore, during absence of Assist. Surg. H. Falconer, A.M. and M.D.

Dec. 18.—1st N.I. Lieut. H. P. Burn to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E. W. Bristow to be lieut., from 6th July 1837, in suc. to Capt. F. Corner resigned.

32d N.I. Lieut. J. S. Davies to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. C. James to be lieut., from 18th July 1837, in suc. to Capt. John Pyne retired.

33d N.I. Lieut. Philip Mainwaring to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. H. Fergusson to be lieut., from 11th Dec. 1837, in suc. to Capt. J. D. Nash transf. to invalid estab.

6th N.I. Ens. A. A. Sturt to be lieut., from 12th Dec. 1837, v. Lieut. M. Kittow dismissed by sentence of a general court-martial.

Cadets of Cavalry John Munro, J. J. Galloway, and Robert Christie, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.—Cadets of Infantry J. P. P. T. Hawkey, Wm. Mayne, J. C. Fitzmaurice, Alex. Robinson, and R. J. Farre admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. John Arnott, M.D., L. T. Watson, and E. V. Davies admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

(By the Lieut.-Governor N.W. Provinces).

Agra, Nov. 11, 1837.—Assist. Surg. J. W. Knight to officiate in medical charge of civil station of Seharunpore.

Nov. 14.—Assist. Surg. H. Sill, attached to civil station of Banda, to relieve Assist. Surg. J. Stokes, M.D., from medical charge of Humeerpore. Mr. Sill to make over duties of his own office at Banda to Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell, attached to a wing of 53d N.I. stationed there.

(By the Commander-in-chief).

Head-Quarters, Oct. 17, 1837.—Ens. A. Boyd, of 18th, removed, at his own request, to 5th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Nov. 3.—Assist. Surg. J. V. Leese, of 10th, to proceed to Sultanpore and relieve Surg. D. Butter,

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M.D., from medical charge of 63d N.I.; and Surg. A. Pringle, M.D., of 2d, to receive medical charge of 10th N.I., and staff at Lucknow from Assist. Surg. Leese; date 25th Oct.

Lieut. H. Waller to act as adj. to division of artillery at Meerut, during absence of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Anderson; date 25th Oct.

Nov. 4.—Assist. Surg. A. Colquhoun, of 43d, app. to medical charge of 71st N.I., v. Tucker placed at disposal of Lieut. Gov. N.W.P.; and Assist. Surg. J. Ramsford, of 6th bat. artillery, directed to afford medical aid to 43d N.I., v. Colquhoun; date Cawnpore 11th Oct.

Nov. 8.—Assist. Surg. A. Mackean, 9th L.C., to proceed to Beawar, and afford medical aid to Mhairwarrah Local Bat., v. Assist. Surg. H. Maclean proceeding on leave to presidency, as a temp. arrangement; date 28th Oct.

Capt. John Welchman, 2d assist. adj. gen. of army, appointed to charge of Adj. General's Office at presidency.

Maj. N. Penny, assist. adj. gen. of presidency division, to relieve Lieut. Col. Anquetil from charge of office, and to conduct details of adj. general's department in Calcutta, until arrival of Capt. Welchman.

63d N.I. Lieut. Robert Troup to be adj. from 10th Jan. 1837, in suc. to Lieut. W. F. Grant proceeded on furlough.

Nov. 9.—The undermentioned cornets and ensigns to do duty, *viz.*—Cornets F. W. Drummond with 5th L.C., at Cawnpore; F. N. Edmonstone, 8th do., Sultanpore, Benares.—Ensigns William Hooper, 6th N.I., Cuttack; J. G. Stephen, 15th do., Barrackpore; P. Drummond, 19th do., Cuttack; J. C. Alston, 38th do., Allahabad; Edw. Close, 65th do., Berhampore.

53d N.I. Lieut. J. Hunter to be adj., v. Talbot who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Nov. 10.—*Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. C. S. Reid to be adj. to 5th bat., v. Turton proceeding on furlough; and Brev. Capt. G. J. Cookson to be adj. to left wing 2d bat., v. Reid.

Assist. Surg. F. Thompson (on furl.) removed from 27th to 5th N.I., and Assist. Surg. F. Fleming from 50th to 27th do., and directed to join.

Nov. 14.—Lieut. H. T. Tucker, 8th N.I., to do duty with Hamguri Battalion, and to have charge of two rissalahs of 5th Local Horse attached to bat., v. Henkingsop dec.

Nov. 15.—The following removals ordered:—Surg. T. E. Baker from 10th L.C. to 18th N.I.; A. Davidson, M.D., from 1st to 10th L.C.; W. Darby from 7th N.I. to 1st L.C.

Nov. 17.—Assist. Surg. J. McKee, of horse artillery, app. to medical charge of staff at Cawnpore, v. Mackinnon proceeding with his corps to Meerut; date 2d Nov.

Lieut. A. Grant, 36th N.I., to be adj. and qu. mast. of European invalids at Chunar, v. McKean prom.

Nov. 18.—Lieut. Col. R. Chalmers (on furl.) removed from 62d to 13th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. S. Hawthorne (on furl.) from 15th to 62d do.

Nov. 20.—Assist. Surg. J. Menzies removed from 2d N.I. to Hurrianah L.I. Battalion.

Assist. Surg. M. Richardson, M.D., removed from Hurrianah L.I. Bat. to 1st Local Horse.

Nov. 21.—Col. McCaskill, H.M. service, with rank of brigadier, to join and do duty at Meerut until further orders.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. C. E. Davis, 28th N.I., to act as major of brigade at Barrackpore, during absence, on duty, of Capt. W. G. Cooper.

Ens. J. E. Mee, at his own request, removed from 14th to 38th N.I., as senior ensign.

Ens. F. B. Wardroper at his own request, removed from 6th to 25th N.I., and to take rank next below Ens. Barrett.

Nov. 24.—The following unposted Ensigns (attached to 73d N.I.), to do duty with corps specified:—C. C. Robertson and J. C. Houghton, with 12th N.I. at Barrackpore; M. Staples and J. Gordon with 15th do. at ditto.

Lieut. H. J. McGeorge, 7th N.I., to act as interp. to 4th L.C. at Kurnaul.

Col. W. C. Faithfull, C.B., removed from 17th to 29th N.I., and Col. T. P. Smith from latter to former.

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Nov. 29.—The following Ensigns (lately admitted to service) to do duty with corps:—J. K. Forbes with 15th N.I. at Barrackpore; F. Mills with 19th do. at Cuttack.

Dec. 2.—The following unposted Ensigns (attached to 70th and 73d regts.) to do duty with corps expressed:—W. R. Cunningham, with 9th N.I.; W. Birch, 41st do.; E. D. Watson, 12th do.; F. M. H. Burlton, 41st do.; J. W. H. Pownall, 41st do.; H. Ward, 12th do.; J. F. Garstin and C. E. Hickey, 15th do.; J. G. Holmes and J. Wardlaw, 12th do.

Capt. G. Holmes, 7th N.I., to officiate as brigade major at Cawnpore, v. Hodges permitted to resign acting situation.

33d N.I. Lieut. J. Macadam to be adjutant, v. Brenner dec.

Dec. 5.—Assist. Surg. A. Donaldson, M.D., doing duty at General Hospital, to take medical charge of detachment of recruits proceeding to Agra by water; date 17th Nov.

Lieut. A. G. Hopper, 24th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 9th N.I., there being no qualified officer present with that corps.

Dec. 6.—Surg. B. W. Macleod, M.D., 3d L.C., to receive medical charge of 27th N.I., from Surg. W. S. Charters, M.D.; date 29th Nov.

Ens. G. G. Bowring, at his own request, removed from 48th and posted to 59th N.I.

Ens. T. Latter, at his own request, removed from 48th and posted to 67th N.I.

Dec. 7.—Ens. D. C. Alston to proceed to Kurmaul, and do duty with 27th instead of 68th N.I.; date Allahabad 27th Nov.

Brev. Capt. W. G. Willes, H.M. 31st regt., to continue to do duty at Landour depot during ensuing hot season.

Dec. 8.—Assist. Surg. W. L. McGregor, M.D., of 2d brigade, to have medical charge of 3d tr. 1st brigade horse artillery under orders of march to Muttra; date Meerut 1st Dec.

Permitted to Reside, &c.—Dec. 1. Capt. J. P. Griffin, inv. estab., at Barrackpore, and to draw his pay and allowances there.—Capt. J. Gouldhawke, inv. estab., at Mussoorie, and to draw ditto from deputy paymaster at Meerut.—4. Capt. W. Glasgow, inv. estab., in hills north of Deyrah Dhoon, and to draw ditto from deputy paymaster at Meerut.

Examinations.—Ensigns W. Richardson, 73d N.I., and J. W. Carnegie, 15th do., having been declared by the Examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of interpreters to native corps, are exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Brev. Capt. Ffrench, 26th (or Cameronians), having passed the prescribed examination as an interpreter, before the Examiners of the College of Fort William, is deemed by the Commander-in-chief in India entitled to the allowance sanctioned in G.O. by Gov. of 26th Sept. 1828.

The undermentioned officers having been examined by district committees, and pronounced qualified in the native languages, are exempted from further examination, except by the examiners of College of Fort William, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they visit the presidency, viz.:—Lieut. J. Anderson, artillery; Lieut. A. B. Morris, 20th N.I.; Lieut. J. G. B. Paton, 47th do.; Lieut. H. A. Morrison, 63d do.; Ens. F. B. Bosanquet, 16th do.; Ens. C. H. Wake, 34th do.; Ens. A. G. Reid, 47th do.; Ens. G. G. Bowring, 47th do.; Ens. H. Ramsay, 53d do.; Lieut. F. R. Bazely, artillery; Lieut. F. Gaitskell, do.; Lieut. T. M. E. Moorhouse, 35th N.I.; Lieut. E. T. Tierney, 58th do.; Ens. H. S. Stewart, 29th do.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Dec. 11. Capt. J. D. Nash, 33d N.I., at his own request.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—Dec. 4. Ens. G. H. J. Meares, 12th N.I., at his own request.—11. Mr. James Hutton, cadet of Infantry, from ill health.—18. Lieut. George Brockman, 24th N.I., from 1st Jan. 1838, at his own request.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Nov. 20. Capt. Thomas Webster, 59th N.I., from 1st Dec., on pension of a major, agreeably to Regulation of

23d May 1836.—Capt. John Evans, 15th N.I., on h.p. of his rank.—Dec. 4. Surg. John Swiney, M.D., 1st member of Medical Board, from 31st Dec., under rules published in G.O.s of 11th Nov. 1831.—11. Lieut. Col. James Watkins, 67th N.I., on pension of his rank.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 20. Maj. Geo. Kingston, 52d N.I.—Ens. B. Cary, 6th do.—Veterinary Surg. Wm. Barrett.—27. Capt. Wm. Ellis, 45th N.I.—Capt. Alex. Mercer, 70th do.—2d Lieut. J. W. Kaye, artillery.—Dec. 4. Lieut. Col. G. Williamson, 56th N.I.—Capt. H. J. Guyan, 31st do.—Assist. Surg. B. Wilson.—11. Capt. Wm. Little, 3d N.I.—11. Lieut. Col. R. Chalmers, 13th N.I.—Capt. Wm. Bacon, 65th do.—Lieut. John Stubbs, 49th do.—Lieut. W. S. Monteath, 69th do.—Surg. Wm. Dyer.—Lieut. Col. John Cheape, corps of engineers.—Maj. G. N. C. Campbell, regt. of artillery.—Capt. Wm. Saurin, 31st N.I.—Capt. R. Houghton, 63d do.—Capt. Thos. Williams, 70th do.—Lieut. Alister Stewart, Europ. Regt.—Lieut. Geo. Ramsay, 25th N.I.—Lieut. C. E. Grant, 62d do.—Surg. Gavin Turnbull.—Assist. Surg. H. H. Spry, M.D.

FURLOUGHES.

To Europe.—Nov. 20. Lieut. S. D. Agar, 55th N.I., for health.—27. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Joseph Turton, artillery, on private affairs (via Bombay).—Lieut. R. Cautley, 10th L.C., on private affairs.—Dec. 4. Col. Thos. Shubrick, 7th L.C., on ditto.—Col. Benj. Roope, 19th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. Chas. Clark, Europ. Regt., for health.—Lieut. D. F. Evans, 16th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. R. Barnes, 27th do., for health.—11. Capt. Bruce Boswell, 2d N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. T. W. Bolton, 2d do., on ditto.—Lieut. C. Y. Bazett, 9th L.C., on ditto.—Surg. Ebenezer Clarkson, on ditto.—11. Capt. George Farquharson, 6th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. M. G. White, 45th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. Keith Young, 50th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. J. P. Farquharson, 8th N.I., on ditto.—Cornet James Gordon, 3d L.C., on ditto.—Cornet T. L. Harrington, 5th L.C., on ditto.—Capt. Roderick Roberts, regt. of artillery, for health.—Lieut. F. B. Boileau, regt. of artillery, for health.—Hiding-mas'er U. Jordan, 7th L.C., for two years, without pay, on private affairs.

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Nov. 8. Lieut. G. A. Fisher, 1st N.I., for one year, on private affairs, without pay.

To visit ditto (preparatory to applying for leave to sea).—Nov. 13. Col. W. M. Faithful, c.s., 17th N.I., in extension.—24. Capt. W. Vernon, 33d N.I.—Dec. 6. Ens. C. Doveton, doing duty with 40th N.I.

To Bombay.—Nov. 20. Capt. W. J. Symons, regt. of artillery, for six months, for health (preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe).—Dec. 11. Capt. George Cox, 60th N.I., for six months, on private affairs (to proceed from Mhow).

To Simla.—Dec. 18. Capt. H. Woodward, 2d N.I., deputy assist. com. gen., an extension of leave until 31st Dec. 1838, for health.

To Sea.—Dec. 11. Capt. F. Chalmers, superintendent of Ashtagram division, Mysore territory, for two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 8. Capt. W. H. Trevelyan, assist. to agent to Gov. Gen. for states of Rajpootana, for two years, for health.

To Cape and N. S. Wales.—Dec. 18. Lieut. Chas. Graham, 55th N.I., for two years, for health.—Capt. Wm. Freeth, 55th N.I., for ditto ditto.

To New South Wales.—Nov. 27. Assist. Surg. H. P. Bell, M.D., for two years, for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Dec. 4. Ens. Alex. Skene, doing duty with 9th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Australia.—Dec. 14. Capt. Alex. Davidson, 13th N.I., principal assistant to Gov.-general's agent N.E. frontier, for two years, for health.

To Hills of Mussoorie and Simla.—Nov. 16. Lieut. A. C. Rainey, assist. to commissioner of Arracan, for eighteen months, for health.

Cancelled.—Dec. 18. The furlough to Europe, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. Philip Harris, 70th N.I., on 30th Oct. last.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 2, 1837.—Lieut. Speedy to act as interp. to 3d F., during absence of Lieut. Cameron, on duty to presidency.

Nov. 23.—The resignation of Ens. Cruise, 40th F., accepted, by sale of his commission, subject to approbation of Her Majesty.

Nov. 30.—The resignation of Maj. Gen. Sleight accepted of, from date of his embarkation in Jan. 1838, and he is permitted to proceed to England, via the Red Sea.

Lieut. the Hon. G. A. F. C. Graves, 31st F., to be aid-de-camp, on staff of Governor of Madras.

Cornet J. F. Fitzgerald, 4th L. Drags., to be aid-de-camp on staff of Maj. Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald at Bombay.

The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions, until her Majesty's pleasure be known:

3d L. Drags. Lieut. the Hon. C. Powys, from 16th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Burridge who exch., 13th Nov. 1837.

11th L. Drags. Major Henry Fane, from 9th F., to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Brutton who retires, 7th Oct. 1837.

16th L. Drags. Lieut. P. Bonham to be capt. by purch., v. Macdowell prom., 4th Nov. 1837.—Lieut. J. O. Burridge, from 3d L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Powys, who exch., 13th Nov. 1837.

6th Foot. Lieut. W. F. Jekyll to be capt. by purch., v. Morden retired, 16th Sept. 1837. (The prom. of Lieut. Fraser to be capt. has not taken place).

9th Foot. Capt. L. C. Davies to be major by purch., v. Fane prom. in 11th L. Drags.: Lieut. A. Harper to be capt. by purch., v. Davies prom.; and Ens. C. Elmhirst to be lieut. by purch., v. Harper, all 17th Oct. 1837.

40th Foot. Lieut. Neill to act as adj. to regt. during absence, to England, of Lieut. White, 30th Nov. 1837.

63d Foot. Ens. G. N. Harrison to be lieut. without purch., v. Fairtlough dec., 16th Oct. 1837.

FURLONGHS.

To England.—Nov. 14. Maj. C. Warren, 55th F., on private affairs.—22. Lieut. W. P. Waugh, 16th Lancers, for health.—Lieut. C. M. Creagh, 9th F., on private affairs.—Lieut. C. Hind, 9th F., on ditto.—Lieut. J. R. H. Rose, 11th L. Drags., for health (to join his corps on its arrival).—Ens. W. M. Mahon, 44th F., for health.—Lieut. F. O. Darvall, 41st F., on private affairs.—Lieut. J. C. Campbell, 45th N.I. (via Calcutta), and to report his arrival at the Horse Guards.—Assist. Surg. P. Brodrie, 13th Drags., for health.—30. Lieut. J. C. Brooke, 31st F., for health.—Lieut. J. W. French, 11th L. Drags., via Egypt or Red Sea, and to rejoin his regt. on its arrival in England.—Capt. M. McInnes, 6th F., for one year, for purpose of retiring on h.p.—Lieut. and Adj. F. White, 40th F., on private affairs.—Dec. 7. Lieut. J. Lomax, 16th F., for health.—Dr. Collier, deputy inspector of hospitals (from Bombay).—Capt. F. Pigott, Capt. H. Cooper, and Ens. W. R. Lewis, all of 45th F., via Egypt (from Madras).—Capt. R. Ellis, 13th L. Drags., on private affairs.

To Sea.—Oct. 19. Lieut. P. Kemp, 4th Drags., for six months, for health (from Bombay).

To visit Upper Provinces.—Nov. 30. Lieut. Col. J. T. Lord Bruudenell, 11th L. Drags., on private affairs.—Cornet J. W. Reynolds, 11th L. Drags., on ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Nov. 23. *Edouard*, Ducom, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—24. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, and *Scotia*, Campbell, both from London.—25. *British Monarch*, Purvis, from Moulmein.—26. *Ruby*, Hews, from China; Dutch frigate *Bellona*, Arreons, from Penang.—27. *Windoor*, Henning, from London and Cape.—28. *Robert Small*, Fulcher, from London.—29. *Will Watch*, Barrington, from Singapore and Penang. *Samuel Horrocks*, Stephen, from Singapore and Malacca.—30. *Swallow*, Adam, from Penang; *Janet*, Chalmers, from Mauritius.

—Dec. 1. *Heperus*, Baxter, from Liverpool and Mauritius; *Carnatic*, Richards, from Mauritius and Rangoon.—3. *John Hepburne*, Robertson, from Moulmein; H. M. brig *Snethled*, Fergusson, from Penang.—4. *Soolhuu*, Smith, from Madras; *Clifton*, Green, from Bristol; *Irma*, Correll, from Cape.—6. *Orient*, White, from London and Cape; *St. George*, Williams, from Bristol and Cape; *Albion*, Clarke, from China, &c.—7. *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn, from China and Singapore; *Gangra*, Amiel, from Bordeaux.—8. *Rind*, Callan, and *Fatima*, Feathers, both from Liverpool; *Jeany*, Auld, from Penang; *Gloire*, Furneau, from Madras.—9. *Elizabeth*, Glass, from Penang.—10. *Lady Clifford*, Benelt, from Rangoon; *Theona*, Young, from London; *Theodora*, Underwood, from Liverpool; *George and Mary*, Gibson, from Mauritius; *Pero*, Gray, from Mauritius; *Broarbornebury*, Chapman, from London; *Sulimany*, McFarlane, from China; *Strathisla*, Griffin, from Sydney, &c.—11. *Indiana*, Malsin, from Bordeaux; *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from London; *Cornwall*, Bell, from London and Cape.—13. *Edmond*, Warren, from London and Carnicobar; *Richmond*, McLeod, from London; *Patriot King*, Clarke, Liverpool.—14. *Duke of Barchwald*, Martin, from London; *Alerton*, Chatterton, from Colombo; *Houghty*, Jeausolin, from Marseilles; *Indiana*, O'Brien, from Rangoon; H. M. S. *Seymour*, McCreary, from Penang.—15. *Victoria*, Saunders, from Bristol.—16. *Thomas Grenville*, Thornhill, from London and Cape.—17. H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*, Holson, from Madras.—19. *Moira*, Owen, from London; *Helen*, Setford, from Bombay.—20. *Luton*, Arnaud, from Bourbon.—21. *Lord Auckland*, Willis, from China, &c.

Departures from Calcutta.

Nov. 21. *John William Dore*, Evatt, for Bushire.—25. *Patriot*, Marshall, for Madras.—26. *Ton Thum*, McGill, for Madras.—Dec. 1. *Sarah*, Lyster, for Moulmein.—5. *Commodore*, Fisher, for Mauritius; *Gabrielle*, Guenezec, for Bourbon.—6. *Indian Oak*, Rayne, for Mauritius.—13. *Victoria*, Potter, for Mauritius.

Sailed from Suvaor.

Nov. 22. *Covenjee Family*, for Singapore and China.—23. *Commodore*, Dixon, for Cape and London; *Gipsy*, Forshaw, for Liverpool; *Corair*, for Singapore.—24. *Fordell*, Sly, and *Betsy*, Suffield, both for Bombay.—25. *Syed Khan*, Overstone, for China.—26. *Clairmont*, Ogilvie, for Bombay.—27. *Alexander*, Ramsay, and *Bombay*, Waugh, both for Mauritius.—30. *Collingwood*, Holmes, for Liverpool; *Arab*, Sparkes, and *Amhasador*, Attwood, both for Mauritius.—Dec. 1. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargreaves, for Liverpool.—5. *Mennon*, Every, for Liverpool.—7. *Nederlander*, Lloyd, for Batavia; *Auguste*, Houtrache, for Bourbon.—8. *Phoenix*, Hartley, for Liverpool.—11. *Adam Lodge*, Main, for Liverpool; *Alfred*, Jameson, for Mauritius; H. M. S. *Larne*, to sea.—12. *Royal George*, Richards, for London.—13. *Rapulse*, Coffin, for Boston; *Water Witch*, Reynell, for Singapore.—15. *Euphrates*, Hannay, for Liverpool.—16. *Seringapatam*, Denny, and *Perthshire*, Jameson, both for London.—17. *Elizabeth*, Sinclair, for Mauritius.—19. *Bengalee*, Hamlin, for London.—20. *Herculean*, Huxtable, for Liverpool; *Gallardon*, for N. S. Wales.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Gaillardon, from Penang: Mrs. Rapson; C. Prinsep, Esq., barrister; John King, Esq.; John Biddle, Esq., merchant.

Per Mermaid, from Moulmein: Mrs. Burney; Mrs. Roche; Miss Carmichael; Lieut. Col. Burney, and three children.

Per Ruby, from China: Mrs. Brightman and family; Mrs. Ibberty; T. C. Bale and E. W. Brightman, Esqrs., merchants.—From Singapore: J. P. Palmer, Esq., merchant.

Per Windoor, from the Cape: N. B. Edmondstone, Esq., of the civil service.

Per Swallow, from Penang: Hon. T. W. Salmon, Esq., resident councillor, Penang; Capt. Poye, Nizam's service; Lieut. James, H. M. 26th regt.; Mr. Shun, mariner.

Per Will Watch, from Singapore: Mrs. Speir; Mrs. Biddulph; W. Speir, Esq., merchant.

Per St. George, from the Cape: Mrs. and Miss

Gordon; Capt. Simons, Bengal army; Major Fernie, ditto.

Per Orient, from the Cape: Mrs. and two Misses Halhed; Maj. Gen. Hopper, artillery; N. Halhed, Esq., C.S.; Maj. C. Rogers, B.N.I.; Capt. P. G. Roberts, artillery; Ens. E. Slack, M.N.I.; Master W. Halhed.

Per Shaw Allum, from China and Singapore: Brigadier Penny; Major Warren; Mr. Tovey.

Per Allakive, from the eastward: W. Money, Esq.; Hon. S. Garling, resident councillor, Malacca; Mrs. Garling.

Per Charles Grant, from Singapore: Lady Grant; Sir John Peter Grant; W. S. Blinney, Esq., merchant.

Per Strathisla, from Sydney: H. T. Speldon, Esq., merchant.

Per Cornwall, from the Cape: — Golding, Esq., C.S.; Mrs. King; Lieut. Col. King, L.C.; two Misses Nash; Maj. D. D. Anderson, D.A.A.G.; Lieut. Baker, L.C.; Dr. Watson; Mr. Mill, cadet.

Per Clifton, from Bristol: Miss Green.

Departures of Passengers.

Per Gaillardon, for Australia: Mrs. Rapson; Mrs. Davidson; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Williams; Misses Falconer and Smith; Capt. Davidson, Bengal army; Wm. Smith, Esq., attorney-at-law; Major Mercer, dragons; Ens. Mercer, B.A.; Major Jacob, K.A.; Ens. Shawe, B.A.; R. Macdonald, Esq., indigo planter; J. Macdonald, Esq., merchant; — Falconer, Esq.; — Lamb, Esq.; Dr. Bell, garrison surgeon; W. Bruce, Esq., indigo planter; and five children.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 15. At sea, on board the *Hibernia*, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Holmes, 12th N.I., of a son.

Nov. 1. At Purneah, the lady of Geo. Palmer, Esq., of a daughter.

2. At Neemuch, the lady of Major Macdonald, 49th N.I., of a son.

6. At Mudgehee, near Lahore, in the Punjab, the lady of Colonel Cortland, Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh's service, of a daughter.

10. At Agra, the lady of G. F. Harvey, Esq., of a daughter.

11. At Baitool, the lady of Capt. F. Seaton, 66th N.I., commanding the station, of a son.

— At Saugor, Central India, the lady of Capt. K. F. Mackenzie, 64th N.I., of a son.

— At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Carmac, H.M. 3d regt. or Buffs, of a daughter.

12. At sea, on board the *Windor*, the lady of John Moore, Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major J. D. Parsons, 60th N.I., of a son.

— At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. Tudor, 46th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Ghazepore, the lady of John Jackson, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.

16. At Agra, the lady of Brian Hodgson, Esq., of a daughter.

18. At Chandernagore, the lady of E. J. Yeatman, Esq., M.D., surgeon 33d N.I., of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Cadogan, of a son.

27. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. L. A. Ayres, merchant, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. H. Doveton, of a daughter.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Chester, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Harris, of a son.

25. At Mozufferpore, the lady of D. Brown, Esq., of a son.

28. At Calcutta, the lady of Mons. Neole Ravinet, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Charles Martin, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Wallace, of a son.

29. At Chaturk, Sylhet, the lady of Henry Inglis, Esq., assistant political agent of the Cossya Hills, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of George Gough, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of R. O'Dowds, Esq., of a son.

— At Dulsing Surry factory, Tirhoot, Mrs. James Thompson, of a son.

30. At Agra, the lady of Capt. E. Wintle, 71st regt. N.I., of a son.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of F. S. Ochme, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Agra, the lady of Capt. J. M. Higginson, of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of Major Cubitt, of a daughter.

— At Simlah, the wife of Mr. J. W. Caplain, firm of Barrett and Co., of a son.

2. At Calcutta, the lady of F. Millett, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. R. Troup, 63d N.I., of a son.

— At Agra, Mrs. J. Horn, of a son.

3. At Agra, the lady of Capt. Naylor, 8th regt. Native Infantry, of a son.

— At Agra, the lady of M. W. Woollaston, Esq., of a daughter.

4. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. J. V. Forbes, 15th N.I., of a daughter.

5. At Calcutta, the lady of J. S. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. H. Cockrell, R.N., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph A. Camell, of a son.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of John Wheeler, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

8. At Midnapore, the lady of Lieut. A. Q. Hopper, 24th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Moradabad, the lady of Capt. E. J. Watson, 50th N.I., of a son.

10. Mrs. Charles Jaranmo, of a son.

11. At Calcutta, the lady of Alex. Aug. Mackey, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of W. Masters, Esq., of La Martiniere, of a son.

— In Fort William, the lady of J. A. F. Hawkins, Esq., of a son.

12. At Howrah, Mrs. J. W. Linton, of a son.

15. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. H. S. Fisher, chaplain, of a daughter.

— At Chinsurah, the lady of J. D. Herklots, Esq., of Berhampore, of a son.

17. At Garden Reach, the lady of J. F. Sandys, Esq., of a son.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Vander Beek, of a daughter, still-born.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Mosely, of a son.

20. In Chowringhee Road, Mrs. Col. Littler, of a daughter.

21. Mrs. F. Saupin, of a daughter.

22. In Chowringhee Road, the lady of Dr. Duncan Stewart, of a son.

Lately. On the river, near Nauparah, Mrs. S. F. Rice, of Sillidah, Commercally, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 2. At Allahabad, Mr. Edward Winston to Miss Mary Lawlor.

7. At Simlah, Peter C. Crabh to Miss E. Mylne.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. Crampton Macdonald, Esq. to Miss Eliza MacHardy.

14. At Agra, Mr. E. H. Shouldham to Susan Margaret, daughter of Mr. Geo. Grainger.

16. At Monghyr, the Hon. Edmund Drummond, Bengal C.S., to Julia Mary, second daughter of J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq.

20. Mr. W. H. Fox to Miss H. J. Allan.

21. Mr. H. Hillier to Miss Eliz. Gomes.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Grey to Maria Amelia, daughter of Lieut. Poole, H.C. service.

24. At Chandernagore, Mons. D. Ferron to Charlotte, daughter of Mons. J. Davis.

25. At Barrackpore, James Henry Ferris, Esq., adj. 12th regt. N.I., to Georgiana, fourth daughter of the late Capt. Tritton, H.M. 24th Dragoons.

— At Calcutta, Mr. George Hall, H.C.M., eldest son of Capt. John Hall, Bombay marines, to Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. Miller, superintendent of the Bible Depository.

— Mr. Edw. Williams to Mrs. M. Todd.

27. At Chinsurah, P. T. Onraet, Esq., of Narainpore factory, Bhaugulpore, to Mrs. D'Abbadie, relict of C. D'Abbadie, Esq., of the same place.

29. Mr. St. John Gore to Miss C. Dias.

30. At Calcutta, W. E. Jenkins, Esq., to Agnes Greig, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Hodges, Esq.

Dec. 2. At Dinapore, George C. Marshall, Esq., captain H.M. 31st regt., to Harriet Isabella, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Howe Showers, Bengal army.

— At Calcutta, Mr. George Francis Pereira to Miss Eliza L. Piccachy.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

RELIEF OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 12, 1837.—The following movements are ordered:

European Horse Artillery.

B. troop from St. Thomas's Mount to Kamptee.

C. troop from Kamptee to St. Thomas's Mount.

Native Infantry.

2d regt., from Mangalore to French

Rocks.

6th do., Vizianagram to Chicacole.

19th do., French Rocks to Masulipatam.

20th do., Bangalore to Secunderabad.

21st do., Chicacole to Secunderabad.

24th do., Secunderabad to Palaveram.

27th do., Bangalore to Samulcottah.

28th do., Cuddapah to Mercara.

36th do., Mercara to Cannanore.

37th do., Secunderabad to Trichinopoly.

38th do., Kamptee to Bangalore.

41st do., Samulcottah to Bangalore.

43d do., Vishoochuckram to Berham-pore.

46th do., Trichinopoly to Mangalore.

47th do., Masulipatam to Cuddapah.

49th do., Berham-pore to Kamptee.

51st do., Cannanore to Trichinopoly.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 24. S. J. Young, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

E. E. Ward, Esq., to be assistant to ditto ditto of Canara.

Dec. 5. W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Horsley.

J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore, during employment of Mr. Parker on other duty.

M. P. Daniell, Esq., to act as head-assistant to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

W. B. Hawkins, Esq., to be registrar to Zillah Court of Bellary.

C. H. Woodgate, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., re-appointed temporary sub-collector and joint magistrate of Vizagapatnam and acting collector and magistrate of that district (his furl. to Europe cancelled).

11. T. A. Anstruther, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem from 5th Dec., the date on which he took charge of auxiliary court at Coimbatore from W. A. Forsyth, Esq., the late acting assist. judge and joint criminal judge at that station.

D. White, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar, during employment of Mr. Strange on other duty, on Mr. Greenway's proceeding to open auxiliary court of Cochin.

Arthur John Maclean, Esq., to be sheriff of Madras for ensuing year.

12. The undermentioned officers and gentlemen to be deputy postmasters, viz.—Capt. W. T. Boddam, 2d L.C., at Ootacamund; Lieut. H. B. Blogg, 7th L.C., at Jaulnah (so long as his corps may remain at the station); Ens. C. H. Case, 22d regt., at Hyderabad (ditto ditto); Mr. J. F. McKennie at Madras; Mr. R. James, conductor of ordnance, at Bangalore; Mr. P. S. Dirks, late master-attendant, Calingapatam, at Bellary; Mr. W. Marsh,

5. At Calcutta, D. McCallum, Esq., to Anne Louisa, second daughter of E. Thompson, Esq.
— At Calcutta, Mr. David Walter Madge to Miss Frances Culley.

— At Dacca, Mr. Charles P. Fraser to Marian, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewis Ernst.
— At Nusseerabad, Robert H. Irvine, Esq., M.D., Ajmere agency, to Anne, relief of the late Marcus Hare, Esq.

6. At Allahabad, Cecil Beadon, Esq., of the civil service, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Major R. H. Sneyd, of Mattingley Lodge, Hants.

7. At Calcutta, Signor Guiseppe Ventura, professor of music from the Conservatory of Vienna, to Charlotte Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Francis Harvey.

— Mr. V. Caltano to Miss Eliz. Pallas.

9. At Calcutta, James Forlong, Esq., to Charlotte Keighley, fourth daughter of James Nicholson, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Charles Dearn, Esq., to Miss Christina Lamb.

14. At Calcutta, John Aitcheson, Esq., to Mrs. T. B. Newton.

16. At Calcutta, Henry Ford, Esq., to Margaret, youngest daughter of Alex. Sime, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Robert James Smith to Miss Elizabeth Kitchrie.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. George Moxon, I.L.C. Bengal marine, to Elizabeth Louisa Towle, niece of John Towle, Esq., of Kettleby House, near Brigg, Lincolnshire.

Latest. At Calcutta, Bernard Carey, Esq., 6th regt. N.I., to Eliza, third daughter of Marianno Castillo, Esq., of Lima.

DEATHS.

Nov. 12. At Calcutta, Mr. John Robinson.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Armstrong, aged 24, and Mr. Antonio Norvell, aged 30, both of the ship *Repulse*.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. John Murray, of the ship *Mounstuart Elphinstone*.

— At Jubbulpore, Lieut. and Adj. Thos. M. Bremer, 3d regt. N.I.

15. At Baitool, Capt. F. Seaton, 66th regt. N.I., commanding the detachment at the station.

17. At Calcutta, Matilda, wife of Mr. E. F. Henson, assistant to Messrs. Howard and Co., aged 15.

19. In Camp, at Bhopal, of cholera, after twelve hours' illness, Lieut. G. H. Rose, 73d regt. N.I.

— At Meerut, Jane, wife of Col. James Dennis, H.M. Buffs, commanding the station, aged 28.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Richardson, 2d-mate H.C. pilot service, aged 18.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. N. D'Souza, aged 70.

23. At Ghazepore, Mary Anne, wife of Surg. W. H. Young, H.M. 44th regt., aged 42.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. W. R. Fenwick, aged 34.

— At Cuttack, Mr. J. J. D'Santos, aged 27.

25. At Calcutta, James Bell, Esq., aged 40.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Cones, aged 65.

27. At Jhoseec, near Kurnaul, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Sperrin, aged 65.

— At Purneah, E. W. Johnson, Esq., indigo manufacturer.

28. Mr. H. M. Baker, H.C. marine, aged 16.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Daniel, aged 60.

5. At Serampore, the Rev. Dr. Marshman, after a long missionary career, aged 69.

— At Calcutta, Maria, wife of Mr. Henry Humphreys, H.C. marine, aged 31.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. C. Flood, aged 36.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Pereira, aged 32.

8. At Junalpore, Ann, wife of Major H. C. M. Cox, of the 58th regt. N.I.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline D'Cruze.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. D. B. McRitchie, aged 38.

— Mary, wife of Mr. A. A. Ogg, aged 40.

11. At Benares, Assist. Surg. Donaldson, who had accompanied a detachment of artillery from Dum Dum.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Evelyn, commander of the *Mattabangah* flat, aged 41.

— At Calcutta, Monsieur Guerin.

16. At Calcutta, Thomas Bird, Esq., aged 45.

18. At Calcutta, Lydia Margaret, wife of Mr. F. S. Ochme, jun., aged 27.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. Cornelis S. Engel, of his Netherlands Majesty's frigate *Bellona*, aged 24.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Atkinson, the celebrated vocalist, wife of Mr. Peter Atkinson, aged 40.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Robertson, the aeronaut.

Latest. At Agra, of small-pox, Lieut. Dick, of the European regiment.

late do. Mangalore, at Cannanore; Mr. J. Hindes, late do. Negapatam, at Trichinopoly; Mr. W. H. Stromborn, at Vellore.

19. Mr. J. F. McKennie to officiate as deputy master attendant, until further orders.

Murry Doss Pillay to act as deputy postmaster-general, until further orders.

Walter Elliot, Esq., third member of the Board of Revenue, assumed his seat at the Board on the 16th Nov.

Maj. Gen. Fearon, c.s., has been permitted, in consequence of certified ill health, to relinquish the appointment of commissioner for inquiring into the causes of the late insurrection in Canara.

R. A. Bannerman, Esq., of this estab., has reported his arrival at Bombay from Europe on the 21st Nov.

T. J. W. Thomas and G. J. Waters, Esqrs., have reported their return to this presidency from Europe.

Attained Rank:—G. H. Skelton and W. H. Tracy, as factors, from 11th Nov. 1837.

Accepted Annuities from the Civil Fund:—N. Webb, Esq., late postmaster-general; the Hon. Mr. Russell, 3d member in Council; Charles Roberts, Esq., principal collector of the northern division of Arcot; and Harry Vivesh, Esq., late 2d member of the Board of Revenue.

Admitted as a writer:—Dec. 19. C. T. Arbuthnot, Esq.

Furloughs, &c.—Dec. 5. C. R. Cotton, Esq., leave of absence for 18 months, to sea, for health.—J. F. Bishop, Esq., to England, on private affairs, with benefit of absentee allowance.—The leave granted to W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., to proceed to Europe on furlough cancelled.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St George, Nov. 17, 1837.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Gordon, 6th N.I., to be assist. qu. mast. general to Nagpore subsidiary force, v. Cunningham dec.

Capt. F. L. Nicolay, 29th N.I., to act as assist. qu. mast. general of army, until further orders.

Lieut. C. Gordon, 13th N.I., to be deputy assist. qu. mast. general of army, v. Gordon.

Nov. 21.—26th N.I. Capt. Robert Gordon to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Wm. Halpin to be capt., and Ens. John Wilson to be lieut., v. Rehe dec.; date of coms. 14th Nov. 1837.

Nov. 24.—6th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Mitchell to be capt., and Ens. T. H. B. Ludlow to be lieut., v. Joseph invalidated; date of coms. 21st Nov. 1837.

Assist. Surg. W. L. O. Moore, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

The service of Lieut. S. C. Briggs, 31st L. Inf., placed at disposal of Supreme Government.

Nov. 28.—16th N.I. Ens. C. R. Hobart to be lieut., v. Sturt dec.; date of com. 21st Nov. 1837.

Dec. 1.—Assist. Surg. S. T. Lyall to be sillah surgeon of Combaconum.

The services of Assist. Surg. James Woodforde, M.D., placed at disposal of Com. in Chief.

Dec. 5.—Capt. H. Power, 32d N.I., permitted to resign appointment of 1st assist. mil. auditor general from 2d Dec., preparatory to applying for leave to return to Europe on med. cert.

34th L. Inf. Lieut. Hector Mackenzie to be capt., and Ens. W. F. Hulton to be lieut., v. Claridge dec.; date of coms. 26th Nov. 1837.

Capt. G. G. Mackenzie, 50th N.I., to be 1st assistant military auditor general, in suc. to Capt. Power resigned; to have effect from 2d Dec.

Lieut. J. J. Losh, 9th N.I., to be second assistant ditto ditto, v. Mackenzie; date ditto.

Capt. W. E. A. Elliott, 29th N.I., to be fort adjutant of Masulipatam so long as his corps may form part of troops composing that garrison.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. H. C. Wade, of artillery, brought on effective strength from 24th Nov. 1837, to complete estab. of that corps.

36th N.I. Ens. H. W. Blake to be adjutant.

Cadets of Infantry H. C. R. W. Smith, E. P. St. Aubyn, and W. H. Stone admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Dec. 8.—Infantry. Maj. Alex. Calder, from right wing Madras Europ. Regt., to be lieut. col., v. C. F. Smith invalidated; date of com. 24th Oct. 1837.

European Regt. (right wing). Capt. Edward Franklin to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. B. Doveton to be capt., and Ens. J. M. Rees to be lieut., in suc. to Calder prom.; date of com. 24th Oct. 1837.

43d N.I. Lieut. H. Thatcher to be capt., and Ens. E. W. Metcalfe to be lieut., v. Robley retired; date of coms. 19th Dec. 1837.

47th N.I. Ens. H. D. Innes to be lieut., v. Blaxland prom.; date of com. 18th Sept. 1837.

21st N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. H. Macaulay to be capt., and Ens. G. De Saumarez to be lieut., v. Cuppage dec.; date of coms. 29th Nov. 1837.

28th N.I. Ens. R. A. Doria to be lieut., v. Walker dec.; date of com. 30th April 1837.

Major B. R. Hitchens, 51st N.I., deputy adj. gen. of army, to be adjutant general of army, with official rank of Lieut. Col., and with a seat at Military and Clothing Board.

Major J. R. Haig, 34th L. Inf., assist. adj. gen. of army, to be deputy assistant general of army.

Capt. C. A. Browne, 15th N.I., deputy assist. adj. gen. of army, to be assist. adjutant general of army.

Lieut. Robert Gordon, 37th N.I., to be deputy assist. general of army.

18th N.I. Lieut. Henry Gordon to be adj.

Surg. David Boyd to be superintending surgeon, and posted to Ceded Districts; to have effect from date of retirement of Sup. Surg. Sir T. Sevestre, K.T. & S.

Surg. Robert Davidson, horse artillery, to be garrison surgeon of Bangalore, v. Boyd prom.

Dec. 12.—10th N.I. Lieut. W. H. Whapshare to be adjutant.

Dec. 15.—Cadets of Infantry M. B. Ward and Henry Menars admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Dec. 18.—Cadet of Artillery R. C. Buckle admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets of Infantry Wm. James, D. Hamilton, M. Cholmeley, D. G. Pollard, F. W. Sellon, R. W. Godfrey, T. P. Sparks, R. Podmore, and Chus. Kensington admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Dec. 19.—Lieut. the Hon. G. A. F. C. Graves, H.M. 31st F., to be aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor from 3d Nov. last.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 22, 1837.—Assist. Surg. C. J. Cowie, 16th N.I., to afford medical aid to details of H.M. regiments proceeding to Bengal on board bark *Resolution*.

Nov. 23.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Cols. W. Williamson from 27th to 4th N.I.; Thomas Cox from 21st to 27th do.; and T. G. Newell from 4th to 21st do.

Nov. 24.—Ens. W. D. Mainwaring, at his own request, removed from 45th to 2d N.I., and to rank next below Ens. D. W. McKinnon.

Nov. 27.—Ens. G. Fitzmaurice, at his own request, removed from 20th to 39th N.I., and to rank next below Ens. H. W. Nesbitt.

Dec. 1.—Capt. M. Joseph, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Dec. 6.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Cols. J. T. Trewman from 34th to 33d N.I.; J. Napier from 40th to 26th do.; J. Henry from left wing Madras Europ. Regt. to 25th N.I.; A. Cooke from 33d to 34th N.I.; C. Herbert from 26th to 34th do.; C. Lethbridge from 26th to 40th do.; W. P. Cunningham from 30th to left wing Madras Europ. Regt.

Ens. W. Bird, 23d L. Inf., to do duty with sappers and miners, until further orders, on Neilgherries.

Assist. Surg. S. K. Parson to do duty under depot surgeon at Poonamallee.

Dec. 8.—The undermentioned Cornet of Cavalry and Ensigns of Infantry posted to regiments specified, viz.:—Cornet J. A. Campbell to 6th L.C.—En-

sigs H. Drury to 45th N.I.; C. Dysart, 47th do.; C. J. Fullerton, 11th do.; F. W. Sellow, left wing European Regt.; D. Hamilton, 21st N.I.; M. Cholmeley, 27th do.; C. Kensington, 14th do.; E. P. St. Aubyn, 10th do.; W. L. Stone, 44th do.; H. Menars, 45th do.; T. P. Sparks, 17th do.; D. G. Pollard, 47th do.; J. Carr, 11th do.; A. de Noe Walker, 6th do.; L. Johnston, 34th L. Inf.; H. Balfour, 20th regt.; T. H. Thomson, 9th do.; G. W. Ommancey, 33d do.; H. A. O. Const, 40th do.; F. C. Barber, 20th do.; C. W. F. Whish, 43d do.; J. H. Butler, left wing Europ. Regt.; H. E. Walpole, 16th N.I.; W. C. Law (not arrived), 18th do.; H. Bathurst (do.), 21st do.; H. Podmore, right wing Europ. Regt.; H. C. H. W. Smith, 27th regt.; M. B. Ward, 26th do.; W. James, 5th do.; R. W. Godfrey, 20th do.; R. M. Glogston, 14th do.

Dec. 11.—Ens. J. H. Butler, at his own request, removed from left wing Europ. Regt. to 16th N.I.

The undermentioned young officers (recently posted) do duty with following regts. until an opportunity offers for their proceeding to join, &c.—Ensigs. C. Dysart, E. P. St. Aubyn, F. C. Barber, and C. W. Whish, with 16th regt.; W. H. Stone with 1st do.

Dec. 14.—Ens. L. Johnston, at his own request, removed from 34th to 26th N.I., and to rank next below Ens. M. B. Ward.

Dec. 15.—Lieut. Col. John Ogilvie removed from 11th to 17th regt., and Lieut. Col. A. Calder (late prom.) posted to former corps.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Nov. 21. Capt. M. Joseph, 6th N.I., at his own request.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Nov. 21. Major J. Buchanan, 1st L.C., from 31st Dec. 1837, on pension of his rank.—Dec. 3. Superintending Surg. Sir Thos. de Sevestre, M.R. & S., from date of his quitting limits of this presidency.

Examinations.—Lieut. F. B. Lys, 45th regt., and Lieut. W. F. Eden, 1st do., having been examined at the College in the Hindoostanee language, have been reported to have made creditable progress, and have been recommended for the moonshie allowance.

Lieut. Leonard Smith, H.M. 57th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Bangalore, has been reported fully competent to perform the duties of interpreter, and has been recommended for the moonshie allowance.

Ens. H. W. Blake, acting adj. 36th regt., having been examined by a committee at Merkara, in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported fully qualified for the duties of adjutant.

Lieut. W. H. Whapshare, acting adj. 10th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language, by a committee at Bellary, has been reported qualified as adjutant.

Lieut. H. Gordon, acting adj. 18th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language, by a committee at Bangalore, has been reported qualified as adjutant.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 8. Lieut. Col. C. Herbert, 25th N.I.—Major H. Mitchell, 6th do.—Capt. C. W. Young, 14th do.—Capt. W. H. Simpson, 36th do.—Capt. Wm. Rawlins, 40th do.—Lieut. J. A. Light, 31 L.I.—Lieut. J. W. Rickards, 21st N.I.—Lieut. P. E. L. Rickards, 49th do.—15. Capt. J. T. Smith, engineers.—1st Lieut. R. C. Moore, artillery.—19. Capt. F. Forbes, 4th L.C.—Maj. John Furton, corps of engineers.—Lieut. Arch. Douglas, ditto.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. Napier, 26th N.I.—Lieut. Col. A. Cooke, 34th L.I.—Lieut. Gen. Broadfoot, 34th do.—Lieut. R. Bullock, 44th do.—Ens. G. H. S. Yates, 9th do.—Surg. J. P. Grant.—Assist. Surg. T. H. Cannon.—Assist. Surg. J. S. Owen.—Assist. Surg. Chas. Kevin.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 28. Lieut. W. G. Owen, 11th N.I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Dec. 5. Superintending Surg. Sir Thos. Sevestre (vid Bombay), and to retire from the service.—8. Capt. H. Power, 32d N.I., for health.—15. Lieut. T. K. Whistler, artillery (embarked at Singapore,

vid Batavia).—Capt. F. B. Doveton, Europ. Regt., deputy assist. com. gen., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Lieut. John Bates, 40th N.I., for health.—19. Lieut. T. G. Silver, 20th N.I., for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Nov. 21. Capt. H. Vanderzee, 27th N.I.—Dec. 6. Capt. W. F. Du Pasquier, 17th N.I.—11. Capt. G. Davis, 43d N.I.

To ditto (preparatory to applying for leave to V. D. Land).—Nov. 23. Lieut. A. Chisholm, 30th N.I.

To Calcutta.—Dec. 12. Capt. W. Prescott, 2d N.I., till 31st March 1839, on private affairs.

To Sag.—Dec. 8. Ens. H. B. Herbert, 7th N.I., till 5th June 1839, for health.—15. Maj. W. Watkins, 30th N.I., assist. com. gen., until 31st May 1838 (to embark from Western Coast).

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 8. Surg. John Underwood, 3d member of Medical Board, an extension of six months, beyond original period, for health.—15. Capt. D. L. Arnott, 26th N.I., for eighteen months, for health (to embark from Malabar Coast).

Cancelled.—Dec. 8. The leave to proceed to Calcutta granted on 20th Oct. to Lieut. H. F. Siddons, 3d L.C.—12. The leave to proceed to V. D. Land and Swan River granted on 18th Aug. and 14th Nov. to Capt. J. W. Yaldwyn, 21st N.I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 24. H.M.S. *Wolfe*, Stanley, from Penang.—27. *Cashmere Merchant*, Smellie, from Calcutta, &c.—Dec. 4. *True Briton*, Beach, from London and Cape.—6. *Patriot*, Marshall, from Calcutta.—13. *Tam Thumb*, McGill, from Calcutta; *Barretto Junior*, Saunders, from London and Madeira.—14. *Wellington*, Liddell, from London and Cape; *Seostris*, Yates, from London and Cape; *Duke of Argyll*, Bristow, from London.—15. H.M. brig *Algerine*, Thomas, from Trincomallee.—16. *Royal George*, Richards, from Calcutta.—19. H. M. S. *Victor*, Crozier, from Sydney, Copang, Batavia, Singapore, &c.

Departures.

Nov. 16. *John*, Whyte, for Cape and London (with part of H.M. 45th regt.).—24. H.M.S. *Raleigh*, Quin, for Trincomallee.—26. *Resolution*, Dixon, for Calcutta.—Dec. 16. *Cashmere Merchant*, Smellie, for Moulinein.—19. H.M. brig *Algerine*, Thomas, for Trincomallee.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 15. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Pope, 24th N.I., of a son.
20. At Bangalore, Mrs. W. T. Lowry, of a son.
26. At Masulipatam, Mrs. Jamieson, of a son.
27. At Madras, the lady of (the late) Major Keighly, judge adv. gen., of a son.
— At Tinnevely, the lady of Wm. M. Molle, Esq., C.S., of a son.
29. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. W. Leader, 5th N.I., of a daughter.
31. At Kamptee, the lady of Major A. Crawford, commanding Artillery, of a daughter.
Nov. 4. At Vizianagram, the lady of Capt. C. M. Palmer, 14th N.I., of a son.
9. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. H. B. Blagg, 7th L.C., of a son.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. James Norman, 4th L.C., of a daughter.
11. At Vepery, Mrs. Edmund Marsden, of a daughter.
— At Madras, the lady of W. E. Underwood, Esq., of a daughter.
12. Mrs. Henry Richards, of a son.
13. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Bruce, of a daughter.
16. On the Mahabeshwur Hills, the lady of Alex. Bell, Esq., jun., C.S., of a son.
16. At Waltair, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Gordon, of a daughter.
18. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Lieut. C. Toriano, Carnatic E.V.B., of a son.
19. At Madras, the lady of Leonard Cooper, Esq., solicitor, of a son.

20. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Wakefield, H.M. 39th regt., of a daughter.
 21. At Bellary, Mrs. B. J. Ross, of a son.
 22. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. J. A. Howden, Madras European regt., of a daughter.
 30. At Madras, the lady of Wm. H. Hart, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. George Thomas, 7th L.C., of a son.
 — At Nungumbanum, the lady of T. G. Taylor, Esq., H.C. astronomer, of a daughter.
 2. At Nellore, the lady of George H. Skelton, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 4. At Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut. B. Moffatt, H.M. 54th regt., of a daughter.
 5. At Coconada, the lady of G. A. Smith, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 12. At Negapatam, the lady of N. W. Kindersley, Esq., P.C., of Tanjore, of a son.
 13. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. H. C. Gosling, of a daughter.
 14. At Vepery, the lady of the late Lieut. Charles Nott, H.M. 41st regt., of a daughter.
 — At Cuddapah, the lady of Capt. E. Wallis, 28th N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 12. At Bangalore, Lieut. H. R. C. King, 6th L.C., to Evelina, eldest daughter of C. Searle, Esq., late of the Madras medical establishment.
 Nov. 13. At Madras, Mr. C. T. Zecheipel to Miss Mary Ann M. Dulitzka.
 20. At Secunderabad, H. C. Jackson, Esq., Bengal Infantry, to Lucie Onslow, widow of the late Lieut. R. P. Onslow, 7th Madras L.C., and second daughter of the late Major Gen. Webber, Madras Army.
 22. At Madras, Lieut. C.W. Rolland, of the Artillery, to Emma, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. A. Tulloch, deputy commissary general.
 Dec. 7. At Bangalore, Capt. Viney, H.M. 39th regt., to Clara, daughter of the late Joseph Warner, Esq.
 12. At Bangalore, Archibald Francis, fourth son of the late Sir Wm. Arbuthnot, Bart., to Gertrude Sophia, second daughter of Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., &c., commanding the Mysore division of the army.

DEATHS.

Oct. 26. At Poonamallee, Mr. H. E. Hall.
 27. At Pancherry, Mr. S. L. Brison, aged 74.
 Nov. 9. At Madras, Mr. J. B. Jason, aged 57.
 14. At Calicut, Major S. A. Rehé, 39th N.I.
 21. At Masulipatam, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. O. F. Sturt, 16th regt. N.I.
 24. At Ganjam, 2d-Lieut. Charles C. Harvey, of the artillery.
 26. At Secunderabad, by a fall from his horse, Capt. T. S. Claridge, of the 34th or Chicaeole Light Infantry, in his 37th year.
 29. At Kimediy, Capt. W. Cuppage, 21st N.I.
 Dec. 4. At Tellicherry, Anna Joaquina, wife of Mr. John Biber, aged 28.
 9. At Madras, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. George Jobling, 1st Nat. Vet. Battalion.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 30, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to consolidate the pay and allowances of the assistant-surgeons employed in the Indian navy, and to direct that the whole be discharged in the Marine Department, viz.:

The port surgeon	Rs. 467	1	0	The same for every month.
Each assistant-surgeon in the medical charge of a cruiser ..	306	10	0	
Ditto ditto on shore, exclusive of house rent	206	10	0	

PAY AND BATTAL OF CONDUCTORS AND SUB-CONDUCTORS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 12, 1837.—The pay and batta of conductors and sub-conductors are fixed at the rates established for those ranks under the Bengal presidency. The present pay of conductors, viz. Rs. 80. 7. 8, is accordingly divided into pay Rs. 50, and half-batta Rs. 30. 7. 0; and the present pay of sub-conductor, viz. Rs. 53. 4. 3, into pay Rs. 30. 7. 0, and half batta Rs. 22. 13. 2. The field batta of conductor, now Rs. 40, is reduced to Rs. 30. 7. 0; and that of sub-conductor, now Rs. 10, is increased to Rs. 22. 13. 2. The new rates of field batta to have effect from the 1st May last.

2. The house-rent of sub-conductors is increased from Rs. 10 to 15, from the 1st January next; and all allowances hitherto drawn by this class of warrant officers, which are not allowed to conductors, are discontinued from the same date.

SALARY OF THE GARRISON ASSISTANT-SURGEON AT BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 22, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from a letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated the 16th Aug. last, received on the 21st ultimo.

Para. 7. "Upon a full consideration of the circumstances represented by the Governor, in his minute of the 26th May 1836, we have resolved to fix the staff salary of the garrison assistant-surgeon at Bombay, at Rs. 150 per month, from the date of your receipt of this letter."

SERVICES OF DR. MOYLE.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 22, 1837.—J. G. Moyle, Esq., first member of the Medical Board, is permitted to retire from the service from the 3d Jan. next, on the pension laid down in Art. 58, sec. 57, page 254, of the second supplement to the Code of Military Regulations.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in according to Dr. Moyle a public acknowledgment of his services during a course of nearly thirty years. Whether employed in the practical duties of his profession, a great part of which were performed with the army in the field, or in the more important avocations of the superintending surgeon and member of the Medical Board, Mr. Moyle has invariably secured the good opinion of his superiors, and the respect and confidence of all classes of the community. It will be an agreeable duty to government to report these, its sentiments, to the Hon. the Court of Directors.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. R. FULLERTON.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Nov. 15, 1837.
—At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay, on the 11th Oct. 1837, and of which Lieut.-col. F. Hicks, of the 16th regt. N.I., is president, Lieut. Robert Fullerton, of the 25th regt. N.I., was tried on the following charges, viz.:

First Charge.—For highly irregular and unofficer-like conduct, in breach of good order and military discipline, in the following instances, viz.

1st. In having absented himself without leave from the head-quarters of his regiment, from the 5th June to the 4th Sept. 1837.

2d. In having, after he was released from the custody of the civil authority on the 5th June 1837, neglected to report that circumstance to the head-quarters of the regiment till the 27th of the same month.

3d. In having remained at the presidency from the 5th June to the 17th July 1837, without reporting his stay to the head-quarters of the army.

4th. In having disobeyed the direct and positive orders of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, conveyed to him in a letter from the deputy adjutant-general of the army, under date the 18th July 1837, to proceed to join the head-quarters of his regiment at Dapoolee.

Second Charge.—For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st. In having, on or about the 17th July 1837, falsely stated to the deputy adjutant-general of the army that he had been then only a few days released from gaol, whereas he had been released from custody on the 5th June 1837, as set forth in the second instance of the preceding charge.

2d. In having, in a letter addressed to the adjutant 25th regt. N.I., dated Dapoolee, 6th Sept. 1837, falsely and deliberately denied having made the above statement.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—That the prisoner, Lieut. Robert Fullerton, 25th regt. N.I., is

Guilty of the first instance of the first charge preferred against him.

Guilty of the second instance of the same.

Guilty of the third instance, in having remained at the presidency from the 5th June to the 14th July 1837, without reporting his stay to the head-quarters of the army, as it appears that the prisoner addressed a letter under the latter date to the adjutant-general of the army, and called at the office of that officer on the same day.

Guilty of the fourth instance.

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Guilty of the first instance of the second charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the same. The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, in breach of the articles of war in such cases made and provided, adjudge him to be dismissed the Hon. Company's service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut.-gen. Commander-in-chief.

The name of Lieut. Fullerton is to be struck off the strength of the army from this date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.

Nov. 23. Lieut. G. Wingate, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Poona, to be superintendent of revenue survey in the Deccan.

Mr. W. H. Bell to be uncovenanted assistant to superintendent of revenue survey in the Deccan.

24. Mr. N. Kirkland re-appointed acting collector of Kaira, and permitted to proceed on deputation into districts from date of entering his collectorate.

Dec. 5. Mr. H. Hebbert to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. P. Stewart to be first assistant to principal collector of Poona, from 30th Nov.

6. Mr. E. B. Mills to act as collector and magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. W. Simpson to be collector and magistrate of Rutnagerce.

9. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell to act as deputy accountant-general, and revenue, judicial, and military accountant.

Jan. 2. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell to act as sub-treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps, during Mr. Williams' absence.

Judicial Department.

Dec. 6. Mr. George Simpson to be sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Mr. G. L. Elliot to be judge and session judge and agent to Right Hon. the Governor at Surat.

Mr. J. R. Simpson to be third puisne judge of Court of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Fouldaree Adawlut, and judicial commissioner for Deccan and Khandeish, and to act as senior puisne judge of that court.

Mr. A. Bell to be acting second puisne judge of Court of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Fouldaree Adawlut, and acting judicial commissioner for Guzerat and Conkan.

Mr. J. Pyne to be judge and session judge of Tannah, and acting third puisne judge of Court of Sudder Fouldaree and Sudder Dewannee Adawlut.

Mr. G. Giberne to be acting judge and session judge of Poona and agent for sirdars in Deccan.

Mr. J. A. Shaw to be judge and session judge of Dharwar.

Mr. H. H. Glass to be judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H. Hutt to be acting judge and session judge of Tanna.

13. J. L. Phillips, Esq., to be clerk of the crown, clerk of indictments, clerk of arraigns, and register on Admiralty side, in criminal department of Supreme Court, from 1st Dec., in suc. to Henry Roper, Esq.

General Department.

Nov. 27. L. R. Reid, Esq. (having returned to Bombay) to resume charge of office of secretary to Government in territorial department.

Dec. 15. The undermentioned officers to be post-masters, viz.—Capt. St. John, European Regt., at Poona; Capt. Donnelly, 1st Gr. regt., Belgium; James Ralph, Esq., Nizam's service, Aurungabad; Capt. Brown, R.N.I., brigade-major, Baroda; Capt. Wilson, 14th N.I., ditto, Deesa; Capt. (2 M)

Cheape, 51st N.I., ditto, Mhow; Capt. Forbes, 20th N.I., ditto, Malligaum.

Political Department.

Dec. 26. Capt. Melville to conduct duties of residency in Cutch, during absence of Col. Pottinger to presidency.

D. A. Blane, Esq., of the civil service, returned to his duty on the 31st Dec. 1837.

Resigned the Service:—Mr. W. J. Lumsden, from 9th Dec.—Hon. Edward Ironside, Esq., from date of sailing of ship *Malabar* for Europe.

Furloughs, &c.—Dec. 9. Mr. S. Marriott, to Neilgherry Hills, for eighteen months, for re-establishment of his health.—23. Mr. H. Willis, joint magistrate of police, to Cape, for twelve months, for health.—20. Lieut. Col. Pottinger, resident in Cutch, to visit presidency, for one month, on private affairs.—30. Mr. Arthur Hornby, to England, on furlough, on allowance of £300 per annum for a period of three years.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 25, 1837.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Brev. Capt. Adamson, 11th M. 40th regt., to act as adj. to 3d L.C. and 13th N.I. on departure of Lieut. Diggle, of 13th N.I., to presidency, on sick certificate.—Lieut. T. Dickson, 13th N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt. from date of departure of Lieut. Diggle from the station.—Ens. E. Baynes, 20th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. during absence of Brev. Capt. Holson, on leave to presidency.—Lieut. J. G. Johnson, 10th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt. from 25th Oct.—Ens. H. Vincent, 10th N.I., to continue to act as qu. mast. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Johnston, on sick cert.—Capt. J. Pope and Lieut. T. T. Christie, former to act as Mahratta interpreter, and latter as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language to 17th N.I., from date of departure of Ens. L. Scott, on leave to presidency.—Capt. J. Pope, 17th N.I., to act as interp. to left wing 1st L.C., from 25th Sept.—Capt. M. M. Shaw, 9th N.I., to perform duties of assist. qu. mast. gen. of N. D. of army, during absence of Lieut. De l'Hoste, on leave to Bombay.

6th N.I. Ens. C. D. Mylne to be lieut., v. Mc Haffie deceased.

25th N.I. Ens. C. P. Leeson to be lieut., v. Fullerton dismissed the service by sentence of a general court-martial; date 15th Nov. 1837.

Nov. 30.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. V. Kennedy to be col., v. Lewis dec.; and Maj. C. Davies to be lieut. col., v. Kennedy prom.; date of rank 4th Sept. 1837.

15th N.I. Capt. J. Saunders to be major, Lieut. A. Hamerton to be capt., and Ens. T. Postans to be lieut., in suc. to Davies prom.; date of rank 4th Sept. 1837.

Assist. Surg. Weatherhead to undertake duties of civil surgeon at Sholapore, in consequence of Assist. Surg. Leggett having been reported sick and unfit for performance of his duty.

Dec. 4.—Assist. Surg. A. Durham, m.d., now doing duty in Indian Navy, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for military duty, but to remain at presidency in waiting for employment in Indian Navy.

Dec. 5.—The following officers to be employed on survey duties, under control of Lieut. G. Wingate, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Poona, and superintendent of revenue survey in Deccan, and to proceed immediately to Mohole (in Poona collectorate), and place themselves under Lieut. Wingate's orders, viz.—Lieuts. F. Ayrton and T. Gaisford, artillery; J. B. Bellasis, 9th N.I.; F. C. Wells, 15th do.; D. Davidson, 18th do.; and G. H. Robertson, 25th do.

Dec. 6.—Assist. Surg. C. Morehead, m.d. (having returned to presidency), to resume charge of medical duties of Bycullah schools, from 20th Nov.

Dec. 7.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. F. Ayrton to be 1st-lieut., v. Nixon dec.; date of rank 19th Nov. 1837.

Brev. Capt. J. S. Ramsay, 14th N.I., to be commissariat agent at Dapoolie.

Cadet of Cavalry P. L. Fagan admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—2d-Lieut. J. A. Burke to act as adj. to engineer corps during time that Lieut. Wemyss may be in charge of corps.—Ens. E. B. Eastwick, attached to 35th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta to horse brigade at Poona.—Ens. C. Hervey, attached to 23d N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language to Marine Bat. during absence of Lieut. H. J. Barr, on sick cert. to Egypt.

Assist. Surg. C. Morehead, m.d., to take charge of duties of vaccinator at presidency, during absence of Assist. Surg. Heddle permitted to proceed to Candeish on private affairs, and Assist. Surg. Montefiore, port surgeon, to perform duties of police corps and coroner's surgeon.

Dec. 11.—Cadet of Infantry G. F. Barra admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Cavalry. Maj. B. Sandwith to be lieut. col., v. Gordon retired; date 1st Dec. 1837.

1st L.C. Capt. T. Mylne to be major, and Lieut. J. Penney to be capt., in suc. to Sandwith prom.; date 1st Dec. 1837.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. H. J. Woodward to act as adj. to European regt. during absence of Lieut. L. M. McIntyre on duty at presidency.—Lieut. P. Shaw, 22d N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. from 23d Nov., until further orders.

Dec. 13.—Dr. F. S. Arnot, 20th N.I., app. to medical charge of Baroda residency, in addition to his regimental duties, v. Dr. T. S. Cahill.

Dec. 14.—*Infantry.* Major J. Little to be lieut. col., v. Burford dec.; date of rank 6th Dec. 1837.

European Regt. (left wing). Capt. (Brev. Maj.) W. Henderson to be major, Lieut. H. Stiles to be capt., and Ens. T. R. Moore to be lieut., in suc. to Little prom.; date 6th Dec. 1837.

Assist. Surg. J. Bouchier, m.d., to be civil surgeon at Rutnagerry.

Dec. 15.—Assist. Surg. Patch, 7th N.I., to act as civil surgeon at Sholapore, during absence of Assist. Surg. Leggett on med. cert. at Akulokote.

Dec. 16.—1st Gr. N.I. Lieut. C. B. Raitt to be adj., v. Baker dec.; date of app. 17th Oct. 1837.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Brev. Capt. R. W. Honner, 4th N.I., to take charge of treasure chest and post-office, and Lieut. C. Lucas of bazaar at Dapoolie, from 6th Dec.—2d-Lieut. E. S. Blake to act as qu. mast. to 1st bat. artillery, from 12th July last, during absence of 2d-Lieut. Gaisford on committee duty.

Dec. 21.—Brev. Col. Morse to command H. II. the Guikwar's subsidiary force at Baroda, in room of Brigadier Burford dec.

Brev. Col. Fearon to act in command at Sholapore, during absence of Brigadier Litchfield.

Assist. Surg. Weatherhead to act as vaccinator in north-east division of Guzerat.

Dec. 22.—Maj. Gen. H. Sullivan, H.M. 6th regt., to command garrison of Bombay, from date on which H.M. 6th Royal regt. may proceed to Poona.

The following arrangements made in military audit department, from date of departure of Col. Barr to Egypt, viz.—Major G. Moore, deputy auditor gen., to act as auditor general; Capt. Jameson, 1st assistant, to act as deputy auditor general; Lieut. Thornbury, 2d assistant, to act as first assistant; and Lieut. H. Aston, 10th N.I., to act as 2d assistant auditor general.

Lieut. Preedy, 25th N.I., to act for Capt. St. John as postmaster at Poona, during absence of that officer on special duty; date 22d Dec.

Dec. 27.—15th N.I. Lieut. H. S. Watkin to be adj., v. Hamerton prom.; date 30th Nov. 1837.—Lieut. W. F. Cornack to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Wells app. to be employed on survey duties; date 5th Dec. 1837.

Lieut. H. Creed to be qu. mast. and paymaster, and Lieut. T. Cleather to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to 1st bat. artillery, v. Gaisford app. to revenue survey.

Brev. Capt. R. Warden to act as Mahratta interp. to 1st bat. artillery and Golcondaue bat.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. H. B. Salmon, assist. superintendent of bazaars at Poona, to conduct duties of bazaar

master at that station, during absence of Ens. Browne on duty.—2d Lieut. T. C. Pownoll, horse brigade, to act as adj. and qu. mast. to artillery in northern division, during absence of Lieut. Hicks on leave.—Capt. J. Hale, 23d N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. to southern division of army, from 1st Dec., until arrival of Capt. Crawley.—Lieut. G. S. Ravenscroft, 3d L.C., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., from date of departure of Lieut. G. O. Reeves to presidency.—Capt. F. Williams, 2d Gr. N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. proceeding to Broach.

Lieut. C. Lodge, 25th N.I., to act as Mahratta interp. to that regt., from 1st Nov. to 5th Dec., and to be confirmed in that app. from latter date, v. Ens. Robertson app. to revenue survey.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. N. B. Tucker, 14th N.I., to be adj. to field detachment serving in Myhee Caunta.

Dec. 28.—Capt. J. Sinclair, of artillery, to assume charge of office of accountant and auditor of military store accounts and returns, as a temporary measure.

Dec. 29.—Assist. Surg. Hughes to perform medical duties of civil station of Kalra, for one month, in consequence of Dr. Burn's absence at Goga, on sick cert.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 28, 1837.—Ens. J. M. C. Ranchaud, at his own request, removed from doing duty with European regt. to 25th N.I., and to join on its arrival at Poona.

Assist. Surg. Keith, on arrival of 10th N.I. at Poona, to join and afford medical aid to 4th N.I. on its march to Malligaun.

Dec. 15.—Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. G. A. Litchfield removed to 1st L.C., v. Gordon retired.

Lieut. Col. C. Sandwith (late prom.) posted to 1st L.C.

The following young officers to do duty:—Cornet P. L. Fagan with 1st L.C.—Ens. G. F. Barra with 21st N.I.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Dec. 7. Ens. S. Sproule, 17th N.I.

Permitted to retire from the Service.—Dec. 11. Lieut. Col. G. T. Gordon, 3d L.C., on pension of his rank.—22. J. G. Moyle, Esq., first member of Medical Board, on pension laid down in Art. 38, sec. 57 of 2d Suppl. to Code of Military Regs.

Permitted to resign the Service.—Nov. 25. 2d Lieut. G. P. Baynes, regt. of artillery, from 21st Nov.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 7. Maj. H. D. Robertson, 9th N.I.—Capt. D. Carstairs, 6th N.I.—Lieut. G. C. Stockley, 7th N.I.—16. Lieut. H. Aston, 10th N.I.—Veterinary Surg. T. Hilton.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 4. Capt. R. M. M. Cooke, 12th N.I., for health.—5. Lieut. H. W. Diggle, 13th N.I., for health.—8. Ens. C. Ponsoby, attached to 23d M.I., for health.—Brev. Capt. G. S. Brown, 16th N.I., for health.—14. Lieut. Col. F. Hixes, 16th N.I., for health.—Surg. M. T. Kaye, m.p., for health.—15. Capt. W. D. Cruickshanks, 17th N.I., for health.—Surg. J. Walker, medical storekeeper at presidency, on private affairs.—27. Capt. A. N. Maclean, 8th N.I., on ditto.

To Egypt.—Nov. 25. Lieut. H. Barr, qu. mast. and interp. to marine bat., for one year, for health.—Dec. 11. Brev. Col. D. Barr, military auditor general, for six months, on private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 7.—Lieut. A. S. Williams, Indian Navy, to act for Commander Haines as draftsman to Indian Navy, during his absence.

Dec. 12.—Commander Iggleaden transferred to invalid establishment.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. T. E. Rogers to be commander, v. Iggleaden invalided; and Midshipman John Sheppard to be lieut., v. Rogers prom.; date of coma, 13th Dec. 1837.

Dec. 15.—Commander Haines to be president of Committee of Survey, in suc. to Capt. Rose (Capt. Sawyer to perform the duties until return of Commander Haines).

Dec. 26.—The following temporary appointments confirmed:—Midshipman Balfour to be acting lieut. of steamer *Berenice*, 27th Nov.—Midsh. Laing to charge of *Blema Pattamar*, laden with Government treasure, to Tankaria Bunder, 27th Nov.—Midsh. Berthon, mate of the *Elphinstone*, to be acting lieut. and mate of that vessel until relieved by Lieut. Dent, 28th Nov.—Midsh. Laing to be mate of *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, from 23d Sept. to 23d Oct.—Midsh. H. Hewitt to be acting lieut. and mate of steamer *Atalanta*, 19th Sept.—Mr. Tanner to be acting clerk of the check, 30th Nov.—Mr. Ibbes to be acting purser of the *Haatings*, and member of Standing Committee of Survey, 30th Nov.

Furloughs.—Dec. 7. Capt. Rose, to Europe, for three years, for health.—21. Commander Iggleaden, to Europe, for three years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 1. *Anna Maria*, Edwards, from Calcutta and Ceylon.—2. *Bombay Packet*, Gamcock, from Liverpool and Rio.—3. *Drangani*, McKenzie, from Calcutta and Madras.—4. *Sophia*, Grimwood, and *Hero*, Hughes, both from Calcutta; *Malabar*, Bex, from London and Ceylon.—7. *Hyrcan*, Jones, from Lanelly.—8. *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, and *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks, both from China, &c.; *Edmonstone*, McDougall, from Calcutta and Ceylon.—9. *Ruparell*, Butler, from Calcutta and Cochinchina.—10. *John Campbell*, Paton, from Lanelly.—11. *Christina*, Andrea, from Calcutta, &c.; *Caledonia*, Brown, from China; H.C. brig *Tiptoe*, Lauchlan, from the Indus.—14. *Ganges*, Ardlie, from London and Mauritius.—15. H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, Powell, from Rangoon.—18. H.C. sloop *Clive*, Sharp, from Bassadore.—22. *Furfield*, Sly, from Calcutta; *Regia*, Lovett, from Ceylon; *Betsey*, Sullfield, from Calcutta and Tellicherry.—25. *Buckinghamsham*, Hopkins, from China; *Elizabeth*, Highat, from Liverpool; *Carnatic*, Brodie, from London and Cape.—26. *Charles Forbes*, Wills, from China.—28. *Loisjee Family*, Rowband, from China and Singapore; *Berkshire*, Clarkson, from London, Cochinchina, and Tellicherry.—31. *Navarin*, Guerin, from Muscat; *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, from Suez.—JAN. 2. *Ardisser*, McIntyre, from China.—3. *Fort William*, Fraser, and *Charlotte*, Leischwager, both from China; *Clairmont*, Ogilvie, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Dec. 1. *Orient*, Taylor, for Liverpool; *Hero of Malacca*, Grady, for China.—3. *Esanot*, Bursall, for Ceylon and Calcutta.—5. *Tory*, Reid, for Liverpool.—13. *Eleanor*, Timms, for Padang and Bencoolen.—17. *Emma*, Hudson, for Mauritius; *Sarah*, Whitesides, for Colombo and London.—19. *Calcutta*, Brown, for Liverpool.—23. *Drangani*, McKenzie, for Ceylon and Singapore.—26. *Orleana*, Cameron, for Liverpool.—29. *Asia*, Stead, for London.—30. *Clarissa*, Andree, for Madras.—JAN. 1. *Ruparell*, Butler, for Calcutt, &c.—2. *Frances*, Heath, for Liverpool.—6. H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, for Red Sea.

To Sail.—For London: Malabar, 6th Jan.; John Knox; Boyne, 8th Jan.—For Cape and London: Lady Feversham, 7th Jan.; Gilmore, 10th Jan.; Carnatic, 25th Jan.—For Liverpool: Princess Charlotte, and Heywood, 5th Jan.; Urania, 8th Jan.; Bombay Packet, 20th Jan.—For the Clyde: Elora, 15th Jan.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 3. At Bombay, the lady of Henry Hancock, Esq., of a daughter.
9. At Surat, the lady of Major Farrell, 6th N.I., of a daughter.
24. At Bombay, the lady of J. Lighton, Esq., of a son.
25. At Tannah, the lady of Capt. B. Crispin, 16th regt., of a son.

27. At Sholapore, the lady of N. A. Goelin, Esq., 2d L.C., of a son.
 Dec. 1. At Surat, the lady of Lieut. W. B. G. Blenkins, 6th N.I., of a son.
 2. At Deesa, the lady of the late Lieut. A. H. Williams, 13th N.I., of a daughter.
 4. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Young, of a daughter.
 11. The lady of N. Tucker, Esq., of a son.
 — Lady Sarah Campbell, of a son.
 14. At Sholapore, the lady of the Rev. J. H. Hughes, M.A., of a daughter.
 — At Masagon, the lady of Capt. Jacob, artillery, of a son.
 17. Mrs. Frances Leggett, of a son.
 18. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. J. Swanson, presidency paymaster, of a son.
 20. Mrs. G. Scates, of a daughter.
 25. At Poonah, the lady of Major Osbourne, Europ. Regt., of a daughter.
 — At Poonah, the lady of W. Carstairs, Esq., surgeon 10th N.I., of a daughter.
 27. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. R. M. M. Cooke, 19th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Ahmednuggur, the lady of the Rev. J. Jackson, M.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 28. At Cochin, Mr. F. Lemos to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. F. Bello, late manager of the Sea Custom House there.
 Dec. 4. At Ahmedabad, Robertson Keays, Esq., of the civil service, to Maria Eliza, eldest daughter of Edward Grant, Esq.
 6. At Byculla, Capt. Hennell, assistant resident in the Persian Gulf, to Anne Inman, eldest daughter of James Orton, Esq., of the Medical Board.
 — At Bombay, Mr. T. B. Hamilton to Catharine, youngest daughter of Mr. Thos. Williamson.
 — At Ahmednuggur, Lieut. George Hutt, artillery, to Julia, daughter of Peter Free, Esq.
 Jan. 1. At Bombay, Lieut. Col. M. E. Bagnold, 17th Regt. N.I., to Eliza Larkins, youngest daughter of the late Adam Walker, Esq., M.D.

DEATHS.

Oct. 13. At Calicut, Ebenezer Stone, Esq., son of W. Stone, Esq., of H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.
 25. At Rutnagherry, J. A. Lawrence, Esq., civil surgeon, after a lingering illness.
 31. At Belgaum, 2d-Lieut. R. W. Chichester, of the artillery.
 Nov. 4. At Bombay, Ensign Warren Hastings, attached to the 23d N.I., aged 18.
 12. In the Fort, Rustumjee Sooklajee, a partner of the firm of Yates and Co., aged 33.
 16. At Cochin, Mr. Francis Arden, late 2d officer of the ship *Hannah*, of this port.
 — In the Fort, Mrs. Martha Shea, aged 26.
 Dec. 5. On the Girgaum road, Wassodeo Witt-tojee Prabhoo, the adopted son of the late Wittoba Cannoojee, a wealthy Hindoo of Bombay.
 6. At Baroda, Lieut. Col. Thos. Burford, 8th Regt. N.I., brigadier commanding at that station.
 7. In the Fort, Janet Anne, wife of Lieut. J. W. Young, I.N., aged 19.
 14. At the Court House, Bombay, Mr. W. H. Flower, aged 29.
 16. At Bombay, Lieut. Wm. H. Pigott, 46th Regt. Madras N.I.
 17. Bhaoo Maharaj, the most respectable jahagirdar of Poona. He was descended from the venerable Brahmin family of the spiritual tutors of the Raja of Kolapoor, in whose councils he took a prominent and useful part for many years prior and subsequent to the accession of the present chief. He had a jahagire of Rs. 40,000, besides a pension from our government. He has left two sons.
 24. Of spasmodic cholera, Capt. A. W. Pringle, 13th regt. N.I., military store accountant.
 25. In the Fort, Miss C. Handley, aged 15.
 Jan. 3. At Ahmednuggur, on her way to Jaulnah, Rosalind, fourth daughter of the Rev. Thomas Broadhurst, of Bath.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 1. E. R. Power, Esq., to be district judge of district court of Four Korles, and assistant to government agent for Western Province.

W. H. Whiting, Esq., to be district judge of district court of Batticaloa, and assistant to government agent for Eastern Province.

Major H. Simmonds to be district judge of district court of Nuwera Ellia, and assistant to government agent for Central Province.

Nov. 25. Capt. Deverill, 77th regt., and Ena Stewart Mackenzie, 90th do., to be aids-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Nov. 28. *Hooghly*, from Mauritius.—Dec. 6. *Reliance*, and *Alquis*, both from Liverpool (bound to Bombay).—Jan. 6. *Sarah*, from Bombay and Calicut (to sail for London 10th Jan.)

BIRTHS.

Oct. 9. At Tanquo-Salgado, the lady of Capt. Parke, 61st regt., of a son.
 13. At Colombo, the lady of E. P. Williams, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. 5. At Kandy, Mr. Robert Wolff, aged 21.
 Oct. 19. Mrs. Anne Devan.
 Nov. 4. At Jaffna, of consumption, Charlotte H., wife of the Rev. Henry Cherry, of the American mission, aged 26. Mrs. C. had been only a few months in the country.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 29. Wm. Montgomerie, Esq., to be sheriff of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, for ensuing year, commencing from 29th Sept.

Dec. 6. Capt. Low to be acting resident councillor at Prince of Wales Island during Mr. Salmon's absence on leave to Calcutta.

W. T. Lewis, Esq., to officiate as resident councillor at Malacca during Mr. Garling's absence on leave.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Oct. 17. *Duke of Sussex*, from Madras (and sailed 24th Oct. for China).—18. *Julia*, from Bombay (for China).—26. *Ternate*, from Bombay (for China).—Nov. 3. *Ann*, from Batavia, and *Orissa*, from N. S. Wales (both loading for London).—5. *Lord Althorpe*, from Liverpool (and sailed 17th Nov. for Manilla); *Strathisla*, from N. S. Wales (for Calcutta).—8. *Lady Grant*, from Bombay (for China); *Amelia*, from Batavia.—10. *Trinidad*, from Manilla.—14. *David Clark*, from Bombay (for China).—Dec. *Singapore*, from London.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 22. At Penang, Mrs. A. E. Harris, of a daughter.
 26. At Singapore, the lady of Dr. Montgomerie, of a son.
 Nov. 6. At Singapore, the lady of M. J. Martin, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.
 Dec. 3. At Penang, the lady of Capt. O. Bell, 12th Madras N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 4. At Penang, Capt. James Glass, of the schooner *Elizabeth*, to Miss Caroline Loureiro.

DEATH.

Oct. 19. At Penang, Edward Tanner, Esq., partner in the firm of Messrs. Kerr and Tanner, of that Island.

Dutch India.

DEATH.

Oct. 17. At his residence near Batavia, William FitzPaine, Esq., a native of the United States, aged 53.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals previous to Dec. 3. *Saguenay*, and *Sarah Birkett*, both from Liverpool and Singapore; *John O'Gaunt*, *Inglesborough*, and *Superior*, all from Liverpool; *Alexander Baring*, and *Elizabeth Stewart*, both from London; *Red Rover*, *Sylph*, *George the 14th.*, *Junna*, *Vanantart*, *Antonio Pereira*, *Halgueria*, and *Bengal Packet*, all from Calcutta and Singapore; *Sophia*, from Madras and Penang; *Marquess Camden*, and *Argyle*, both from Madras and Singapore; *Edinburgh*, and *Jessie Logan*, both from Bombay and Singapore; *Tweed*, *Earl of Clare*, and *Morley* (having thrown part of her cargo overboard during a gale), all from Bombay; *Lady McNaghten*, *Isabella*, and *New Grove*, all from Lombock; *Brothers*, from N.S. Wales; *Richard Bell*, from Sourabaya; *Jane Brown*, *Omega*, *London*, and *Asia*, all from Batavia; *Margaret*, from Samarang; *Arab*, and *Nep-tune*, both from Singapore; *Orwell*, from Manilla; *John Gilpin*, from Callao.

Departures previous to Dec. 3. *Ann*, *Prince George*, *Favourite*, and *Sarah Birkett*, all for Manilla; *Rosalind*, for St. Helena and Halifax; *Sydon*, for Manilla and Lombock; *Earl of Balcarras*, for Manilla and Bombay.

Freight to London (Dec. 8).—£4. per ton.

BIRTH.

Oct. 28. At Macao, the lady of the Rev. S. Lewis Shock, of a son.

DEATH.

Oct. 3. At Canton, Frederick P. Alley, Esq., formerly for many years surgeon of the H.C. ship *General Kyd*. His remains were conveyed to Macao, for interment in the Protestant burial ground.

Spanish India.

BIRTH.

Sept. 24. At Manilla, the lady of James Strachan, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. 17. At Manilla, Mrs. Mary Sturgis, wife of Russell Sturgis, Esq.

Lately. At Samboangam, Capt. John Elliot, of the Spanish Colonial Marine, in which service he has long been distinguished for his zeal and activity in the suppression of slavery.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 6. At Norfolk Island, the lady of Geo. T. Wyatt, Esq., 50th regt., of a son.

22. At Bathurst, Mrs. Liscombe, of a son.

Oct. 7. Mrs. W. H. Tyrer, of a son, still-born.

Lately. At Cheshunt Park, Hunter's River, Mrs. W. Bell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 19. Capt. John Robson, of the ship *John Barry*, to Martha, eldest daughter of the late D. Mills, Esq., merchant, Liverpool.

— At Maitland, R. Pringle, Esq., of Carrington Park, Hunter's River, to Miss Inches, eldest daughter of John Inches, Esq., R.N., surgeon to the Australasian Agricultural Company.

Oct. 5. At Parramatta, Henry Mac Dermott, Esq., of Sydney, to Catherine Sarah, eldest daughter of Lieut. F. W. Small, late of the Royal Newfoundland Veterans, and of Dungannon, county Tyrone, Ireland.

DEATHS.

Aug. 22. Capt. Hughes, of the ship *Magnet*, who put a period to his existence by taking laudanum.

Oct. 10. At Dunmore, Paterson's River, Henry Bull, Esq., late editor of the *Colonist* newspaper.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

DEATH.

Oct. 21. By drowning, Mr. Edmund Cracroft, a relative of Judge Cracroft, who arrived in Launceston from India for the benefit of his health.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

BIRTH.

June 15. At York, Swan River, Mrs. Arthur Trimmer, of a daughter.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Nov. 11. *Dorothy Gales*, from Cape.—12. *Emma*, from Algoa Bay; *Industry*, from Cape.—13. *Agrippina*, from Cape.—24. *Rapid*, from Cape.—27. *Atlas*, from Cork and Madeira; *London*, Ball, from Bordeaux.—28. *Norfolk*, from London.—30. H.M.S. *Atholl*, from Cork and Cape; *Samuel Baker*, from Bristol; *Count de Chazelles*, from Nantes.—Dec. 2. *Clypeo*, and *Elizabeth*, both from London.—6. *Advocate*, from London.—7. *Zoe*, *Holmes*, from Marseilles; *Ceres*, from Nantes; *Lucullus*, from Bordeaux.—9. *Mandarin*, from Nantes.—15. *Cervantes*, from Bourbon.—18. *Mona*, from Liverpool and Bahia.—20. *Peynard Park*.—21. *St. George*, from London and Cape; *Rapid*, returned from sea (leaky and discharging).—22. *Oriental*, from Nantes; *Druid*, from Bristol.—23. *Lydie*, from Nantes.—28. *Gilbert Munro*, from London.

Departures.—Nov. 4. *Hooghly*, for Calcutta.—5. *Ganges*, *Ardlie*, for Bombay.—16. *Agrippina*, for Ceylon.—29. *Mars*, for Calcutta.—30. *Porcupine*, for Foul Point.—Dec. 1. *Watkins*, for Singapore.—3. *Indemnity*, for Ceylon.—6. *Ruby*, for Ceylon.—7. *Edward Robinson*, for Pondicherry.—8. *Eulalie*, for Rangoon.—9. *Emma*, for N.S. Wales.—15. *Falcon*, for whaling.—17. *Addingham*, for N.S. Wales; *Ceres*, for Bourbon.—18. *Mandarin*, for Bourbon.—21. *Blenheim*, for N.S. Wales.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENT.

Jan. 3. John Stuart, Esq., to act as, and be sheriff for this colony and dependencies for one year.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Dec. 26. *Matilda*, from London.—30. *Nocton*, from London (for whaling).—Jan. 3. *Clorinda*, *Severn*, *Roberts*, and *Red Rover*, all from London.—6. *Chen*, from Boston.—7. *London*, Tait, from London.—8. *Diadem*, from Rio de Janeiro.—Previous to Jan. 21. *Euphrates*, from London.—*Courier*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—Dec. 14. *Triumph*, for Bombay; *Molson*, for Penang.—27. *Conch*, for Algoa Bay; *Parmelia*, for Mauritius.—28. *Helen*, for Mauritius.—30. *Upton Castle*, for N.S. Wales.—Jan. 6. *Eleanor*, for Colombo.—7. *Roberts*, for Madras and Calcutta; *Martha*, for Mauritius.

Arrival in Simon's Bay.—Jan. 7. *Orator*, from London.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 31. At Ultenhage, Mrs. John Beynon, of a daughter.

Lately. The lady of Lieut. Col. C. B. James, Bombay army, of a son.

— The lady of James Bruce, Esq., R.N., post captain, of a son.

- The lady of Wm. Fenwick, Esq., of H.M. Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, of a son.
- The lady of Sir John F. W. Henshell, K.H., of a son.
- The lady of the Hon. Wm. Menzies, senior puisne judge, of a son.
- The lady of George Harrison, Esq., Mauritius civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 19. At Rondebosch, Samuel Parlbay, Esq., major in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss Marion Emma Mathew.
- 27. At George, Mr. J. J. Sandenbergh to Olivia Maria, youngest daughter of Capt. R. C. Harker, government resident Plattenberg's Bay.
- Jan. 4. At Cape Town, James Searight, Esq., to Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of James Smith, Esq., Green Point

DEATHS.

- Dec. 10. At Cape Town, Lieut. and Adj. Edden, 27th or Inniskillen regt. He dropped dead upon parade in a fit of apoplexy.
- 26. At Caledon, Mr. George Nicol, aged 58, a native of Wollor, county of Northumberland.
- Jan. 2. At Cape Town, Johannes Brink, Esq., aged 84.

St. Helena.

COURT-MARTIAL.—SURGEON J. BARRY.

At a general court-martial held on the 24th Nov. 1837, by order of his Exc. Maj.-gen. Middlemore, C.B., commander-in-chief of the island of St. Helena, Staff-

Surgeon Barry, M.D., was tried on the following charge, preferred against him by Assist. Commissary-general Knowles :

Charge.—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, by a letter dated the 14th Nov. 1836, officially reported, direct to the Right Hon. the Secretary at War, that the assistant commissary-general had objected, or interposed objections, to comply with Article No. 2 of the Regulations of the 28th Feb. 1835, for the management of hospitals on foreign stations, or words to that effect, which is opposed to fact, and tending greatly to prejudice the professional character of the assistant commissary-general in the estimation of the authorities at home."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—That Staff-Surgeon Dr. James Barry is not guilty of the charge preferred against him.

The Court find that the prisoner wrote the letter upon which the charge is founded ; but is of opinion that he was justified in so doing, and do, therefore, fully and honourably acquit him.

Confirmed.

(Signed) G. MIDDLEMORE.

Postscript.

We have received a second overland despatch, bringing advices from Calcutta to the 14th January, and from Bombay to the 25th. The Calcutta news is given in a Supplement.

A letter from Arnee contains intelligence of the cholera being at, and around that station ; both Europeans and natives were suffering sadly. Nine cases of cholera occurred in H.M. 63d Regiment, on the 3d January, four of which were fatal, and the hospitals were completely full.

Several cases of cholera, and some of them fatal, had occurred at Trichinopoly.

The H. C. steamer *Atalanta* was to be despatched from Bombay on the 28th February for Suez, with a mail for Europe.

Col. Baumgardt had been tried by a court-martial for giving offence to Brigadier-gen. Salter. His conduct was declared to be "unofficer-like."

The Coolies in the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad are reported not well disposed.

The cholera still prevails on the island, though in a somewhat less degree. The police report announces an average of thirty-six deaths daily, mostly amongst the poorer classes.

Letters from Rangoon, and from Maulain state that the Burmese governor of

Martaban, the town directly opposite to Maulmain, had songs sung at a public festival, grossly abusing the English, and boasting that the Burmese would go and destroy Maulmain ! Reports also are being daily brought into Maulmain, stating that the Burmese are assembling a force at various places in the vicinity, and making warlike preparations. The letter adds, "Now, all these reports may appear very silly and unworthy of being listened to ; but combining them with the hasty departure of the Governor-general from Calcutta (which is very likely to be construed into a flight by the Burmese), I verily believe that something is intended against Maulmain." A correspondent at Rangoon writes, that a report had been brought down from Koukmoung, stating, that the king intends to acknowledge our treaties so soon as his other affairs are settled, but that the last intelligence from Calcutta, which would soon reach the king, was calculated to do much mischief. It was that the Governor-general does not much regard the king's disavowal of our treaties so long as the Burmese commit no aggression, and that as yet, our government is of opinion it has no cause to quarrel with the king.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 21.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street.

In the absence of Sir J. R. Carnac (the chairman), Sir James Law Lushington, C.B. presided.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court, that certain returns and papers, which had been presented to Parliament since the last General Court, were now laid before the Proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 10. sec. 5.

The titles of the papers were read as follow :—

“ An Account of all Monies supplied to the East-India Company, since the return of the 7th of July 1836; together with a statement of the Expenses of the East-India Company in England monthly and annually.”

“ An Account of Remittances from India since the last return, specifying the dates when received in the London Treasury, and distinguishing whether derived from the hypothecation of goods or otherwise.”

“ An Account of Remittances from India and China since the commencement of the last Charter—specifying, whether in Specie, Silks, or other Goods; and, if sold, specifying the net proceeds.”

“ Lists specifying the particulars of Compensation proposed to be granted to certain persons late in the service of the East-India Company, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India (Nos. 78, 82, 83, and 85.)”

“ Lists, specifying particulars of Compensation proposed to be granted to certain persons late in the Maritime Service of the East-India Company (Nos. 79, 80, 81, and 84.)”

“ Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, being the warrants or instruments granting any Pension, Salary, or Gratuity.”

“ Particulars of all Compensations, Superannuations, and Allowances granted by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, between the 1st January and 31st December 1837 (under the authority of the Act of the 3 and 4 W. 4. cap. 85, sec. 7.) to persons who have been employed by or under the East-India Company, whose interests have been affected by the Discontinuance of

the said Company's Trade, and who have been reduced.”

“ Account of Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations, and Superannuations granted to the Officers and Servants of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India and of the East-India Company, in 1837.”

“ Returns, in detail, showing the amount realized by the sale of the Hon. East-India Company's assets disposed of since the last return, and showing the application of the funds arising therefrom :—also, a return of the estimated value of the assets yet unsold, distinguishing those sold and not yet due, and those sold and overdue, which, under the provisions of the Act 3d and 4th Will. 4. c. 85, are to be sold by the said Company for the purposes of the Act :”

“ In detail, showing the amount realized from the sale of the commercial assets of the Hon. East-India Company in India :—also, of the estimated value of the remainder of the assets of the said Company in India, which, under the provisions of the Act 3d and 4th Will. 4. c. 85, are to be sold by the said Company for the purposes of the said Act.”

“ Copy of letter from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to the Governor-general of India in Council, calling his attention to the necessity of resorting to the legislative powers recently conferred upon the government of India, for the purpose of protecting natives of India conveyed thence as seamen, servants, or workmen.”

The *Chairman*—“ I now lay before you, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 9, sec. 2, an account of superannuations granted since the last General Court, under the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155.”

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

The *Chairman* informed the Court, that the address of condolence and congratulation to the Queen, agreed to by the General Court on the 12th of July last, had been presented to her Majesty, by Sir J. R. Carnac, Sir J. L. Lushington, and a deputation, at the levee on Wednesday, the 14th inst., and had been most graciously received.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court, that the address of condolence to the Queen Dowager, agreed to by the General Court on the 12th of July last, had been transmitted to Earl Howe on the 26th ult., and had been by him presented to her Majesty.

The Clerk then read the correspondence, as follows:—

“ East-India House, Feb. 26.

“ My Lord,—We have the honour of transmitting to your lordship an address to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, agreed to at a General Court of the East-India Company, held at their house in Leadenhall-street, on the 12th of July last, and which the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman were requested to present.

“ At the same Court an address was voted to her Majesty the Queen, but was not presented until Wednesday, the 14th instant, at the levee, no earlier opportunity having occurred. The continued absence from town of her Majesty the Queen Dowager precluding the honour of a personal audience, we have to entreat that your lordship will be pleased to lay before her Majesty the address of condolence now forwarded, and we beg to add, that an important obligation would be conferred on us by affording to the Queen Dowager an explanation of the circumstances by which the presentation of the address has been delayed.

“ We have the honour to be, &c.

“ JAMES R. CARNAC.

“ J. L. LUSHINGTON.

“ The Right Hon. Earl Howe, &c.

“ Marlborough House, March 3.

“ Sir,—I have not failed to submit the address of kind condolence, agreed to at a General Court of the East-India Company on the 12th of July last, to Queen Adelaide, and am honoured by her Majesty's commands to express how consolatory has been to the Queen Dowager's feelings this proof of attachment to herself, and of respect for the memory of the late King.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your most obedient servant,

“ Howk.

“ To Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart.”

GRANT TO THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

The *Chairman* stated, that a letter had been written by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Marquis Wellesley, apprising him that the Court of Directors and Proprietors had agreed to a grant of £20,000 for his lordship's benefit, which had finally received the approbation of the Board of Control. The letter and his lordship's answer should now be read.

The Clerk then read as follows:—

“ East-India House, Nov. 15, 1837.

“ My Lord,—It is with the highest satisfaction that we undertake the duty of communicating to your lordship, that the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, desirous of further manifesting their deep sense of the inestimable value and importance of the services which your lordship rendered to the Company during your brilliant career as Governor-general, when arrangements were framed upon which the maintenance and consolidation of the British power in India have since essentially depended, have passed a resolution appropriating to your lordship's benefit the sum of £20,000; which resolution was finally approved and confirmed by the General Court of Proprietors on the 8th inst., and subsequently by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

“ We trust that your lordship will be pleased to accept our hearty congratulations on this deliberate expression of the feelings of the Company, and to allow us to hope that you may derive as much pleasure from this proof of the admiration with which your services in India are regarded as we receive from being the organs of conveying it.

“ We have the honour to be, my Lord,

“ Your Lordship's most obedient

humble servants,

“ JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, Chairman.

“ J. LAW LUSHINGTON, Deputy Chairman.

“ To the Most Noble the Marquess of Wellesley.”

“ Harlingham, Fulham, Nov. 18, 1837.

“ Gentlemen,—The respectable authorities over which you so worthily preside could not have conveyed to me the communication of their deliberate sentiments in a more kind and acceptable manner, nor by persons more justly entitled to my high consideration and sincere esteem.

“ On you I rely to render justice to the heartfelt emotions of respectful attachment with which I received this most gratifying communication.

“ It is a considerable additional satisfaction, that this signal act of liberality and justice on the part of the Court of Directors and of the General Court of Proprietors, should have been so immediately confirmed by her Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

“ The final resolution of the General Court of Proprietors is dated on the 8th of November 1837; that day I must now deem the most auspicious of my long public life.

“ On the 8th of November 1797, I embarked from England to assume the arduous trust of Governor-general.

“ During the course of my administration (which terminated in the month of July, 1805), I had the happiness and honour of being distinguished by repeated proofs of the favour and generosity of the Company. But, ultimately, judgment was reserved on the general principles and results of that system of policy which I had pursued during the whole course of my government.

“ This reservation (however honest, wise, just, or necessary) was to me the cause of long, deep, and severe sorrow and pain.

“ Not the confidence and favour of three successive sovereigns—not the dignity and power of various high official stations—not the government of my native country (Ireland) twice intrusted to my hands, could compensate in my mind the disfavour of that respectable authority under which my earliest and best services had been rendered to the empire.

“ With equal wisdom, justice, and liberality, without any solicitation on my part, without any interference of influence of any description, casting away all passion, prejudice, and error, the Company has relieved me from this heavy burden of grief; and the delay, which had occasioned so much affliction, now greatly enhances the value of the ultimate decision.

“ To such an extent have my days been prolonged, that I have seen my Indian administration tried by the unerring test of time, and subjected to the ordeal of a new age and a new generation.

“ After the lapse of thirty years—after all my principles, motives, and views have been fully disclosed, and all their results and consequences fully ascertained and proved, the Company has awarded to me a meed of fame, which gives to living honour all the weight and authority of a judgment of posterity.

“ Grateful for this unprecedented distinction, I prize it still more highly, as it affords a sure pledge that the great empire, added to the British dominions under my administration, will be governed in the same spirit by which it was acquired; and that the same energy by which our territories have been secured against the assaults of our enemies in war will now be directed to cultivate the blessings of peace, and to establish our power on the solid foundation of the happiness and affection of a contented and flourishing people.

“ I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

“ With great respect, your faithful servant,

“ WELLESLEY.

“ To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Hon. East-India Company, &c.”

The noble marquess's eloquent and feeling answer was received with general manifestations of applause.

Sir C. Forbes said, he was sure that they had all heard the answer of the noble marquess, who had been so great a benefactor to India, with pleasure and satisfaction (*Hear, hear!*); and he should move, that it be printed for the use of the proprietors.

The *Chairman* did not suppose that

there could be any opposition to the proposition of the hon. baronet.

The motion was agreed to without observation.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

The *Chairman* said, the Court was made special for the purpose of submitting to the proprietors the draught of a bill about to be brought before Parliament, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to frame rules for the government of the East-India Company's college at Haileybury, notwithstanding the suspension of the fourfold system of nomination of candidates for the said college." It was intended to correct the present defective state of the law.

The Clerk was proceeding to read the bill, when

Mr. *Poynder* asked, whether his notice of motion ought not to have precedence of all other business?

The *Chairman*—"The bill will be merely read short; there will be no discussion on it."

[The bill enacted that it shall be lawful for the Board of Control to make such rules and regulations for the examinations in the college, as they may deem necessary for the proper education of young men to be employed in the East-India Company's civil service, but such rules and regulations not to have force and effect until they have been submitted to her Majesty in Council, and approved of by her.]

Sir *C. Forbes* asked, whether under this bill the Board of Control were to take any power, with respect to Haileybury College, out of the hands of the Directors?

The *Chairman* said, the bill only went to confirm the power which the Board of Control possessed under the Charter Act, but relative to which some doubts had been entertained.

Sir *C. Forbes* hoped that the Court of Directors would press on the Board of Control the necessity of altering the present system of examination. One branch, and, as it appeared to him, a most important branch of examination, was wholly omitted. Not a single question, he believed, was asked about India and its dependencies; that part of the world where those young men would probably pass a great part of their lives.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he did not mean to raise a debate on this subject; but he wished to ask a question.

Mr. *Poynder* was exceedingly sorry to interfere; but he understood from the Hon. Chairman, that no discussion would arise on this bill. If, however, Mr. *Weeding* spoke to, the question, other hon. proprietors might do the same thing, and thus the business which they

were specially met to proceed with would be retarded.

The *Chairman* said, it was part of the current business to lay the bill before the Court, and was in perfect accordance with the by-law. No discussion would take place now. There would be ample opportunity hereafter to enter into the subject. He had merely answered the question put to him by his hon. friend. The bill only confirmed the power originally given to the Board of Control by the Charter Bill. Some doubts had been raised, whether that power had not been given to the Court of Directors; and, to remove that doubt, this declaratory act was introduced. The test of examination always rested with the Board of Control. There was reason, therefore, to hope, as the test was in their hands, that the defect to which the hon. bart. referred would be remedied.

IDOLATROUS WORSHIP IN INDIA.

Mr. *Poynder* said, before he addressed himself more immediately to the subject which he had stated his intention of bringing under the consideration of the Court, namely, the encouragement afforded by the Company, its officers and servants, to idolatrous worship in India, he should state to the Court the contents of a petition agreed to at a public meeting, and which, within the last three days, he had laid before Lord Melbourne, and also communicated to the President of the Board of Control. He, in the first place, disclaimed all knowledge of what might be called the getting-up of that petition. He had nothing whatever to do with its concoction, from first to last; and he could add, that he had never seen the gentleman who had transmitted it to him, and probably never would; but he had been requested, as it emanated from a public meeting, to communicate it to different parties who might be interested in the question, in such manner and at such time as he might think fit. He said thus much, lest it might be imagined that he was manufacturing petitions to disturb the harmony which ought to prevail on this occasion. The hon. proprietor then read the petition, which came from ministers of religion resident at Birmingham, in which the petitioners expressed their concern that the order sent out in the despatch of the Court of Directors of the 20th of February 1833, by which the Government abroad was commanded to abandon all connexion with the idolatrous ceremonies of the natives, either by permitting European troops to appear at them, or by deriving revenue from them, had not been complied with, and they called on the Court of Directors to adopt prompt measures to compel obedience to those orders. The petition

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was signed by a great number of highly respectable clergymen. The hon. proprietor then adverted to another petition, of a similar character, from the clergy of the county of Dorset, and read the signatures affixed to it, which were very numerous.

Mr. Fielder.—"If the hon. proprietor goes fully into these petitions, I hope time will be given to reply to them."

Mr. Poynder proceeded to say, that in this case, as in the former, he was not acquainted with the gentleman, the Rev. Reginald Smith, rector of Stafford, who had sent the petition to him. He knew nothing about it further than that it was placed in his hands; but he would add, that it had his hearty and entire concurrence—a statement which it was scarcely necessary for him to make, since his sentiments were perfectly well known on the subject. The principal value of these documents was, that the petitioners totally disavowed, as he had often done, any wish to exercise an unjust, or undue, or precipitate interference with the superstitions of the natives of India, however awful, or loathsome, or revolting those superstitions might be; but at the same time, their object was, while on the one hand they disclaimed any such interference, to demand, on the other, that the Christian religion should receive the same toleration that was extended to the Hindoo and Mussulman. Now, how stood the case? Upwards of five years had now passed since the Court of Directors sent out their despatch of Feb. 1833, which directed, "that the interference of British functionaries in the management of native temples, in the customs, habits, and religious proceedings of their priests and attendants, in the arrangement of the ceremonies, rites, and festivals, and, generally, in the conduct of their interior economy, should cease; and three years after that despatch had been transmitted to India, namely, in August 1836, they found the authorities at Madras persisting in compelling the attendance at the rites and religious ceremonies and worship of the Hindoos and Mussulmans, European officers and soldiers professing the Christian faith. Was this, he would ask, fit to be endured? Could it be—would it be endured any longer? What, in consequence of the existence of this state of things, had been done at Madras? A memorial, signed by many military and civil officers, and by a great many highly respectable clergymen, had been presented to the governor of that presidency, complaining of the system which was pursued in compelling Christians to attend at the religious ceremonies of the Hindoos. And in what way was the memorial met? Why, the Governor of Madras expressed his utmost dissent from the propriety of that pro-

ceeding, and his severe reprobation of those civil and military servants who had adopted such a course. A letter had been written by the chief secretary of the Government to the Bishop of Madras, by whom the memorial had been transmitted, in which the bishop was declared, for sending it, to be obnoxious to the same censure and blame as the authors of it. That letter, written by order of the government, he could not otherwise characterize than as a letter of vituperation, a letter of insult, a letter of injustice. That letter was now printed, and laid before Parliament; and if any one could stand up and defend Sir Frederick Adam for having authorised it, let him do so, and he should be prepared to answer that defence. Nothing of the kind was certainly attempted on a former occasion, when he threw down a similar challenge—nor did he suppose that a different course would be pursued now. The memorialists requested the favour of Sir F. Adam to transmit the document to head-quarters, to send it to the Governor-general, in order that the Governor of Madras (if he had not powers, as they did not think he had, to comply with their wishes), might thus represent their views to his Excellency the Governor-general. This was done, and what was the consequence? Why, the Governor-general came to the same conclusion as the Governor of Madras, and expressed similar feelings of censure and reprobation. In May 1837, the answer of the Governor-general was given, in which he expressed his strong displeasure "that any such memorial should have been drawn up, or that any set of public servants should sign a document, speaking in terms of reproach and contumely of other parties in the state." Now, he would contend, that, if terms of reproach and contumely were ever avoided, it was in the document thus unjustly spoken of. It was assumed, and wrongfully assumed, that such terms had been used; but where were they to be found? The memorial did indeed say, that it was inconsistent for a Christian government to call on Christian servants to attend at the religious ceremonies of Hindoos or Mahomedans; but it expressly disclaimed all desire to interfere with liberty of conscience, and demanded for Christians merely the same toleration which was extended to Mahomedans and Hindoos. (*Hear, hear!*) That was a point which he could state boldly, and without the slightest fear of contradiction. After some further observations on the answer given to the memorial by the Supreme Government, which, the hon. proprietor contended, contained animadversions which the facts did not warrant, he proceeded to observe, that the Madras order for the attendance of Christian drummers at

those religious ceremonies had been in some degree relaxed, but still the spirit of the despatch of February 1833 had not been complied with. Not only were the Protestants opposed to this degrading practice, but so also were the Catholic priests, as might be seen by the remonstrance of one of them on the subject, in which he said, "Permit a priest to raise up his voice against so arbitrary and un-Christian an order. It is not only contrary to Protestant rules and duties, but is opposed to the feelings of Christians of all denominations. I must, therefore, protest against an order of so arbitrary and un-Christian a character." In a letter, dated the 28th of September 1837, which he held in his hand, the writer said; "The only thing I have to state is, that troops were not ordered out at the late festival at Bangalore. The consequence was, that these people went through their religious ceremonies without the aid or assistance of British troops." This demonstrated, that the whole system might be put an end to, without difficulty or danger. Such a fact went far to establish the great principle for which he contended, namely, that the attendance of our Protestant troops at these ceremonies might be dispensed with, and that no inconvenience would result from adopting that measure. The hon. proprietor next adverted to a circumstance which struck him as showing that the Madras Government did not pay that attention to the Sabbath day which they ought to do. The statement was contained in a private letter, and he would not give the name of the writer, because he would be unwilling to expose to obloquy or insult individuals who took a deep interest in this question. But, as he had said on a former occasion, he was sure the Court would give him credit for not advancing any thing that was not founded on proper authority. All the letters to which he referred were in his possession, and were authenticated by the signatures of those who wrote them. The letter stated, that one of the Mahomedan festivals fell upon the Sunday, and yet the troops at Cuddalore were ordered out, and, lest the church service should interfere with the Hindoo ceremonies, it was performed half-an-hour before the usual time; but, notwithstanding, some disturbance took place. Did not this manifest a determination to resist the orders from home, and to disappoint the hopes and wishes prompted by Christian feeling? This occurred in June 1837, and showed that nothing would be done by the authorities abroad. An order had been issued by the Madras Government in which it was directed, "that when the festivals of different religions fell on the same day, the magistrates should take care to prevent any collision; and had that course

been pursued on the present occasion, respectable Mussulmans would have consented to such an arrangement as would have prevented any unpleasant circumstances." Now, did not this show that the Madras Government overlooked the sacredness of the Sabbath? Was it not placing the performance of Christian duties on a level with the observance of the lowest and most disgusting rites and ceremonies? How could a Christian minister be asked to alter the time of divine service, for the purpose of accommodating those who were about to perform Hindoo or Mahomedan ceremonies? Now, as this was the case, nothing but a positive order from home could put an end to such a system. It was hopeless to expect that the Government abroad would do it. The hon. proprietor then referred to the opinion of the late Mr. Stirling, given before a Parliamentary committee, and introduced by the Directors into their despatch of Feb. 1833. The Directors said, "they could not resist the temptation to record the expressed opinion of Mr. Stirling, a wise and excellent man, whose death was universally deplored." That opinion was, that if the Company would at once throw down the barrier, and not in any way interfere with the religious rites and ceremonies of the natives, a gradual doing away with these observances would be the consequence; no extra police or other officers would be wanted; the Company would be saved the expense of providing head-quarters for the priests (he might have added, said Mr. Poynder, prostitutes), or making presents of broad-cloth and ornaments to deck the idols' cars. Under the new system, the whole would sink into disrepute, slowly, perhaps, but surely. So much for Mr. Stirling. One of his (Mr. Poynder's) correspondents said, that "any solicitation to the Government abroad on this subject was useless;" and, after adverting to the importance of the question, he went on to say, that, in his opinion, "the alteration might be made with perfect safety. The appointment of bishops in India, the encouragement of general education, and the extension of commerce, under a new system, had all been resisted, as dangerous; yet the experiment had been tried, and it had succeeded." Another gentleman expressed himself thus:—"It is certain that the Indian Government will do nothing. Our whole stay, therefore, is in the public voice. With the blessing of God, the whole force of public opinion, and the assistance of the home Government, the event for which we are so anxious may be attained." To that he would heartily say "amen!" He had indulged in this deviation to show that the answer of the Governor-general did not apply to the matter contained in the

memorial, which recommended a measure which was calculated not to injure or insult the natives, but to be highly pleasing to Christians, and generally beneficial. It appeared, however, that for years after the memorial, no prohibition, with respect to the attendance of drummers at Hindoo and Mahomedan festivals, had taken place, although the system was somewhat relaxed. Perhaps it might be considered by some gentlemen as a matter of little importance that these drummers should attend at such ceremonies. He, however, viewed it in a very different light. It was, he thought, intimately connected with the interests of Christianity in India, and it gave to the enemies of Christianity a specious plea for saying that we viewed their idolatry with a friendly and encouraging eye. The Governor-general went on to say, that what the memorialists pointed out might be a very proper improvement in the Madras presidency; but that he would not interfere with the local government as to the time or the means of obtaining those objects. This was precisely the language held by the Hon. Chairman, whom he was sorry not to see in his place. Nothing, he should hope, but unavoidable business could occasion his absence.

A Director.—"He is occupied on the Dublin Election Committee."

Mr. Poynder said, that was a radical reason for his absence. Such, however, was the language used on this question by the Hon. Chairman. He declared, "We do not oppose your proposition; but the time is not yet come for acceding to it." Why, five years had elapsed since that admirably reasoned and voluminous despatch, directing the abandonment of all connection with the religious ceremonies of the natives, had been sent to India. A more able state paper never left this country; and he never could mention it without expressing his admiration of the manner in which it was drawn up. There was, he admitted, a single paragraph in that paper, which afforded a loop-hole of retreat for those who wished to leave matters as they were, and who would fain overlook the whole of the rest of the despatch. He knew it might be said again, as it had been said, "Oh! this is all proper enough; what the despatch recommends is very good, but we cannot do it yet; and the despatch leaves it to the Government abroad to judge of the time and mode of acting." Now, he considered that paragraph to be a most unfortunate one, because it opened a door for unnecessary delay. He was one of the first who would disclaim any thing like precipitation; but would any one say that there was sought approaching to precipitation in this case? Let it be recollected, that they were talking five years after the time

when the despatch of 1833 was sent out to India; therefore, this statement about the necessity for farther delay ought not to be put forward as an answer. Perhaps, however, it would be advanced as the answer, the only answer to his motion, this day. If it were, he could very easily meet it, and show its utter futility. He would ask, if this system were to be put an end to, when was that event to take place? Let them hear something certain and definite on the subject. They were told to wait. Till when? Were they to wait for ten years, or for forty years? He repeated, the paragraph to which he had referred was the only one in the despatch that was in favour of the views adopted by those who wished to do nothing in the business. But surely it never was intended, that that solitary paragraph was to neutralize and render useless the whole of the despatch, and reduce it to a dead letter—a mere cypher. The Madras memorial was presented three years after the promulgation of that despatch, and they had waited no less than five years since it was sent out; yet he had proved to-day, that they were farther off than ever from the attainment of their object. He could prove it from what had occurred here, as well as from the proceedings abroad. On the 21st of December 1836, the question was solemnly debated in the General Court, and the resolution of that day directed that orders should be given for carrying the despatch of 1833 into effect. And what followed? Why, a despatch was sent out, which appeared to him to be worse than useless. (*Hear, hear!*) He deeply regretted that such a letter as the 22d of February 1837 should ever have gone out. He wondered, he was astonished, that any gentleman in that Court could have penned such a letter. He did not mean to say, that the individual who drew it up meant that it should have the effect of retarding the object which, by their resolution, the Court of Proprietors showed that they were anxious to attain. It would be unchristian in him to make such an assertion. But this he would say, that if the writer were desirous that it should produce such an effect, he could not have adopted a better course for effecting his purpose. (*Hear, hear!*) The Governor-general, in his answer, reproached and censured those who had signed the memorial, because, in his opinion, it was calculated to disturb that good feeling and good will that ought to be cultivated between all classes of the community, and because it went to interfere with the rights, customs, and opinions of the natives. Now, in answer to that he would say, that it was because the Madras Government did not act in a spirit of justice towards the rights, customs, and opinions of Christians, but compelled them to attend at heathen

ceremonies, that it was found necessary to draw up that memorial. If those who were thus called on to act contrary to their religious feelings had not been really Christians, and ready to bow to the doctrine of obedience to superiors, they would have resisted such an order. They, however, performed the duty allotted to them; but he deeply regretted that the Government should compel them to do that which was at variance with their religious feelings. They must, however, either comply, or embrace ruin as the penalty of their disobedience. Three years after the despatch of 1833 had gone out, the memorial from Madras was presented; and, looking to its contents, he did not think that the Governor-general was justified in giving to that representation the answer which he had done. Men holding office were, it was said, often over-worked in this country, and, when worn out, performed their duties rather carelessly. That was much more likely to be the case in a very warm climate, where individuals were greatly attached to the *dolce far niente*—the pleasant, dozing, listless, nothing to do—and felt a little annoyed if disturbed in the enjoyment of it. Now, he really thought that something of that kind had happened to the Governor-general when he directed such an answer to be returned to the Madras memorial. Oh! how different was the conduct of Lord W. Bentinck! The Directors did not order him to put an end to the abominable system of suttees. They did not dare to do it—but there was a man who did dare to take that decisive step—and that man was Lord William Bentinck. That nobleman, with one stroke of his pen, put an end for ever to that abominable rite—a rite which, on an average of ten years, and he could prove it by the parliamentary papers, had consigned to the flames annually 666 miserable women. Yes, those unfortunate creatures were torn from their children, and the brahmins derived a profit from their sacrifice. This abomination had been removed, and no danger had resulted from that much-desired consummation. Yet, they had been told, over and over again, that such a step would be attended with the most lamentable effects. Nay, he saw an individual in court, who declared that the attempt to put down such a wicked system would end in the extinction of the Company's power, and the extermination of their sway in India. But, notwithstanding all this, Lord William Bentinck determined to put an end to that horrible practice, and did not God prosper and succour him in achieving the good work? What he had done, their late inestimable Monarch, whose loss was a national calamity, ratified by his decision in Council, when an appeal was lodged on the subject. This was an act, the

glory of which would hand a man's name imperishably down to posterity. But it was not so with Lord Auckland. His conduct, in the matter now under discussion, would not redound to his fame—it would not throw a halo of veneration around his character. He hoped, however, that his lordship would yet see his error. Repentance was never too late; and he trusted Lord Auckland would yet prove, that he had fallen into a mistake, by acting under bad and erroneous advice. The letter of the 22d of February 1837 had, in point of fact, re-opened the whole question. He would not content himself with merely stating his own view of that letter, though he felt that his cause of complaint was just, and though he was perfectly able to defend his opinion; but he would read a letter from a gentleman residing at the seat of Government, which bore him out in the opinion he entertained. The writer observed—"that in 1837, the officers were called on in the Madras Government, to attend these native religious ceremonies. On what grounds, he demanded, could such a system be maintained, after the despatch of 1833? That despatch contained an order, under which a wise and proper step, that of ending this system, ought to have been taken; and the answer of the Governor-general to the Madras memorial, did not give any sufficient reason for not adopting the course pointed out in the despatch. In that answer, the Governor-general appeared to mix up the question with other things that were not connected with it; and, indeed, he seemed to place the Christian on a level with other religions." They might perhaps be told, as in the old time, of the refined polytheism of the Hindoos. Unless he heard remarks of that kind, he would not again give a description of their degraded state. The Madras memorialists looked upon an attendance at their superstitious ceremonies as debasing to men and dishonourable to God. On that ground, and no other, they had declared their opinions to Government; and on that ground surely they had a right to claim and to expect relief. Another letter, which came from Madras, asked, "Why not place Madras on the same terms as Bengal, and leave off firing royal salutes and presenting arms at Hindoo festivals? By keeping these customs up, you act in the very teeth of your own order. Let the Government give substantial relief on this point to a body who are compelled to so act, which are repugnant to their feelings as Christians. By so doing they would best consult their own interest and the welfare of their subjects." Having thus addressed himself to the answer of the Governor-general, he would say, that the last despatch which re-opened the question seemed to him to be calculated to

perpetuate the existing state of things, with all its abominations. What hope, he would ask, could they entertain that the local Governments would do any thing to abate the evil? There was none—absolutely none. What Lord Glenelg said, with reference to the West-Indies, was perfectly applicable to the East. "Nothing," observed his lordship, "can be hoped for from the local legislatures." Mr. Burke had said the same thing long ago. "I say," observed that great man, "that what is done by the West-Indian legislatures is arrant trifling; because what they have done is utterly deficient in any executory principle." He (Mr. Poynder) would further contend, that until this abused country spoke out on the subject, the system would go on, because the Court of Directors said it should. He could not admit that it was an answer to his argument to say, that Great Britain was anxious to do justice to all parties—that if the Company is culpable in not taking steps to remove this system, they nevertheless show, in a variety of ways, that they have the interests of religion at heart. Was such a statement consistent with the fact, that the Company helped to support, and gave countenance to, a vile system of idolatry? He demanded, whether that Christian Court would endure that this state of things should continue any longer? Would the thousands of religious memorialists who had raised their voices against this system consent to its continuance? The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge had formerly presented a memorial on this subject, without effect. They had now sent a second, expressing their dissatisfaction at the despatch of the 22d of February last, which did not insist on the abandonment of all connexion with idolatrous ceremonies, according to the instructions of your own despatch of the 20th of February 1833. Then the Church Missionary Society speak in the same tone, to express their deep concern that the despatch of 1833 had not been carried into full effect—and that the despatch of 1837, which re-opened the question, should have been sent out. That was the fact. The despatch re-opened a question which had been decided four years previously. They conclude by saying, "Your memorialists, therefore, impress upon your Hon. Court, the unfavourable position in which this question is now placed, and trust that you will seize the earliest opportunity to put an end to a system that is repugnant to the Christian religion." The memorial of that truly Christian society did not go alone. It was accompanied by one of the most pious and excellent letters he had ever read, written by the Earl of Chichester, the president of the society. It reflected great honour on his lordship. He

would not detain the Court by reading the whole of it, but he would make one or two short extracts from it. The letter was addressed to Sir J. R. Carnac, and his lordship says—"If the Christian religion be true, then it is not only the best, but the only means of impressing on the natives of India those moral feelings which are necessary for their own salvation, as well as for the safety and security of our empire in that country." "It is in vain that you send out Christian bishops and missionaries, while your executive Government, by open connivance at idolatry, expose themselves and the Christian community to the charge of indifference to true religion, and that ascendancy which it is no less their interest than their duty to maintain." Therefore, if he took no higher ground than that of political expediency and interest, on that ground it was incumbent on them to carry out the despatch of 1833 effectually. "But," said his lordship, "I place the question on much higher ground, that of your duty as Christians, and on that serious and solemn ground you are bound to take this step." But we cannot forget," continued his lordship, "the higher motives and more solemn obligations which result from a sense of Christian duty, when we consider that, in proportion to the means we possess, must be our accountableness to God for an honest and diligent use of those means in proclaiming to unenlightened nations that gospel which he has been graciously pleased to reveal to ourselves." Such was the language of this truly philosophic and Christian letter, which it was impossible, in his opinion, to hear, without a thorough conviction of the truth of the policy recommended in it. He might go on almost *ad infinitum* accumulating testimonies of the feeling which prevailed throughout the whole Christian world regarding the system acted upon by the Indian administration, since the fatal despatch of February 1837; he would however content himself with reading only one or two additional documents. It was stated in a memorial of the London Missionary Society on the subject, "that the hopes of the Society, built on the ground already adverted to (alluding to the declarations of the Chairman), had been painfully disappointed; as, with the exception of prohibiting the peasantry from drawing the cars of the idols in processions, no part of the encouragement given by Government to the idolatry of the natives had been withdrawn. The degrading rites of that barbarous superstition, it was said, were still countenanced as before; the temples of the idols, and buildings destined for other superstitious purposes, had been repaired, and, in some instances, even new ones had been built; in short, idola-

try seemed to have been received into the special favour and protection of Government. With reference to the instructions of the 20th February 1833, embracing principles so wise and just, sentiments so honourable to the Government and to the Company, the Society had learned, with the deepest regret, from papers laid before the House of Commons, that though four years had elapsed since the date of the orders, no satisfactory measure had been adopted for carrying them into effect, and the multiplied evils resulting from the iniquitous system of former days were continued, greatly to the injury of the natives, to the hindrance of their reception of the gospel of salvation, and to the scandal of all Christians. Considering the fearful responsibility inseparable from the exercise of power (he was still quoting the same document), to which they were certain the Government of India could not be insensible, and deeply deploring the obstructions that were offered to the free propagation of Christianity in India, the memorialists respectfully hoped that no further delay might be interposed to the execution of the orders transmitted to India. By the license given by the authorities to the idolatries of India, the prejudices of the natives against Christianity were materially strengthened, and its progress materially obstructed. Remembering the gratitude due to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the continued favour he had been graciously pleased to show to the British nation in India, and seeing the injurious effects produced by the established sanction of idolatrous practices, as proved by the forcible representations forwarded by our countrymen in that empire, the memorialists respectfully hoped that the Indian Government would immediately turn its attention to the best means of enforcing its own recorded opinions." Such (said the hon. proprietor) was the earnest remonstrance of one important and influential body of Christians; he would now trouble the Court with an extract, to the same effect, from the proceedings of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, of no older date than January last, as was indeed also the case with most of the other documents of the same class which he had read. In proportion (they declared) to the gratitude with which the whole religious public had hailed the sentiments expressed in the instructions of 1833, had been their regret and disappointment at finding that no decided steps had been taken by the authorities in India to give effect to them. The encouragement systematically afforded by them in former years to the idolatrous ceremonies of their native subjects was continued in its fullest extent, to the great reproach and hin-

drance of our common Christianity. The Society earnestly prayed for an immediate abolition of all customs by which the Christian population might be mixed up in such superstitions, for an abandonment of all revenue derived from such polluted sources, as well as for an entire cessation on the part of the Company of all observances which could be considered as implying the participation or acquiescence of the British Government in the demoralizing rites of the idolatry by which the souls of the Hindoos were enthralled and debased. The hon. proprietor went on to say, that he adduced these testimonies to show that he did not stand there alone. These great bodies of Christians thought and acted for themselves, apart from all dictation; and nothing could be more absurd than to suppose that an humble individual like himself could have any influence over their deliberations or decisions. (*Hear, hear!*) He rejoiced to know that the Church of Scotland was about to take a part as decided, and to manifest its sentiments on this momentous question in a manner as clear, as the religious bodies in connexion with the Church of England had done. He was quite sure that such testimonials as he had submitted would be received in that Court in no other light than as the spontaneous announcements of the sentiments of the Christian world, entitled to the respect of all good men (*Hear, hear!*) He should not now detain the Board by laying before them the numerous letters which had come to his hands from all parts of the Indian peninsula, detailing various obstructions thrown by the servants of the Company in the way of the diffusion of Christianity; but he could not refrain from reading part of one he had received a few days since, dated 14th September 1837, from a Christian missionary in that country. The hon. proprietor then read the letter. The writer stated, "that since his arrival, in 1835, various religious festivals of the natives had taken place, in honour of which salutes had been fired from the castle (the name of the place was not mentioned). On the 27th of the previous month, a festival in honour of the river occurred, in the course of which, votive offerings were made to the river-god; salutes were fired from the castle, and the natives alleged that it was by the authority of the European magistrates. On another occasion, certain heathen ceremonies were performed in honour of the river as a goddess—the daughter of the sun, and nourisher of the sea—and similar marks of respect were paid. Thus the bad effects of countenance to idolatry had been forced on his mind when preaching to the people, who had repeatedly told him that till Government ceased to do such things,

it was in vain to tell them that they were offering up idolatrous sacrifices." Here, then (continued the hon. proprietor), was a proof of the pernicious effects resulting from the system to which the authorities in India clung with such lamentable pertinacity, though contrary to the plainest calls of duty, and to the commandments of God himself. An impression was naturally produced on the minds of the natives, that their rulers were lukewarm and indifferent to their own religion, and perhaps disposed to give the preference to the faith of the natives. Thus the policy of Government interposed a great stumbling-block to the conversion of a people naturally superstitious, and obstinate in their adherence to their own mistaken creed; the ministrations of pious and zealous missionaries were rendered vain.

Sir C. Forbes.—"The less you say about the missionaries the better." (*A laugh*)

Mr. Poynder entreated the indulgence of the Court; but in common justice to the cause he was advocating, and to himself as a proprietor, he could not have abstained from taking the course he had followed. He was perfectly aware there was a secret and infidel liberality abroad, conceding every thing to Mahomedanism and Paganism, and, in strict consistency, neither showing favour nor rendering justice to Christianity. It was under such debasing and unchristian influence that the orders to which he had been obliged, painfully obliged, to direct their attention had been issued by the Indian authorities;—orders which, unless at once rescinded, would effectually impede the efforts of the benevolent to make known the gospel to the heathen, and render nugatory all attempts to elevate our Indian subjects in the scale of civilization. It had been proved by the evidence of Mr. Ward, the deceased missionary of the Baptist Society, of the other missionaries of the Church of England and the Wesleyan connexion, and of missionaries of the Church of Rome, that there was no single sin, in the catalogue of iniquities, especially interdicted to Christians in the first chapter of the epistle to the Romans, awful as that chapter was—too awful to be cited in such an assembly as the present—no single abomination, denounced by the apostle in that passage, as characterizing the society of the heathen world before the introduction of Christianity, of which examples were not to be found among the degraded heathens who formed the population of our Indian empire. He mentioned this, lest any one should be forced again to speak of the awful sanctity of Indian polytheism, of the honesty of the Hindoos, the blameless innocence and rigid austerities of their devotees: and to the evidence of these men he defied con-

tradiction. It was on a vitally important and deeply interesting question, that the Court was now sitting in judgment. They were now to determine whether they would sanction the absurdities of a monstrous superstition, or whether they would withdraw all countenance from them, and put away from them the accursed thing. (*Hear, hear!*) It was, indeed, no less than this; and he would venture to say, with great humility and submission, that, content as he was to bear calmly all taunting imputations of enthusiasm, or of a factious desire to distract the councils of Government and disturb operations going on with perfect smoothness and harmony—however he might be reproached by the hon. baronet in the chair, as he had been reproached on a former occasion by another hon. baronet, not now present, from the same place, as one who troubled the Court with periodical discussions, bringing forward motions calculated to excite disaffection among the natives, discontent in the Indian army, and dissensions among the population generally—prepared as he was for all the odium and reprobation which never failed to attend the inculcation of unpopular truths—he would still persevere. (*Hear, hear!*) Nay, he would put it to themselves whether they were not conscious that the cause he advocated was the cause of God, the cause of our common Christianity, the cause that, however discountenanced or opposed by men in authority, must sooner or later prevail, until the knowledge of that God whom he imperfectly and unworthily served should cover the earth, as the waters cover the channel of the sea. (*Hear, hear!*) He was not one who, either in that Court or out of it, was accustomed to accuse existing governments and attack existing institutions—though not accustomed to speak of himself, he must say this; but he had felt it his duty, as an East-Indian proprietor, to act as he had done on this question. He was compelled to refer to the whole tenor of his past life, a life not now less than sixty years, to show that he was not a common brawler; and he could solemnly declare that no base or interested motives, none that had reference to any object to be attained in that Court, had prompted him to this course. (*Hear, hear!*) A paramount sense of duty alone had impelled him to it—a duty to which he had been summoned twenty years since by their own chaplain, when first in the University of Cambridge, and afterwards in the city of London, he denounced those atrocities which the Company were then upholding, and which even now they were slow to discountenance. These feelings influenced his mind then and now, and by the blessing of God, so long as life was granted him, no impu-

tations from that chair, no slander in any quarter would ever deter him from pleading the cause of oppressed Christianity. He adjured them as men, as Britons, and as Christians, he adjured them by those hopes of a blissful eternity opened to all through the same Mediator, to lend no longer the shield of their authority to those who wished to keep the eyes of the heathen veiled to the light; to open at last to the Hindoo the path of salvation; and to look no longer with cold and discouraging eyes on the efforts of those self-devoted and pious men, who were proclaiming the glad tidings of the gospel to the benighted nations of the East.—*(Hear, hear!)* As a member of that Court he declared, that he would long since have retired from it, long since have disposed of his own vested interest in its property, but that he had felt it a privilege to stand up among them in defence of the truth. On no other condition could he have reconciled it to his conscience to receive tribute from the worshippers of idols, the price of blood shed in their inhuman rites. He appealed to all who heard him—and he assumed that all who heard him knew enough of the sacred writings to answer him—whether, from the first chapter of Genesis to the last chapter of the Revelations, there was not a solemn protest continually recorded by the Most High himself, against the worship of those that were no gods; “that had eyes and saw not, that had ears and heard not, neither was there any virtue among them.” Not only was it declared that those rulers who countenanced this abomination were guilty of dishonouring their Maker; that they abused the high trust he had confided in them, because they would not conform to his high behests; but they were told that the Almighty would force them to quit their high places, and bestow their power and dominion on others. It was because, as an Englishman, he felt that his country was degraded; because he loved the church in which he had been baptised, and believed it to be the depository of the apostolic faith, that he was there in his place to protest against a continuance of the guilt that had been incurred by this great mercantile corporation. Cast away the spoils of the pollution they must, for they had to deal with a jealous God, who would not give his glory to idols, or suffer the rites of paganism to defile his sanctuary. Let them turn to the South Sea Islands, and they would see what Christianity and its advocates, under a juster and more impartial system, left to the uncontrolled exertion of their own energies, had effected in that vast Archipelago. They could not be unacquainted with the wonderful works of God in that remote sea—how,

under the preaching of the excellent Mr. Williams and his zealous brother missionaries, whole nations had been born again in a day, and brought to the knowledge of the one true God; had broken and cast away their idols, and been received into the flock of the one shepherd. These were nations of barbarians; and was it to be said that amid the comparative civilization and refinement of the Hindoos, the light of truth was to be intercepted, when it rather should have free course, and more powerful influence. It was now nine years since he had asked in that Court, why, when they had so long since disclaimed all participation in the abominations of Juggernaut, they still continued indirectly to countenance them. Whoever might be called on to administer the affairs of India, they were the mere trustees of the British public, and not of that portion of it only who were possessed of a pecuniary interest in their affairs, but of all who revered Christ, and preferred to be his followers. This country had ever been distinguished for its pure and unswerving profession of Christianity, and it was not less their duty to accomplish the termination of idolatrous worship than to extend their dominion and aggrandize their revenue. Encouragement of idolatry was a far more awful breach of trust than pecuniary malversation; infinitely more awful, in proportion as the eternal interests of mankind infinitely transcended the affairs of the present life. Nine years since, he had stated the question on these grounds, and he now put it to them again, for it was never too late to be wise, never too late to be honest; and he would tell them, that they could not longer refuse to be honest with safety to themselves. He would recall to their minds the moral inculcated in the chapter set apart for the lesson of the preceding evening—a memorable illustration that the strength of man was foolishness to God. There Gideon was directed not to take a large army to the overthrow of the idolatrous nations of Palestine, nor to arm them with the weapons of ordinary warfare, but to take with him a few men, and to place in the right hand of every man a trumpet, in the left a pitcher with a lamp. This he took to signify that, however weak and unworthy the instrument might be by which the purpose of God's will was to be effected, however unable of himself to execute the work in hand, the cause of God must infallibly prosper, and that his enemies would be confounded in the end. The hon. proprietor concluded by thanking the Court for the kind and very unusual attention with which they had favoured him, indicating, he trusted, a better spirit than once had been wont to preside over their deliberations, and

presaging, he hoped from the bottom of his heart, the coming triumph of the cause of truth and mercy. He would now submit his motion in the terms of the notice he had forwarded to the chairman a short time ago. He had almost forgotten to observe, that that was not the notice he had placed on the books at last meeting of the Court. The notice he had then given was, "That the next Quarterly Court do take into consideration the answer of the Governor of Madras, addressed to the venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, bearing date the 25th day of April last, conveying the judgment of the Governor-general in Council upon the memorial transmitted by the Governor of Madras to the Supreme Government, and undersigned by the venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, thirteen chaplains of the Company, thirty-seven missionaries, and 152 civil and military officers of various ranks and stations, complaining that the Christian servants of the Company are compelled to perform services incompatible with their sacred obligations, and also that Christianity itself is dishonoured in the eyes of the natives by the official sanction and encouragement afforded to those superstitious of idolatry which are destructive to the souls, and involve apostasy from the only true God; which memorial was forwarded to the Governor of Madras by the late Bishop of that presidency on the 6th of August 1836. And, also, that the same Court do take into consideration a memorial to the Governor in Council of Bombay, signed by the venerable the then Archdeacon (now the Bishop) of Bombay, the chaplains of the Church of England, the missionary of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and various civil and military servants of the Hon. Company, praying that the orders of the Company, as expressed in their despatch to the Supreme Government, dated the 20th February 1833, may be carried into effect, requiring that 'in all matters relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, and their ceremonial observances, our native subjects be left entirely to themselves.'"

The *Chairman* informed the hon. proprietor that the documents in question had not been received by the Court of Directors.

Mr. *Poynder* then submitted, that under these circumstances it was perfectly competent for him to make the other motion to which he had alluded, and which he had, some days since, forwarded to the Chairman of the Company.

The *Chairman* intimated that no objection would be made.

Mr. *Poynder* then read his motion, as follows:

"That this Court, adverting to the fact that above five years had now elapsed since the date of the Hon. Directors' despatch of the 20th of February 1833, expressly ordering the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by the Company, its officers and servants, to the idolatrous worship of India, and also directing the relinquishment of the revenue derived from that source; and further, considering that the principal religious and missionary societies of this country have of late strongly petitioned the Company, the Crown, and the Parliament, against the continuance of the system of patronage and taxation, which it was the professed object of that despatch to abrogate, it be resolved, that the time is now fully arrived when it has become the duty of the General Court of Proprietors to submit to the Hon. Court of Directors the necessity of requiring that such a distinct and unequivocal renewal of the orders contained in the before-mentioned despatch may be forthwith transmitted to the Supreme Government of India as shall have the effect of carrying such despatch into full and complete operation."

Sir C. Forbes said, the Chairman had told them that the documents to which the original notice of the hon. proprietor referred had not yet been received by the Court. Were they to understand that they had not reached this country?

The *Chairman* begged leave to inform the hon. proprietor, that the documents had not reached the Court through a regular official channel, not having been forwarded by the presidential governments. He need scarcely say, however, that copies of them had been received by persons in this country.

Mr. *Hanky* seconded the motion. Diffident as he was of his own capacity to do justice to a subject so important, he felt that were such a motion made, and no one found to second it, a lasting stigma would be thrown on the Court of Proprietors. The length at which the hon. mover had entered into the subject, and the powerful manner in which he had treated its various branches, foreclosed the necessity of going much into detail. At the same time, he felt that it would be improper not to adduce some reason for his coincidence of feeling and opinion with the hon. proprietor on the present question. The subject was growing in importance every day, and it was evident that the public would no longer be satisfied with half-measures. The propagation of Christianity in India was exciting the deepest interest throughout the country; involving, as it did, the future happiness and prosperity of our Eastern empire. To public opinion all governments must, sooner or later, bow, and it was better to yield at present with a good grace, than to stand out against the force of truth, and be compelled at last to grant, from an overpowering necessity, that which we refused to concede from a sense of justice. (*Hear, hear!*) The conduct of the official authorities in India would be taken by the public as a test of the spirit which actuated the counsels of the Company; and he was sorry to say, that that conduct had not been, in all instances, such as might have been expected. He

was sorry to say, that their views and opinions respecting the propagation of Christianity were radically defective; they did not appear to be alive to a sense of the benefits which it would confer on the natives, in improving their moral character, and elevating them in the scale of civilization; and, instead of eagerly seeking to extend the mild sway of the gospel, they seemed rather bent on continuing the reign of error. Their notions of the effects produced by Christianity on the nature of man, and the structure of society, were mean and contracted: they appeared to consider Christianity as a political institution merely, instead of a revelation from God, disclosing to man the Divine will respecting his salvation, and shedding over the vicious and depraved nature of man the ennobling influence of its pure and faultless precepts. They measured every thing by political considerations, and allowed the maxims of a heartless expediency to impede the diffusion of the great truths of the gospel. He, for one, would only look to the fearful responsibility incurred by those whose official power gave them influence over these great events, and to the guilt incurred by them, unless they administered their office not according to the conventional rules of statesmen, but the commands of Almighty wisdom. The office of director in this society was one of the most awful responsibility that could fall on any man, and he much wondered at the ignorance or indifference of some men who grasped at the power it conferred, without bestowing a single thought on the fearful criminality which they would justly incur if they neglected its duties. (*Hear, hear!*) It had often been curiously inquired, what could be the reason of the great anomaly in human affairs which the history of this Company had presented to the world? It had been often asked, why this little speck of earth should have had conferred on it such power over a mighty continent? Why the millions of this immense region should have been placed under the domination of a handful of men, whom they might, as it seemed, have swept with ease into the sea? The British power in India had been established and consolidated not so much by the sagacious policy of their statesmen, or by the powers of their warriors, as by the favour and protection of Divine Providence. That wide dominion had been entrusted to them by Providence, that they might become the instructors of its population; that they might open to them the knowledge of the true Redeemer, and point the path to eternal life; that they might civilize their barbarism, enlighten their ignorance, reform their vices. (*Hear, hear!*) It was natural to conclude that the Divine wis-

dom had selected this nation for this high trust, as being best fitted to discharge it rightly. This, he ventured to think, was the key to that dispensation of Providence; no man could consider it in the short-sighted view, that it was intended merely for the temporal aggrandizement of a particular state. It was not unnatural, indeed, to think that the greatness to which the possession of such a dominion must conduct, might be intended as the reward of a due of the obligations it imposed; but, on the other hand, weighty was the responsibility with which such privileges were accompanied; and if those in whom they were invested were unfaithful to their trust, signal would be the manifestation of the Divine displeasure. (*Hear, hear!*) Such considerations as these, he hoped, would induce the Court no longer to interpose obstacles to the fulfilment of the Divine pleasure, by obstructing the spread of the gospel. On the spirit which governed that Court in its decisions, depended the inclination of the Governor-general of India, and his subordinate officers, to give effect to them; and, whatever condemnation these individuals might incur, yet, in the sight of God and man, the chief share of guilt would lie at the door of that Court. It was impossible that the Indian servants of the Court should dare to act systematically, in open defiance of its wishes, and in contradiction to its orders, if the Court really entertained the wish to be obeyed in the instructions issued by it; and if the acts of the Indian authorities were unjust, tyrannical, or partial, the Court would have to answer for it. To-day, he trusted that every member of the Court would be faithful to his duty, and would take the right side in this struggle, which was but a part of the great conflict going on throughout the world, between the antagonist powers of truth and error. They would have to decide that day whether they preferred that the countless myriads of Hindostan sleep on in the darkness of Paganism, or that their eyes should be opened to the light of the gospel; for such was really the question at issue. Idolatry was rapidly declining in most of those countries where it still existed; and in India, too, it would decline, if the Company would but give the cause of truth fair play. Did the supporters of the motion wish the Company to resort to violent means for the suppression of idolatry? By no means. Did they wish to take away the rights of the natives? Far from it. All they asked was, that the same protection and favour might be granted to the Christians, as was freely allowed to the Mahomedans and Pagans of Hindostan. Let the claims of religion on the one hand, and superstition on the other, be treated with perfect equality,

and they would soon see with which side victory would remain. The champions of the Christian cause declared, that the greatest obstacle to their progress was the encouragement to idolatry given by Christian governors and a Christian association. The Brahmins would not listen to the arguments of our teachers; they replied, "If your Government thought as ill of our religion as you do, they would not show us the same favour we now enjoy." He was reluctant to be obliged to employ arguments on this point; it was almost an insult to the understandings of those whom he addressed; but unhappily there was a necessity for it. They might depend on it, if they did not do their duty, they would soon be visited with the indignation of their countrymen. He trusted the Directors would satisfy the Court of their inclination to effect the object which the motion was intended to attain; they were not asked to enter on a new and unknown subject; they were only requested to repeat what they had done before. Experience had proved that the orders formerly issued might be acted on with the greatest safety, as regarded political consequences. In fact, there could be no shadow of a pretext for refusing to carry these orders into effect. He therefore trusted that the Court would accede to the motion of the worthy proprietor: that the despatch of February 1833 would no longer remain in abeyance, unsupported by the authority of the Court, or be explained away and neutralized by subsequent communications, but would be acted upon with upright and honest sincerity.

The *Chairman* then rose and said: "The motion of the hon. proprietor, and the reasons on which he has founded it, are precisely the same as he has formerly, on more than one occasion, submitted to the Court; and I shall content myself with saying that I do not think he has made out a case for our interference; or that he has brought forward any thing like satisfactory proof of the imputations which he has so lavishly thrown out against the Indian servants of the Company. Though I have a high opinion of the hon. proprietor's zeal, I must be permitted to question his discretion; for I think it any thing but prudent in him to bring forward one subject thus continually for discussion in a manner rather calculated, in my mind, to retard than to accelerate the object he has in view. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) If ever there was a subject of vital importance to the welfare and interests both of India and Great Britain, this is that subject. It is one that must be approached with great caution, and treated with extreme delicacy; for one false step, one step too hastily made, may involve consequences which I am sure the hon. proprietor himself would be the

first to deprecate. It is not my intention to impugn the right of any hon. proprietor to bring before the Court for discussion any motion he may think proper; but it must be admitted that there are some which it would be inexpedient and unwise to entertain. To use the words of the Hon. Chairman, who, I regret to say, is unavoidably prevented from being present on this occasion, the continued agitation of such questions only tends to promote excitement, to embarrass the operations of Government, and to postpone, if not to defeat, the object itself sought to be attained. (*Hear, hear!*) In the belief that the proprietors generally have confidence in their executive body, under the firm persuasion that those now assembled here will not withdraw that confidence, and having every reliance on their good sense and moderation, I shall not enter at any further length into this matter, but shall meet the motion with an amendment, which I trust the Court will adopt. It is to the following effect:—"That this Court deem the continued public discussion of questions affecting the religious feelings of the natives of India to be fraught with danger, and that the settlement of such questions may be most safely and properly left to the responsible executive."

Mr. *Astell* said, as this subject had been so often discussed, he would content himself with seconding the amendment, and expressing his cordial approbation of it, fully convinced that in doing so he was discharging his duty to the Court and to the country.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, he was one of those who was not for rudely forcing Christianity on the natives of India, till he saw the moral conduct of its followers more in accordance with its precepts. (*Hear, hear!*) It was true, the natives of India were an idolatrous people; he regretted the fact; but since it was so, let them be allowed to abandon their errors gradually, let not the rude force of coercion be substituted for the mild influence of persuasion. Let the Court recollect, that nothing exasperated the feelings of men more than an interference with their religious sentiments, or than any slight imprudently cast on the ceremonial observances of their creed. (*Hear, hear!*) Let them be led gently to the knowledge of the true God; for, to force them to bow before the altar of the God of mercy, would at once dishonour his attributes, and defeat their own wishes. He was disposed at all times to regard with jealousy and distrust any proposal for a sudden and violent change; the dreadful effects of interfering with an order of things long established in a native country ought to be a warning to the statesmen of all time to come. How much more was it incumbent on them to do nothing hastily

when the subjects of proposed innovation were the immemorially existing institutions of one of the oldest nations of the East! Surely, it would be to conduct themselves in stricter conformity with the canons of Christianity—aye, and he would venture to say, with the spirit of its divine founder, to bear with the ignorance of the Hindoos, till their eyes were better fitted to sustain the light. (*Hear, hear!*) Were they to depart from such a line of conduct, he could fancy an Indian priest saying, as well he might, “Yours may be the true God; but your principles are not the principles of charity and forbearance which our own religion teaches.” He might appeal to considerations of an inferior nature; considerations, however, which, such was the nature of man, would never be without force in well-regulated minds. Was it then their interest, he would ask, to bring their sovereignty in India into danger, to pave the way perhaps for the abrogation of British rule in that immense and opulent peninsula, by taking any rash, heedless, violent steps, calculated to offend the prejudice and inflame the slumbering enmity of its population? (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Persuasion was the only sure instrument of conversion; if they resorted to force, they might depend upon it, as the experience of all ages indeed testified, that the consequences would be most fatal. Let them reflect that the Indians could know nothing of the true God but what they gathered from the actions of his disciples, for example, it had been truly said, was far better than precept; how then could they expect, that if the means they used were those of oppression and force, the natives would much attend to the preaching of the missionaries? Some of those missionaries, he was reluctantly obliged to admit, had not shown by their conduct that they were very deeply impressed with the truths of Christianity; they seemed rather to have gone to India as spies upon its rulers, or to sow dissatisfaction among its people, than to disseminate the gospel of peace and good-will to men. The hon. mover had threatened the Court that he would sell out his stock (*a laugh*): no doubt this was a serious calamity; yet he hoped they would show that they were superior to considerations of a merely personal kind. (*Laughter.*) Seriously, on the decision of this day, he could not conceal from himself that the prosperity of their wide-extended Indian possessions in a great measure depended. If with a rude and violent hand they attempted at once to subvert the religion of the natives, idolatrous and pagan though it may be, he feared they would upset themselves at the same time, or at least materially shake the stability of their power. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Fielder said, he had for years felt anxiety for the Company's painful and critical situation, owing to such delicate subjects as the natives' religion and customs being so frequently agitated. The Company were placed in the dilemma, either to labour under the heavy charge that they were adverse or indifferent to the cause of Christianity, or under the charge of a want of power to act adversely to the natives' religion, customs, habits, and prejudices: more dangerous subjects could not, he said, possibly arise in the Court of Proprietors. He regretted hon. proprietors should deem it right so continually to cast such a serious imputation on the Company as the retarding the cause of Christianity, and that they should think proper to impute to the natives, vices and crimes of every age; imputing to them all immorality without any redeeming quality—a miserable return, he must say, for a century's affection and wealth to England. He would not, however, in return, disgust, indeed degrade the Court of Proprietors, by detailing a volume of European vices and crimes of every kind; but he had his fears—and he exclaimed, would to God that his fears were groundless!—that these despised Indians, on a comparison with polished and civilized Europeans, would sustain no loss as regarding moral virtues. (*Hear!*) He gave hon. proprietors credit for the purity of their motives; but he required at their hands in return, that other hon. proprietors should have credit, that they worshipped alike the same Creator of all things, and looked for eternal salvation through the same Mediator and Redeemer of mankind, and that they all earnestly indulged in the hope, that the blessed gospel, in due season, would be spread not only in India, but over all nations. (*Hear!*) He then, alluding to the Directors' despatch of 1833, and other papers before Parliament, observed that hon. proprietors must agree that the despatch breathed throughout the true, genuine spirit of Christianity, combining sound opinions, prudent advice, prudent recommendations; leaving, however, the whole of the important matters to the legitimate authorities on the spot, to watch events, and take all due opportunities to further the Christian religion throughout India. Such authorities, he said, were the Governor-general in Council, assisted by the Governors of Bombay and Madras, and their respective councils, these governors were the accredited authorities, not merely of the East-India Company, but of the British nation. He would show by the statute of the 21 Geo. III., that the Governor-general of India in Council was so accredited by the British nation, for he was by the statute empowered to frame regulations for India, which he was di-

rected to transmit within six months afterwards to the Directors and to the British Government. It was by the statute enacted, that such regulations the Sovereign in Council might disallow or amend; but if not disallowed or amended, they were in two years to become the law of India. He would also show a non-interfering system as to the natives' religion, customs, habits, and prejudices, by the statute of the 37 Geo. III., whereby, after stating that in order that due regard may be had to the civil and religious usages of the natives, it is enacted that the rights and authorities of fathers of families and masters of families, according as the same may be exercised by the Gentoo or Mahomedan law, shall be preserved to them within their families respectively; nor shall the same be violated or interrupted by any proceeding of the Supreme Courts, nor shall any act done in consequence of the rule or law of caste, so far as respects the members of the same family, be deemed a crime, although the same may not be justifiable by the laws of England. He would also show, by the Governor-general's regulations, sanctioned as law by the British nation, that the natives of India were to have secured to them full protection in the free exercise of their religion, and full security to their persons. In corroboration he would refer to the King's speech of 1783 in Parliament, stating that "it required the wisdom of Parliament to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from India, and to promote and secure happiness to the natives." And in another speech, his Majesty declared that "India was an object of as much delicacy and importance, as could exercise the wisdom and justice of the British Parliament." He would observe, that the British Parliament, on renewing charter after charter, invariably entrusted the Company and the Governor-general of India with full power and authority over India; but with the express stipulation or understanding, that they would at all times secure to the natives a government and an administration of justice and law suited to their religion, customs, habits and prejudices. (*Hear, hear!*) He found that the Directors' despatch, with the other papers, were laid before Parliament by the Company in May 1837, nearly a year elapsing without the least interference of the legislature, in opposition or otherwise, with the Company's justice and policy; the Parliament having, as heretofore, in renewing charters, reposed the fullest confidence in the Company, and their own legitimate authorities in India, as to the natives' religion and customs. He had no doubt, that the Crown acted upon the principle of non-interference in the natives' religion and customs, on the grounds of justice to the Indian—sound

European policy—England's toleration at home towards the followers of all religions, even to Deists, and constantly recognizing customs in a variety of cases, to that degree, as in those cases to supersede the statute law of the land. In answer to the charge of neglecting Christianity, he contended, that much had already been done, in the subversion of the Mahomedans' rule over India, and in the abolition of suttee, self-immolation, and other customs. And he was convinced, that if the Directors were not interfered with by indiscreet measures, additional good would be effected; but that such good could not be expected, except from quiet, gradual steps, and an acquiescence in the natives' minor customs and prejudices. Such mode, he trusted, under Providence, combined with Christian patience and forbearance, would, in due time, safely undermine the major evils of India. (*Hear!*) It had been said, and, perhaps, correctly, that in a few instances of innovation, violence had succeeded; but it must be recollected, that history proved that in all ages an accumulation of quickly-repeated grievances met certain destruction. Mr. F. then observed, that the Hindoos holding Akber, and other their Mahomedan conquerors, in high veneration, for having carefully abstained from intolerant interference with their religious and other customs, their sway having endured longer than that of any other conqueror, and to this day the Hindoo remembering them with respect and affection: and the Hindoo being also aware, that England had for some time been pursuing (as the English clergy deem it) the extreme spirit of toleration towards the Hebrew and Socinian, the Romanist and Sectarians of all denominations, will not, he was certain, permit that spirit of toleration to abound every where, except in India. It was singular, that at the very moment this subject was agitating, the English clergy were complaining of extreme innovations on their own church rights and property; and he would refer to the last Quarterly Review, and under the head "Oxford Memorials," it would be seen that the clergy, on the innovating subject, quote Lord Bacon in these words: "It were good that men in their innovations would follow the example of time itself, which innovateth greatly, but quietly, and by degrees scarcely to be perceived." Mr. F. observed, that as hon. proprietors had brought memorials and petitions of the clergy to bear upon the question, he really thought that such being the language of the English clergy respecting innovations which affected their own church and rights, the maxim of the great Bacon was still more applicable to the state of society in India, than to a high state of

civilization. (*Hear, hear!*) He considered these were two important, indeed vital, questions for the Court's consideration; whether Christianity shall so quietly and safely progress, as in due season to arrive at full perfection? or, whether, by premature measures, India is to be severed from England, and consequently India deprived of Christianity for ever? (*Hear, hear!*) It therefore became important to ascertain the peculiar circumstances of India, and the real character and political strength of the Indian; and also the real tenure of the European Government, in order to see by what measures, whether by violence or conciliation, the British sway might best be preserved. To obtain information, he had recourse to evidence before Parliament, and also to various authors; and he was bound to pay a tribute to one of their own officers, Mr. Thornton, for his talented and useful work on India. (*Hear!*) He found that there were about one hundred millions of human beings in British India, in a space of about 514,000 square miles—no small number of people, and no small tract of land to govern over: independently, there were about one hundred millions more beings in the allied territories, with which the Company were so closely connected; and he found that the Company had about 200,000 Indian troops. These two hundred millions, including the troops, were composed chiefly of Mussulmans and Hindoos, of religious customs, habits, and prejudices, totally dissimilar to those of the European Government and settlers. The Mahomedans appeared to be dreaded more than the Hindoo, or, indeed, any other internal or foreign foe. They were the more active, restless, violent, and inveterate character of the two. And looking to the Europeans superseding the Mahomedan rule, it was to be expected that the Musselmans would avail themselves of every opportunity secretly to work mischief and insubordination with their fellow-soldiers, the Hindoos, and the like with their fellow-subjects, the Hindoos, in every branch of the empire, in order to regain their Mahomedan ascendancy in India; and the more to be expected when it is recollected that the Hindoos at the present day hold the Mahomedan rule in high veneration, chiefly on the ground that in those days their religion and customs were not interfered with. It appeared that against the whole two hundred millions of Hindoos and Mahomedans, there were not more than about 35,000 European troops—a handful to a multitude. It also appeared by the evidence, that the native troops were considered to be the main strength of the European Government: and viewing the great dissimi-

larity between the men and their European officers as to religion and customs, it must be allowed that there are not in the world such another army to be found, for fidelity, military obedience, and order; and entirely owing, as was shown by evidence, under Providence, to British skill, British urbanity, and British prudence, as to religion and customs. (*Hear, hear!*) He said, as skill, urbanity, and prudence, had so fully succeeded in securing the affection and obedience of the military, and through the means of these 200,000 Hindoos and Musselmans, the Company had hitherto successfully ruled over so many millions of their fellow Hindoos and Musselmans, it would seem that it was the only safe rule which could be laid down for the Company's conduct, in order to maintain contentment and satisfaction amongst the natives throughout all India. (*Hear, hear!*) He felt warranted in asserting, that were not such prudence observed throughout India generally, the Hindoo and Mussulman, each for his own, though mistaken, faith, would naturally combine and make common cause, and no other could be the result than a general rise. Such a rise, to use the language of the learned judge, Sir Wm. Burroughs, "as difficult to be repelled, as to repel the sands of the great desert, or the waters of the ocean, when uplifted by the winds of heaven;" or, to use the words of our wise and gallant Malcolm, "in such a rise," said he, "each European foot would be placed on a barrel of gunpowder." (*Hear, hear!*) He then observed, that on the question of non-interference or non-acquiescence with the Hindoos' religion and customs, he deemed it necessary to show by evidence that they were a most peculiar people, requiring most delicate management. It seemed that the Hindoos were styled the aborigines of India—no historical account of their origin—and from time immemorial consisted of four castes or tribes. The first, the Brahmins, an acute, subtle, penetrating order of beings, acting as priests and soldiers, and grasping at general power, and possessing almost divine power over the minds of the people, even claiming superiority with the native princes. The next were the Ketrees, possessing political and military power; the third was the Bhyres, following agriculture and merchandize; and the fourth were the Sooderas, the lower class, such as the artisan, the servants, and labourers. Such are their rigid rules, that none can ever quit his own caste, or be admitted into another. His walk of life marked out from which he must never deviate. This line of separation, not only established by civil authority, but confirmed by religion, they believing that each caste was so planned by the divinity

that to mingle them would be doing impiety. To their early division into castes must be ascribed a striking peculiarity in the state of India, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability of its inhabitants; for what is now in India always was there. Neither the ferocious violence and illiberal fanaticism of its Mahomedan conquerors, nor the power of its European rulers, have effected any considerable alteration; the same distinctions of conditions take place—the same arrangements in civil and domestic society remain, and the same maxims of religion are held in veneration. Such being their excessive veneration for religion and customs, that none will infringe them to save his own life; and notwithstanding he would die for his religion, he, so far from persecuting those of a contrary religion, will not admit of a proselyte. He observed, that unless the habits and prejudices of the natives were in some degree respected and acquiesced in, more mischief than good must result from any measures which might be adopted; and he proposed to refer to the valuable papers of Mr. Grant, before Parliament, who pointed out the danger which would arise from crude and hasty measures, that the natives bore sufferings without a murmur, when they thought them inevitable; adding, if they were once to trace their sufferings to misgovernment, India would be full of complaints from one end to the other. Mr. F. was proceeding to quote other passages, when

Mr. *Sweet* expressed a hope that the hon. proprietor would have some mercy on the Court. It was admitted that idolatry prevailed in India, and the question before the Court to consider was, whether or not it be prudent to interfere with the natives in their religious observances.

Mr. *Fielder* observed, that he would not unnecessarily occupy the time of the Court, which he thought he had not done in adverting to parliamentary evidences, to show the real character and strength of the natives, and the comparative power of the European Government in India, and to put the Court into possession of the opinions of such men as Mr. Grant, Sir J. Malcolm, and others, best able to guide the Court as to the best mode to be adopted on such a vital question as that of the natives' religion and customs. Were it not for taking up the time of the Court, he could have shown, by these statements, that the peculiar customs, habits, and prejudices of the Indians required the most particular and delicate attention and management, and that all attempts at hasty and indiscreet innovations would be attended with a fatal result, and that nothing was to be expected but by slow and gradual means.

To show the tenure of the European Government to be that of opinion, he would give an instance of deadly resentment and of affection in a native regiment. It was the case of an officer of the name of Haliburton, at Madras, detailed by Sir J. Malcolm. One of Haliburton's sepoyes, for a supposed injury, shot the officer dead on the parade. The other sepoyes, from affection, instantly, on the spot, with their knives dispatched their fellow-sepoy, and ever afterwards cherished the name of Haliburton, insomuch that some thirty years afterwards several veterans appeared, on some particular occasion, styling themselves 'Haliburton's soldiers'—thus showing resentment and affection in the same corps. He would not further trespass than by reminding the Court, that owing to mismanagement of some kind, France, Holland, and Portugal were deprived of their Indian possessions.—Spain, those of America—England, of her American colony—France, of her St. Domingo, the most valuable of the West-India islands. And, as regarding England's West-India islands, he regretted to add, that after the English nation had been heavily taxed with twenty millions sterling for the benefit of the whole of those islands, they were, to say the least, in no enviable state. He would, therefore, contrast these colonies with India, and then inquire whether the Company's rule in India for two centuries, had not been a source of happiness to the natives, and a source of honour and wealth to England; and whether there was to be found such another colony in the world (*Hear, hear!*); which could only be attributed, in his opinion, to the intervening and protecting parental power of the East-India Company. He begged hon. proprietors not to interfere with their executive body and the authorities in India, they being, as he was sure, most anxious to further Christianity in every possible way they could, with safety to religion itself, and with safety to the European Government. (*Hear, hear!*) He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. *Marriott* felt called upon to state his reasons for supporting the original motion, in preference to the amendment. In the first place, he thought some deference was due to the philanthropy of the English nation, from which numerous memorialists had found their way to that Court.² And what did those memorialists ask for? Merely that that Court, after a period of five years, nay, of nine years, since the time when the subject was first broached by Mr. Poynder, should now, at last, fulfil the wishes of the Christian public, and carry the provisions of their own despatch of Feb. 1833, into effect. That was all that the memorialists desired; but, he was sorry to say, they en-

tertained very little expectation that their views would be met by the Court of Directors ; and, therefore, they now turned their eyes to the throne and to Parliament. On this subject he expected much aid also from the press, and he was glad to know that the proceedings of that Court would be promulgated, by its means, throughout the world. The eloquent speech of the hon. mover would be disseminated through *The Times* ; would be recorded by *The Chronicle* ; would be proclaimed by *The Herald* ; and *The Watchman*, the faithful *Watchman*, would give notice of it to the Wesleyan Methodists ! The Court might reject the present motion, but let them be assured, the subject would not be allowed to drop ; but, on the contrary, that it would be brought from time to time before them, and that, at last, they would be compelled to take it into their serious consideration, with the sincere purpose of carrying the orders of Feb. 1833 into execution. (*Hear, hear !*)

An Hon. Proprietor said, he rose for the purpose of asking for information. Did the motion call upon the Court forthwith to take measures to suppress the religious ceremonies of the Hindoos ? As he understood the motion, its object simply was to provide that British officers should not be compelled to attend, and give a sanction to rites which were repugnant to their own conscience and religious feelings. (*Hear, hear !*) He really thought that nothing could be asked more reasonable in its nature, than that British Christian officers should not be forced to assist at such abominations as were practised by the Hindoos in their religious ceremonies. (*Hear, hear !*)

Sir Charles Forbes said that, after the discussion which had already taken place, and considering that he had delivered his sentiments fully on the subject at the General Court, in September last, he felt that he needed not, on the present occasion, do more than state, that he adhered to the opinions which he then expressed. All that had been so ably and so eloquently urged by his hon. friend (Mr. Poynder) confirmed him in the view he had adopted, as to the propriety of leaving the natives of India to follow their own religion, and to celebrate their own rites, without interference, and, certainly, without encouragement on the part of the Indian Government ; while, at the same time, the civil and military servants of the Company ought to be protected against that grievance, of which they so justly complained : viz. the being compelled to attend at the religious ceremonies of the natives, and, even in some cases, to do honour to them. He was for the observance of a perfect neutrality ; that was all he contended for : and for

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that, as long as he had a voice in the Court, he would contend. He must say, that he did not like to see men going out to India as missionaries, to convert the natives. He had no objection to their going out as schoolmasters ; but if they were allowed to preach and abuse the religion of the natives, they would do more harm than good, and, in point of fact, be beginning at the wrong end. (*Hear !*) Let the natives be instructed generally, but, in matters of faith, leave them to judge for themselves ; and, in course of time, if so ordered, they would embrace the true religion. He would never give his support to any measure having for its object to force the natives of India to abandon their own religion, and embrace another faith, for which they were not prepared. (*Hear !*) With respect to the motion before the Court, he could have wished that it had been a little differently worded ; but, as he understood its main purpose was to protect the Company's civil and military servants against what he considered to be a hardship and a grievance, it should certainly have his vote, in preference to the amendment. He was glad to see that the Court of Directors had found it necessary to meet this question in a rather more courteous manner than they had done on a previous occasion, when Mr. Poynder's motion was opposed by a direct negative. The Directors might be assured that the question could not be stifled ; it would rise up again and again ; and on every defeat, more zealous would become the exertions of those who were determined that the religious feelings and consciences of the Company's civil and military servants should not be outraged. (*Hear, hear !*) The hon. baronet here read a letter from an officer, whom he described as being high in rank at Madras, as follows :

The subject under discussion has been, in my opinion, most unfortunately disposed of by the Bengal Government.

We might have looked for a style of communication from the Supreme Council in India, very different from that which has been received. I expect to have been struck with the style, consideration, prudence, and candour of their proceedings. I looked for the gratification of seeing decided proof that, while extending free toleration to the worship of the heathen, they would show themselves mindful, more than in mere profession, of the divine origin and reasonable commands of our own religion ; and that liberty of conscience to which those in its communion are not less entitled than the heathen.

I could never have believed that a Christian Government would have willingly imposed the yoke of compulsory attendance on the idol worship on the conscience of the Christian soldier, after it had been authoritatively removed. Nor have expected to see a Christian, or even a paternal Government, recommending Christian youth to join the natives in honouring their idols, as a proper method of testifying their good-will to their sepyo brethren.

It surely would have been far wiser to have made it clearly understood, that, on the one hand, the Christian soldier would not be compelled to join in ceremonies and observances, of which it was well known, that neither he nor his Government could properly approve. Nay, that he would

not be even countenanced in doing so; but that, on the other hand, no breach of the utmost measure of toleration promised to those ceremonies would on any account be allowed.

It might, at any time, be safely trusted to a few months' experience, to produce on the native mind, an entire conviction that such a system was founded on reason, principle, and impartial justice—but the Government was not even in the position of having to venture on a new measure, which, however wise and just in itself, there might not be sufficient common sense or good disposition in the people rightly to appreciate. The measure had already been taken several months, and neither its wisdom nor justice called in question. It is indeed a great error to suppose that the sepoy is galled by seeing his fellow-soldier flogged, or placed in confinement, because he conscientiously refused to honour ceremonies which his religion condemns.

There is not a sensible, well informed-native, who is not officially connected with us, that will not tell you that we are lessening the confidence of the people in our Government and character by this unnecessary exhibition of what they consider duplicity and injustice.

But there are Europeans in this country who seem to hold an idea that, do what we will in other respects, the native population and our sepoys will be bound to us, as by a constraining spell, so long as we do but insist on our Christian servants doing honour to their idols; and the more convincing the proofs that are brought forward to show the error of this persuasion, the more marked is the impatience and displeasure with which they are received, as if a reluctance were felt to destroy a pleasing illusion.

I do not hesitate to affirm, that a Government, even in India, is much stronger while it appears to the reasonable and respectable part of the population to be administered with firmness and consistency, upon principles of equal justice to all classes of the community, than while it seeks to conciliate any portion, even the great majority, by measures which are contrary to acknowledged principle, and oppressive to any particular denomination. I am more than ever convinced, that the latter system never will tend to establish confidence or permanent tranquillity. It is well known that it is constantly made use of among the natives as an argument against our sincerity of intention, and urged as a ground for jealousy and distrust.

When it is intended to pay every respect due to the native princes, there can be no necessity for making our troops do homage to their worship. They might honestly be told the grounds of our objection to suffering the troops to be with them while they were actually engaged in their religious observances, and forming part of the procession; but that all due honour should be paid them on such occasions, both on their leaving and re-entering their palaces. This would honour them sufficiently in the eyes of their people, and they would think the better of us for our sincerity; a virtue they well know the value of, in those they have relations with.

What will be the impression made on the army, when the officers shall be secretly instructed to enforce compliance from the soldier, from which he sees himself exempted by a standing regulation? He will naturally appeal, perhaps refuse obedience—and discipline will require that he must be awarded the penalty of disobedience by a court-martial. Whether the higher authorities will be prepared to cause any sentence of punishment to be carried into effect against him, under such circumstances, remains to be seen.

Mr. Goldsmid wished to know whether the letter which the hon. baronet had read was official.

Sir C. Forbes said, it was not official: he was not in the habit of courting or receiving official correspondence on this or on any other subject: the letter was a private one, not addressed to himself, but he could vouch for its authenticity. He entirely concurred in the sentiments it expressed, and he should accordingly give

his support to the motion of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder), in preference to the amendment, which, in his opinion, went to stultify their previous proceedings, and to establish a principle inconsistent with the right of the proprietors to instruct the Directors, who were their servants. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Gordon thought it his duty to declare that his inclination was decidedly in favour of the original motion; and he thought the present was an occasion on which it became the duty of every Christian man to speak out. If he understood the matter rightly, the whole subject had been fully considered and determined on so long back as the year 1833, and instructions had been sent out to the authorities in India, desiring them to carry into effect the resolutions of the Court of Directors with all convenient speed. But now the proprietors were told that the time for taking the steps proposed by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) had not yet arrived. If that were the case, after a lapse of five years, would the Chairman have the goodness to inform the Court, when it was likely that the time would arrive? (*Hear, hear!*) Did the Court of Directors imagine that the proprietors were to wait patiently for a century before the despatch of Feb. 1833 was acted upon? Such an idea was perfectly absurd. But it was contended that inconveniences would arise from the execution of that despatch. Now he must say, and he said it with all due deference, that unless the provisions of that despatch were carried into effect within a reasonable time, the Court of Directors would greatly fail in the duty they owed the proprietors, to the country at large, and more especially to God, and, considering the position they occupied, they would have to bear all the burden of responsibility. The Hon. Chairman had blamed Mr. Poynder for agitating the present question, and said that the hon. proprietor took a course calculated to mar, rather than promote, his object; but he (Mr. Gordon) would take the liberty of asking the Hon. Chairman to consider whether the conduct of the Court of Directors was not calculated to injure the interests of the Company, and to disappoint the expectations of the country. The Court of Directors might be assured of this—that the question would not be allowed to rest. There was too large a body of Christian philanthropy in the nation to allow such practices as had been commented upon that day to continue much longer; and therefore the question could not, by possibility, remain in abeyance. He consequently thought, that if the Directors wished to avoid all public discussion of the subject, they would do wisely in acceding to the original motion before the Court. (*Hear!*)

The Hon. H. Lindsay begged leave to say, that he venerated the Christian religion, and also practised it, and was as much opposed to the idolatrous practices which had been so much spoken of that day, quite as much as either the hon. mover or the hon. seconder of the original motion. At the same time, he must declare, that he knew from undoubted authority, that officers of the East-India Company's service had, upon parade, after the military exercises were concluded, taken upon themselves to address the sepoys, and to preach to them in disparagement of their religion. He knew that several civil servants of the Company had in this manner addressed the natives of India, and he therefore thought that the time had come, when that Court ought to reiterate the declaration that it was not their intention to interfere with the practices or religion of their native subjects. It behoved, he said, that executive body again to reiterate that declaration; and he hoped that the present Court would not be allowed to decide the motion by a mere show of hands; but that when the question was put, a ballot would be demanded, so that the proprietors might have an opportunity of declaring whether or not they would support their executive body in the course they had resolved on. (*Hear hear!*)

Mr. Strachan said, that deeply as he deplored the transmission of the despatch of February last year, still, having confidence in the Indian Government, he had been content to wait to see the intentions expressed in the despatch of 1833 carried into effect. However, in consequence of the opinions he had heard delivered in that court, he was induced to take part in the present discussion. With regard to the question of time, he was surprised to find any one urging, at the present moment, the necessity of caution and delay, after nine years' notice had been given on the subject, and after five years had elapsed since the dispatch of the Directors themselves had been sent out to India. Was the question before the Court a proposition to suppress the religion of any class of the natives of India? Who ever entertained so mad and preposterous an idea? It was time, he thought, that such a charge, which answered its purpose very well thirty years ago, should cease to be made. He asked the proprietors whether any one of the predictions so confidently hazarded about the danger of taking the course recommended by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) had been realized; and were they now to be frightened into the adoption of the amendment by the allegation that the Indian Government would be endangered by discussions on the question in that Court? (*Hear, hear!*) As he had already said, he was willing to leave the settlement of

this matter in the hands of the Governor-general, and he rose to express his satisfaction at finding, from the portion of the despatch read that day (though in all the commentary upon it he did not concur) that the Governor-general had taken a view of the memorial of the Company's servants at Madras, very different from that adopted by the local Government of that presidency. While the latter body only expressed itself in terms of displeasure, and even went so far as to vituperate one of the most excellent of men, the late Bishop of Madras, the Governor-general very properly vindicated the conduct of that individual, and directed the Governor of Madras to remove, with all prudence and discretion, but, still, with all convenient speed, any inconveniences which might be suffered by the members of any of the various religious sects in India. Non-interference for all parties was all he (Mr. G. Strachan) required (*Hear, hear!*), and what was asked for by the present motion?—First, that they (the East Indian Company) should not make themselves partakers in the sinfulness of a false religion; and secondly, that the Company's officers might be relieved from the obligation of attending at ceremonies offensive to their consciences. Under these circumstances, he trusted that the Court of Directors would not press the amendment, which alluded to dangers, having no existence in imagination. If the Directors deprecated the danger of such discussions as the present, let them take away all occasion for them. (*Hear, hear!*) They would never have heard of the present discussion if the despatch agreed to about twelve months ago had not been issued, and if they had shown a disposition to enforce the execution of the instructions of 1833. Nevertheless, looking to the progress of knowledge in India, and to the feeling prevailing in this country, he was convinced that those instructions must, in the order of things, come into full operation; and he was therefore content to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive Government of India. At the same time he did hope, that the Directors would not, in defiance of their past resolutions, and in contradiction to the positive instructions they had sent out to India, take any course which would be unsatisfactory to the religious sentiment pervading this country. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder here intimated that he would not detain the Court by any reply.

Mr. Warden was anxious to offer a few remarks upon the proposition before the Court; he was anxious to do so because, as the originator of the motion had done him the honour, at a recent debate, to quote an opinion which he had delivered a few years ago, as a member of the Bombay government, when the question for the abolition of suttee came under discus-

sion, he was desirous of explaining the grounds on which he should vote against the motion, in order to remove any impression that might be formed of his acting inconsistently with that opinion on this occasion. He had expressed a conviction that all the sanguinary practices of the natives of India might be prohibited, without in any degree affecting either the stability or popularity of our rule; to that opinion he still adhered: and if the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) would bring forward any motion for abolishing any sanguinary or abominable customs that may yet remain, he should have his (Mr. Warden's) humble but cordial support. These customs, however, are widely different from those which the motion contemplates; the hon. gentleman (Mr. Poynder) recently stated that he is and has ever been an advocate for tolerating, in the fullest sense of the term, the different sects in India: but he would extend no encouragement to their ceremonies; he would give them full scope, short of actual and positive encouragement; he would allow the natives of India freely to worship in any manner they pleased; but he would afford no encouragement to those abominable practices which their religion displays; against all such practices he entered his solemn protest. The hon. gentleman should bear in mind that the religion of the natives is so mixed up with forms and ceremonials, that if you suppress the one, you do not afford toleration to the other. And what is the doctrine maintained by the government of India? Lord William Bentinck maintains most justly, that it is the bounden duty of a government ruling over a Hindoo and Mahomedan community, and professing a respect for their religion and customs, to protect and aid them in the exercise of those harmless rites, which are not opposed, like suttee, infanticide, and self-immolation, to the dictates of humanity and of every religious creed. In the discussion of this question, gentlemen should never lose sight of this important fact, that we are ruling over a Hindu and Mahomedan community. He now came to the opinions expressed by the Court of Directors, in their celebrated despatch of February 1833. That despatch goes much beyond the limits of Lord William Bentinck's doctrine, "respecting the degree of toleration due to the religion and worship of our Indian subjects; the sentiments of the Governor-general are essentially our own. All religious rites and offices which are in this sense harmless, that they are not flagrantly opposed to rules of common humanity and decency, ought to be tolerated, however false the creed by which they are sanctioned; but they cannot be said to be tolerated, if those engaged in them do not experience that

ordinary degree of protection to which every citizen, not offending against the laws, is entitled at the hands of his rulers." The learned gentleman would afford no encouragement to the abominable practices of the natives. The despatch states, "religious rites not flagrantly opposed to rules of common humanity or decency, ought to be tolerated and protected." Mr. Warden maintained that in aiding these ceremonies by the presence of our soldiery, we do not extend encouragement, but only protection to such processions. The learned gentleman relied implicitly on the despatch of February 1833, and demanded the enforcement of the instructions it contains: now that despatch was directly opposed to the views of the hon. proprietor, and to his motion. The author of that despatch has displayed great tact and talent in its preparation; it conciliates all parties; it conciliates his own views, which are of a moderate character; and it would appear to conciliate the opinions of the hon. gentleman, which are in the extreme. What is the tenor of that despatch? It conveys no positive instructions, the sixty-second paragraph comprehends, under seven heads, the conclusions to which it had arrived. He would not recapitulate the whole articles, as they have been repeatedly stated in this Court; he would content himself with reading the two first. "That the interference of British functionaries, in the interior management of native temples—in the customs, habits, and religious proceedings of their priests and attendants—in the arrangement of their ceremonies, rites, and festivals, and generally in the conduct of their interior economy, shall cease. Secondly, that the pilgrim tax shall everywhere be abolished." These conclusions and the five other heads, are chiefly matters of detail connected with the leading principles of toleration which are clearly recognized in the first part of the despatch. But is the interference of British functionaries, and the pilgrim tax, to cease and to be abolished forthwith? There is no such direction. The paragraphs preceding and following the sixty-second, which the learned gentleman entirely loses sight of, explain, that in "stating our distinct opinion respecting the abolition, not only of the pilgrim tax, but of the practices referred to and connected with it, we desire to repeat, that we are rather holding up a standard to which you are ultimately to confirm your policy, than prescribing a rule which you are instantly, and without respect to circumstances, to carry into accomplishment; it is one of those subjects respecting which it is peculiarly difficult to give, from this country, more than general instructions; the details of any measures regarding it, the time, the degree, the

manner, the gradation, the precautions, must, in an especial sense, rest with the local government; to you we consign them, in perfect reliance on the experience, liberality, and enlightened judgment of our governor-general in council; much caution and many gradations may be necessary, in acting on the conclusions at which we have arrived; such explanations should be given to the natives, as shall satisfy them that so far from abandoning the principles of a just toleration, the British Government is resolved to apply them with more scrupulous accuracy than ever; and that this proceeding is no more than a recurrence to that state of neutrality from which we ought never to have departed; nor, in enjoining only a gradual approach to the desired end, do we exclude from our view the possible expediency of commencing with some one of the great superstitious establishments, and of extending the improvement to the rest only in the event of the complete success of the first experiment. We are persuaded our governor-general in council will carry our views into effect with all prudent and practicable expedition." Such was the character of the despatch, on which hon. gentlemen rely so much; it was formed on prudent, just, and wise precautions, and was directly opposed to the motion before the Court. Now, in regard to that motion, it purported that "this Court, adverting to the fact that about five years have now elapsed since the despatch of the 20th of February 1833, expressly ordering the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by the Company, &c. to the idolatrous worship in India, and the relinquishment of the revenue derived from that source;" that was true only as far it went: these orders are controlled by qualifying provisions, which vest the widest discretion in the local government in carrying them into effect. Again, the time has fully arrived when it becomes the duty of the Court of Proprietors to submit to the Court of Directors the necessity of requiring, that such a distinct and unequivocal renewal of the order contained in that despatch be forthwith transmitted to the Supreme Government of India, as shall have the effect of carrying such despatch into full and complete operation. A distinct and unequivocal renewal of these orders, with the view of carrying them into full and complete effect, cannot be accomplished without accompanying the conclusions contained in the sixty-second paragraph, with the qualifying restrictions prescribed in the paragraphs preceeding and following it. What will hon. gentlemen gain by such a motion? How can it receive their support? A great deal had been said of civil and military servants being compelled to do homage, and present offerings to idols—

to aid and encourage heathen and Mahomedan ceremonials:—he had been in India for thirty years, and never heard of any such practices. Sir Charles Forbes remarked that these processions were not known in Bombay. Not known in Bombay? Why the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions prevail in Bombay, and the ceremonials prevail also. Had the hon. baronet forgotten "cocoa-nut day," when large processions of the natives make offerings, at the opening of the season, to the sea, for the prosperity of navigation and commerce. And there are processions of other kinds? Hon. gentlemen have complained of military officers being compelled to attend these ceremonies, for the purpose of encouraging and doing them honour. He (Mr. Warden) contended that the military were employed for no such purpose, but to afford protection only to those engaged in them. This is clearly explained by the General Order of the 26th July 1826, purporting that "whenever the attendance of troops, either European or native, be necessary at any native festival, the troops so employed are invariably to be kept in a collected body as a military guard, for the maintenance of order; and are not on any account to be permitted to join or take part in the procession or ceremony, nor to act as escorts either to persons or property."

Sir Charles Forbes.—"That order is not acted upon."

Mr. Warden.—What kind of argument is that? The Madras memorial, which has no date, complains that it is *now* required of Christian servants, civil and military, to attend Heathen and Mahomedan religious festivals, with the view of shewing them respect. He adduces a General Order disproving the assertion. The memorial expresses thankfulness and gratitude, that the attention of Government has been drawn to one of the evils pointed out, and forced labour on the idol cars has been prohibited—alluding to the circular order of the 21st of May 1836. The hon. mover, at a recent debate, also expressed himself satisfied in that respect. Now, ought not equal satisfaction to have been expressed in the issue of the order of the 26th of July 1836, which was promulgated before the date of the letter from the bishop of Madras, and all complaints on that head abandoned? He was now anxious to disabuse the Government of an injurious misrepresentation. The memorial complains, that the impure and degrading services of the pagodas being carried on under the supervision and control of the principal European and Christian officers of Government, and the management and regulation of the revenues and endowments, both of pagodas and mosques, so vested in them under the

provisions of Reg. VII. of 1817, that "no important idolatrous ceremony can be performed—no attendant of the various idols, not even the prostitutes of the temple, be entertained and discharged, nor expense incurred, without the orders of the Christian functionaries." The learned gentleman has also spoken of the appointment of prostitutes of the temple resting with the officers of the Government. Now he asked that gentleman, whether he had ever read that Regulation? Its object is, to provide for the due appropriation of lands and other endowments granted for the support of religious and charitable institutions, agreeably to the intent of the granter; and to guard against the resumption of any part of them, or of their rents and produce, for the benefit of Government; and that all buildings erected by Government or individuals for the convenience of the public, should be exclusively appropriated for that purpose. Is there a single expression in that enactment, to warrant the assertion of its sanctioning the appointment of prostitutes for the service of the temples? That regulation was drafted from Reg. XIX. 1810, of the Bengal code. Has it ever been complained of by any of the authorities under that presidency? To what have we pledged ourselves to the natives of India? Regulation III. 1793, when a constitution was first given to British India, provides, that "the regulations which may be adopted for the internal government of the country will be calculated to preserve to them the laws of the Shaster and the Koran, in matters to which they have been invariably applied; to protect them in the free exercise of their religion, and to afford security to their persons and property." The provisions of the Acts of Parliament to a similar effect, which have been quoted by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Fielder), were taken from that enactment. He had one more observation to make. The hon. gentleman has severely censured Mr. Chamier, the chief secretary of the government of Fort St. George, as if he were responsible for the terms of the letter which he has signed. Surely the hon. gentleman cannot be ignorant of the constitution of the governments of India.

Mr. Poynder said he had never complained of Mr. Chamier as the writer of the letter he had commented on; but he certainly censured the governor of Madras for ordering that letter to be written.

Mr. Warden stated he had then no further observations to make on that subject, and would conclude by repeating, that though disposed to support any proposition that may be brought forward for abolishing any of the sanguinary practices of the natives of India, he could not, for the reasons he had assigned, support the

motion, but would give his vote for the amendment proposed by the honourable Chairman.

Mr. Poynder said that when he intimated his intention not to speak in reply, he had no idea that the hon. gentleman meant to address the Court; and he now thought it right to answer some of his observations. The hon. gentleman said that he was ready to support a motion for the suppression of the sanguinary and superstitious rites of the natives of India.

Mr. Warden.—"I said sanguinary and abominable rites—not superstitious."

Mr. Poynder conceived that he had proved most satisfactorily that the object of his motion was the suppression of sanguinary and abominable rites. He wished to see the pilgrim-tax extinguished; and would the hon. gentleman say that that tax was not the cause of all the abominations of Juggernaut? With respect to the regulations of 1817, the hon. gentleman said that they were merely intended to secure the maintenance of endowments; but he (Mr. Poynder) asserted that their tendency was of a most pernicious character, for they sanctioned the appointment of dancing-girls, or, in other words, prostitutes, by which the progress of the Christian religion was obstructed.

The question was then called for, when the Chairman put it in the usual form—"That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the motion," which, on a show of hands, passed in the negative.

An Hon. Proprietor then called for a division.

Mr. Poynder said, he did not wish to press for a division.

Mr. Astell said, that, a division having been called for, it must take place.

The Court then divided, when there appeared—

For retaining the words of Mr. Poynder's motion	25
Against retaining them	60

Majority..... 35

The Chairman's amendment was then put as the main question, and, on a show of hands, passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Poynder said, he was now at liberty to put in a motion, for the next General Court, on the subject of the Bombay Memorial, but he should decline doing so, until he learned that the Court of Directors was in possession of that document. He begged leave to ask, whether the Court of Directors had received a communication from Bombay, as to the Commander-in-chief having ordered the officers to withdraw their signatures from the Memorial?

The Chairman.—We have received no such information.

Mr. Poynder.—I request to ask, whether

you have received any information, as to the Adjutant-general having given orders that those signatures should be withdrawn?

The *Chairman*.—No information of the kind has been received.

Mr. *Poynder*.—Has not the Commander-in-chief ordered the staff-officers to withdraw their signatures from the Bombay Memorial?

The *Chairman*.—We have received no such information.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

Mr. *Wedding*, in reference to the Haileybury College examination bill, said, that it did not appear to him to be merely an explanatory measure, but one which conferred power on the Board of Control, and took it away from the Directors. The

Board shewed what their feelings was by introducing in the 1st of Victoria, that which was not to be found in the 3d and 4th William IV.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor was arguing as if an absolute power had been vested in the Court of Directors, with reference to this matter, which was not the fact. Upon that point they had the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-general, and that of their own learned council; in fact, they were not particularly anxious to possess that power. The bill was strictly explanatory, for the purpose of removing certain doubts which had been entertained.

Mr. *Wedding*.—Then I have not another word to say.

Adjourned.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam Communication.—A meeting took place at the Town-hall on the 4th January, Sir E. Ryan in the chair, at which the following, amongst other, resolutions were passed:

“That as the petition of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood to the Hon. the House of Commons, and the memorials to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, all dated the 5th March 1836, praying for the immediate establishment of a regular, expeditious, and frequent communication between the principal Indian ports and Great Britain by means of steam-vessels, have failed in the attainment of the object as far as relates to Madras and Calcutta, an arrangement having been entered into by the Court of Directors with her Majesty's Government for the establishment of a communication limited to Bombay; and as the select committee of the House of Commons, which sat in June last, has recommended a continued and zealous attention to the subject on the part of her Majesty's Government and the East-India Company, it is expedient that a further petition and memorials be presented to the above-named authorities from the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, praying for the immediate establishment of the extended communication.

“That it is expedient, in the present position of the question of steam communication with England, to address the Right Hon. the Governor-General with the expression of the confidence of this meeting, that his lordship, from his own judgment of the advantages which must

ensue to Great Britain, and especially to India, from the establishment of a perfect and efficient steam communication with the three principal presidencies and Ceylon, will be disposed to view favourably the objects of this meeting, and praying that his lordship will support the prayer of the memorials and petition in such manner as shall appear to his lordship best calculated to procure the establishment of an efficient steam communication with the three presidencies.”

The New Code.—A letter from the Law Commissioners to the Governor-general in Council is published in the Calcutta papers of January 5, wherein they announce the completion of the Penal Code, and enter into very long details explanatory of it; and they recommend that, if the code be adopted, the native population may be furnished as soon as possible with good versions of it in their own language.

The code itself, which is printed, consists only of 488 short clauses, interspersed with brief explanations and illustrations; and the notes or commentaries occupy 104 printed pages. Some of the chapters are published in the newspapers; we insert the shortest, but not the least important, “of offences relating to marriage:”

“466. Every man who by deceit causes any woman, who is not lawfully married to him according to the law of marriage under which she lives, to believe that she is lawfully married to him according to that law, and to cohabit with him in that belief, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

“467. Every woman who by deceit causes any man to believe that he is law-

fully married to her according to the law of marriage under which he lives, and to cohabit with her in consequence of that belief, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

"468. Whoever, with any fraudulent intention, goes through the ceremony of being married according to any law in force in the territories of the East-India Company, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine."

Civil Fund.—At the annual general meeting of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, on the 1st January, it was resolved, on an application from Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts, requesting the managers to take measures for securing to him the payment of his annuity, with arrears.—"That this meeting, without deeming it necessary to enter upon the question of an annuitant's right to his annuity, confirm the managers' proceedings in the case of Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts."

The Insolvent Estates.—A rumour has been in course of circulation during the present week, that orders either have already been received, or are on the point of being conveyed to the assignees of the estates belonging to the creditors of the late insolvent agency houses, to the effect of their being required peremptorily to wind up such portion of the unsettled outstandings as relate to indigo factories or other real property, the interest of which still remains vested in their hands.—*Orient. Obs.*, Jan. 6.

The Governor-general.—The Governor-general held a Durbar on the 21st, on his arrival at Cawnpore, and gave a splendid breakfast to the Prince of Oude on the 23d—after which he was formally visited by several native chieftains from various parts of Hindusthan. In the evening his lordship honoured a station dinner party with his presence. On the 26th the station gave a ball and supper to the Misses Eden, and the visit of the Prince of Oude was returned by his lordship on the morning of the same day. The ladies left Cawnpore for Lucknow the following morning, and were to rejoin his lordship at Futtehghurh. Sir Charles Metcalfe arrived in camp on the 31st, and was to resign charge of the N. W. provinces on the following day, the 1st January.

Sir C. Metcalfe.—Before Sir C. Metcalfe left Agra (on the 1st), a well addressed memorial was presented to him, expressive of the deep regret felt by all classes at

his retirement; and a resolution was agreed to, that in acknowledgment of his distinguished services, besides a piece of plate to be presented to him, a statue should be erected to his honour.

"We learn from an authentic source, (says the *Englishman*), that the Military Board and the Commissary-general are at open war. Disputations in respect to the relative position of each assumed latterly such a grave character, that the Commissary-general has appealed to the Government."

Mofussil News.—Letters from Cawnpore announce the death of the celebrated minister of Oude, Hakeem Menhdee Ally Khan, at Lucknow, on the 26th December. The Hakeem had been ill some time.

Small-pox continues raging with great violence among the natives at Agra. Amongst the European population two officers have already fallen victims to it, and six or eight non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

The 7th January being considered a lucky day, was fixed upon by the King of Delhi for the ceremony of the *Jashun*, or coronation, on which day his majesty took his seat on the *Tukht Taos*, under a royal salute.

Excerpta.—A discovery has been made, which promises no slight addition to the luxuries of the table in India. Herrings have been caught in the salt-water lakes, of which the flavour is pronounced to be delicious.

"The ball at the Town-hall on the 4th December, to prince Henry of Orange," says the *Englishman*, "was as gay and spirited an affair as Calcutta ever produced, and we have not the smallest doubt that at least some two or three dozen hearts were lost, and some four or five dozen colds caught. Prince Henry, the guest whom all had assembled to honour, appeared well pleased with the entertainment. The 'sweet young prince' danced three quadrilles, having successively for partners, Miss Ross, Miss Shakspeare, and Miss Ryan. He afterwards waltzed with Mrs. William Palmer and Miss Grant. There was no set supper—a sort of abomination that is fast going out of fashion—but Mr. Spence and his establishment had provided a standing collation, with all the exquisite *et ceteras* that make eating and drinking a virtue."

Mr. G. Prinsep has retired from the editorship of the *Calcutta Courier*, and Mr. F. Osborne, the barrister, has been elected by the general management of the Orphan Society, editor in his stead.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE.

Notifications.—*Head-Quarters, Camp, Caunpore, Jan. 1, 1838.*—The Hon. Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B., having this day received the sanction of the Governor-general to relinquish his charge of the office of Lieut.-governor of the N. W. Provinces, with permission to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to his embarkation for Europe, the Governor-general has, in conformity with the resolution recorded in the legislative department on the 4th Sept. 1837, assumed the immediate superintendence of the affairs of those provinces.

The Governor-general is pleased to direct, that Sir Charles Metcalfe shall continue to receive all the honours due to the station of Lieut.-governor, and that the officers of his personal staff shall remain attached to him until he may finally vacate that office by his embarkation for Europe.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 21. Mr. A. A. Gresham to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector at Bareilly, during absence of Mr. F. Williams at Pillibheet.

29. Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to act as deputy secretary to Governments of India and Bengal in judicial and revenue departments, until further orders.

Jan. 1. Mr. C. Macswen to be secretary to Governor-general for N. W. Provinces, in judicial, revenue, and general departments.

Mr. J. Thomson to officiate as ditto ditto during absence of Mr. Macswen, or until further orders.

2. Mr. W. Dampier to be commissioner of revenue of 18th or Jessore division, v. Mr. H. M. Pigou, who has resigned the service.

The Hon. R. Forbes to officiate as civil and session judge of Dinapore.

Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to officiate as collector of Moorsheadabad, during Mr. Forbes's absence.

Mr. F. Stahnforth to be magistrate and deputy collector of Beerbhoom, v. Mr. W. J. H. Money.

Mr. R. M. Skinner to officiate as magistrate of Mymensing. Mr. E. V. Irwin to continue to officiate as collector of that district, until further orders.

Mr. F. B. Kemp to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy-collector of Tipperah.

Baboo Russomoy Dutt to officiate as a commissioner of Court of Requests, v. Mr. J. W. Macleod, about proceeding to Cape, on med. cert.

Baboo Chutterbhooj Putnaik to be deputy collector in southern division of Cuttack, under Reg. IX. of 1833.

9. Mr. W. J. Morgan to be an assistant to magistrate of Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. Adam to officiate as a commissioner of Court of Requests during absence of Mr. C. W. Brietzcke.

Mr. H. J. Thornton, late assistant-surgeon, of Commercially, transferred to civil station of Pubna.

Mr. T. A. Dearman to be deputy-collector in district of Dacca and Mymensing, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

Baboo Joynarain Doss to be deputy-collector in district of Bancoorah under ditto ditto.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 25. No. 100.

10. Mr. John F. M. Reid to be postmaster-general.

Assist.-Surg. Samuel Davies to be postmaster at Patna.

Lieut.-Col. Low, resident at Lucknow, made over charge of the duties of the residency to Capt. Paton, his first assistant, on the 18th Dec.

Mr. E. T. Trevor has been permitted to proceed to Jessore, and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at that station.

Mr. Joseph Simpson assumed charge of office of surveyor of shipping to the East-India Company on the 1st Jan.

Furloughs, &c.—*Dec. 20.* Mr. R. Woodward, to Europe, for one year, on private affairs.—*Jan. 3.* Mr. Wm. R. Kennaway, to Europe, in the present season.—*4.* Mr. F. E. Read, to visit presidency, for two months, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Nov. 3. The Rev. John Vaughan, chaplain, to be surrogate at Dinapore, for granting episcopal licences of marriage.

Dec. 25. The Rev. R. Ewing authorized to perform ecclesiastical duties at Mussoree and Landour.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-general.)

Dec. 23, 1837.—Lieut. G. Timins, 34th N.I., to be 2d in command to Western Malwa Contingent under Major Borthwick, political agent at Mahidpore.

Dec. 26.—Assist. Surg. John McCosh, officiating 2d assist. Presidency General Hospital, to have medical charge of 1st Regt. of Cavalry of Oude Auxiliary Force.

Dec. 30.—Capt. R. G. Roberts, commissary of ordnance, to officiate as deputy principal commissary, from 1st Jan. 1838, during absence of Capt. E. P. Gowan at Cape, or until further orders.

(By the President of the Council.)

Fort William, Jan. 5, 1838.—*European Regt.* (right wing). Ens. F. S. Macmullen to be lieut., from 18th Dec. 1837, v. Lieut. Andrew Dick dec.

5th N.I. Capt. Stephen Swayne to be major, Lieut. C. H. Haigh to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Ralph Dowson to be lieut., from 15th Dec. 1837, in suc. to Major Peter Johnston retired on pension of a lieut. col.

24th N.I. Ens. John Gulac to be lieut. from 1st Jan. 1838, v. Lieut. George Brockman resigned.

Assist. Surg. Richard Shaw to be surgeon, from 31st Dec. 1837, v. Surg. John Swiney, m.d., retired.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet, viz.—Lieuts. John Bracken, 29th N.I., from 2d Jan. 1838; Edw. Watt, 6th L.C., from 3d do.; John Christie, 3d L.C., from 4th do.

Assist. Surg. H. H. Spry to officiate as 1st assistant garrison surgeon of Fort William during absence of Dr. Bell on sick cert.

Surg. John Sowers, 3d and officiating as 2d member of Medical Board, to be 2d member, v. Swiney retired, and to officiate as 1st member, during absence of Surg. Langstaff.

Superintend. Surg. Thomas Smith, officiating 3d member, to be 3d member of Medical Board, v. Sowers, and to officiate as 2d member, during absence of Surg. Langstaff.

Superintend. Surg. Colin Campbell to officiate as 3d member of Medical Board, during absence of Surg. Langstaff, or until further orders.

Surg. Alex. Halliday, M.D., officiating superintending surg., to be a superintending surgeon on estab., v. Smith app. to Medical Board.

Surg. George King, garrison surgeon at Chunar, to officiate as Superintending surgeon, during period Mr. Campbell may be employed in Medical Board, or until further Orders.

Jan. 11.—Assist. Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., professor Medical College; exempted from operation of clause 25 of G. O. 28th Jan. 1835, prohibiting the European assistant in that institution from entering into private practice.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 23, 1837.—Ens. H. Ramsay, 63d N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. the Hon. J. Ramsay, commanding Meerut division, v. Lieut. A. Ramsay, who has been removed to civil employ.

Dec. 25.—20th N.I. Lieut. A. B. Morris to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Scott app. to Commissariat department.

Capt. R.D. White, 60th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge advocate general to Saugor division, on departure, on duty, of Capt. Macdonald, as a temp. arrangement; date 9th Dec.

Dec. 26.—Capt. John Michel to conduct duties of military secretary to Commander-in-chief, until further orders.

Dec. 29.—The undermentioned young officers (lately admitted to service), to join and do duty, viz.—Cornet F.J. Alexander to 10th L.C., at Muttra.—Ensigns C.P. Trower and C.P. White to 12th N.I., at Barrackpore; R.H. Hicks, J. Clarke, W. R. H. Fanshawe, H. J. W. Carter, and J. C. Lamb, to 65th N.I., at Barrackpore.

Dec. 30.—Assist. Surg. R. Christie to proceed to Katmandoo, and to place himself under orders of acting resident in Nepal; date 20th Dec.

The following removals and postings of field officers ordered:—Lieut. Col. R. Chalmers from 13th to 67th N.I.; H. Hall, on furl., from 42d to 13th do.; S. Hawthorne, on furl., from 62d to 42d do.; T. Dundas from 16th to 62d do.; H. Burney from 19th to 16th do.; G.W. Williamson, from 56th to 19th do.; F. Young from 7th to 56th do.; H. Ross, new prom., to 7th do.

European Regt. Lieut. Wm. Broadfoot to be adj., v. Clark proceeding on furlough.

16th N.I. Lieut. W. H. Balders to be adj., v. Evans proceeding on furlough.

29th N.I. Ens. H. S. Stewart to be interp. and quarter-master.

Ens. R. A. Ramsay removed from 49th to 35th N.I., at his own request.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 5. 1st Lieut. F. C. Burnett, regt. of artillery.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 29. Brigadier G.R. Penny, 11th N.I., commanding station of Barrackpore, for health.—Lieut. Col. Joseph Harris, 63d N.I., for health.—Ens. Robert Inglis, 37th N.I., for health.—Brev. Col. F. Walker, 33d N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. F. Coventry, 6th L. C., on ditto.—Lieut. G. R. Siddons, 1st L.C., on ditto.—Lieut. P. Shortreed, 17th N.I., on ditto.—Surg. N. Morgan, Nizam's service, on ditto (from Bombay).—Jan. 3. Lieut. Arthur Conolly, 6th L.C., assist. to Gov. General's agent in Rajpootana, for health.—B. Col. R. C. Andree, 7th N.I., on private affairs.—Captain Wm. Geddes, regt. of artillery, on ditto.—Lieut. George Hutchings, 69th N.I., on ditto.—Assist. Surgeon Adam Murray, M.D., on ditto.—Lieut. Col. Hugh Morrison, 57th N.I., for health.—Ens. Charles Doveton, 14th N.I., for health.—Ens. George Jenkins, 21st N. I., for health.—11. Maj. Gen. Martin White, 29d N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. John Taylor, 29th N.I., on ditto.—Capt. Thos. Fisher, 48th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. R. J. White, regt. of artillery, on ditto.—Lieut. Whalley, 48th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. E. J. Tabery, 1st L.C., on ditto.—Surg. T. E. Baker, on ditto.—Lieut. Col. H. Cook, 23d N.I., for health.—Brev. Capt. William Biddulph, 48th N.I., for health.—At Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 5. Lieut. Col. James P. Grant, regt. of artillery, for two years, for health.

OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE.

Camp at Mulboa, Dec. 18, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India is pleased to appoint the following officers to service with the Oude Auxiliary Force:—

Lieut. Col. T. J. Anquetil, of the 4th regt. N.I., to be brigadier.

Capt. A. R. Macdonald, of the 4th regt. N.I., to be brigade major.

1st Regt. of Infantry. Capt. J. C. C. Gray, 21st N.I., to be commandant; Capt. W. A. Ludlow, 12th N.I., to be second in command; Lieut. J. Shaw, 2d N.I., to be adj.; Lieut. A. F. C. Deas, 5th N.I., to be first subaltern; Ens. R. Hill, 4th N.I., to be second ditto.

2d Regt. of Infantry. Capt. W. M. N. Sturt, 10th N.I., to be commandant; Lieut. C. Troup, 48th N.I., to be second in command; Lieut. J. Hoppe, 10th N.I., to be adj.; Lieut. G. E. Hollings, 30th N.I., to be first subaltern; Ens. A. Dailas, 16th N.I., to be second ditto.

1st Regt. of Cavalry. Capt. C. Newbury, 9th L. C., to be commandant; Lieut. E. Watt, 6th L.C., to be second in command; Lieut. M. H. Hailes, 10th L.C., to be adj.; Cornet C. G. Becher, 1st L.C., to be first subaltern; Ens. R. Robertson, 70th N.I., to be second ditto.

Artillery. Capt. C. Grant to be commandant; Lieut. G. F. Graham to be first subaltern; Lieut. C. Boulton to be second ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Dec. 24. *Marinus*, Patterson, from Hobart Town, Singapore, and Penang.—25. *Flora*, Donahoy, from Moulmein.—26. *Rob Roy*, Dickinson, from China and Singapore.—30. *Antonio Pereira*, Young, from ditto ditto.—31. *Belhaven*, Crawford, from Glasgow.—JAN. 2. *Resolution*, Dixon, from Madras; *Corsair*, Porter, from Singapore.—4. *Susanna*, Ridley, from Sydney and Car Nicobar.—5. *Monarch*, McNeillage, from Glasgow; *Courier*, Dixon, from Cape; and *Elizabeth*, Manook, from Rangoon.—6. *Susan Young*, from Bombay, &c.—9. *Dorothy Galea*, from Liverpool and Mauritius.

Proceeding Down.

JAN. 8. *John Hepburns*, Robertson, for Moulmein; *Mermald*, Roche, for Mauritius.—10. *Isabella*, for Madras; *Thames*, Wolfe, for London; *Whitby*, Swinton, for Demerara; *Antelope*, for Judda.

Sailed from Saugor.

Dec. 21. *Gabrielle*, Gueneac, for Bourbon.—22. *United States*, Ober, for Boston.—24. *Shaw* in *Shaw*, for Judda; *Fanny*, Sherriff, for Ceylon.—25. *Flora*, McDonald, for Rangoon.—26. *Janet*, Holmes, for Bombay and Muscat.—27. *Biorange*, Banks, for Liverpool.—JAN. 1. H. M. S. *Zebra*, for Penang.—2. *George* and *Mary*, Gibson, for Mauritius.—4. *Herefordshire*, Isaacson, for Mauritius; *Jessey*, Auld, for Penang.—7. *Hydros*, Nacoda, for Judda; *Janet*, Chalmers, for Pondicherry; *Allison*, Burnett, for Madras and Ceylon; *British Monarch*, Purvis, for Moulmein, Pondicherry, and Mauritius; *Raj Rames*, Phillips, for Mauritius; *Calcutta*, Bentley, for Moulmein; *Sir William Wallace*, Tingate, for Madras; *Ernaad*, Hill, for Red Sea.—8. *Osterspool*, Richardson, for Liverpool; *Madagascar*, Walker, for London.—11. *London*, Wilmble, for London; *Gloire*, Furness, for Bourdeaux; *Ruby*, and *Red Rover*, both for China.—12. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, for London; *Samuel Horrocks*, for Singapore.

Freights to London (Jan. 13).—Dead weight tonnage not at present available: Sugar and Saltpetre, £2 to £3 3s.; Rice, £3 15s. to £4; Oil Seeds, £4 to £4 4s.; Hides, Jute, and Safflower, £3 10s. to £3 15s.; Shell Lac and Lac, Dye, £3 15s. to £4; Indigo, £4 4s. to £4 10s.; Silk Piece Goods, £4 10s. to £5; Raw Silk, £5 to £5 5s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 25. At Agra, Mrs. Hoff, of a daughter.

- Dec. 12. At Jubbulpore, the lady of C. R. Brown, Esq., Assistant Agent to Governor General, of a son.
 16. At Benares, Mrs. G. Archer, of a son.
 27. At Hoshungabad, the lady of M. C. Ommanney, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 31. At Sultanpore Benares, the lady of Capt. G. R. Crawford, Artillery, of a daughter.
 Jan. 1. Mrs. Chas. Gardener, of a son.
 2. Mrs. A. Dosey, jun., of a son.
 4. The lady of Alex. Beattie, Esq., of a son.
 — At Furreepore, the lady of R. B. Garrett, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. A. P. Auslan, of a son.
 5. At Calcutta, the lady of John D. Loch, Esq., of a son.
 — Mrs. M. Jones, of a daughter.
 6. At Calcutta, on board the *Duke of Bedford*, the lady of Lieut. Bolleau, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
 8. Mrs. T. S. Sheppard, of a son.
 — Mrs. D. Oman, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. J. Rowe, of a son.
 — Mrs. Wm. Ryland, of a daughter.
 — In Chowringhee, the lady of Markham Kit-toe, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 25. At Calcutta, H. M. Parker, Esq., of the civil service, to Francis Lina, widow of the late Trevor John C. Plowden, Esq., civil service.
 26. At Agra, Mr. J. F. Pinto, assistant in general department, to Miss Louisa Scott.
 28. At Calcutta, Lieut. F. Holder, Esq., of H.M. 13th L. Inf., to Emma Frances, second daughter of the late John Shum, Esq., C. S.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Scallan, H. C. Marine, to Miss Anna Simonin.
 Jan. 6. At Calcutta, Capt. R. G. MacGregor, of the Artillery, 1st assistant military auditor general, to Alexina, second daughter of Colonel Archibald Watson, of the Light Cavalry.
 8. At Calcutta, Mr. George Grant, to Miss Sarah Mary Mills.
 Lastly. Mr. A. A. Thomas, to Miss H. Arnal.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 21. At Calcutta, Capt. John Richardson, of the ship *Otterspool*, aged 41.
 22. At Calcutta, Samuel Williams, Esq., late head clerk, Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, aged 84.
 23. At Dacca, Mrs. Ann Middleton, relict of the late Samuel Middleton, Esq., C. S., aged 61.
 25. At Lucknow, the celebrated Haikem Mehndee Alee Khan, prime minister of Oude.
 27. At Kedgeore, John Colin Wilson, Esq., attorney-at-law, aged 39.
 — Mr. G. W. Keyner, aged 23.
 Jan. 4. At Calcutta, Sarkies Owen, Esq., aged 72.
 5. At Calcutta, Mr. C. J. D. Murray, aged 37.
 7. At Howrah, Miss S. S. Read, aged 30.
 9. At Calcutta, Mr. E. C. M. Minx, aged 23.
 10. Mr. John May, of the ship *Windsor*.
 13. At Calcutta, Mr. J. M. Martin, aged 17.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Jan. 2. R. A. Bannerman, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Gangam, and commissioner in Goomsoor and Sooradab, under provisions of Act No. 28 of 1835.

Furlough, &c.—Dec. 29. C. J. Shubrick, Esq., to proceed to England, for purpose of obtaining a final med. cert. to Europe.—Jan. 2. J. M. Macleod, Esq., to England, for health, with benefit of furlough allowance.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 26, 1837.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Wright to be civil surgeon of Rajshumundry.

Dec. 29.—Cadet of Infantry H. M. Clogstoun admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Jan. 2, 1838.—1st L. C., Capt. F. Hunter to be major, Lieut. P. T. Cherry to be capt., and Cornet

Colin Campbell to be lieut., v. Buchanan retired; date of coms. 31st Dec. 1837.

21st N. I. Capt. Wm. Drake to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Alex. Shirrefs to be capt., and Ens. G. B. Stevens to be lieut., v. Butler retired; date of coms. 31st Dec. 1837.

Capt. J. H. Cramer, 4th N. I., to act as deputy secretary to Government in Military Department, during absence of Major Fryer on sick certificate.

Lieut. Geo. Briggs, horse artillery, to be adj. to B. troop on its movement from the Mount to Kamptee.

Lieut. J. A. Gunthorpe, artillery, to be qu. mast. and interp. to 1st bat. of that regt., v. Eaton, proceeding to Europe.

Mr. C. G. E. Ford admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Assist. Surg. D. D. Foulis, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Dec. 26. Capt. George Davis, 43d N.I., on h.p. of his rank.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Jan. 2. Lieut. D. G. Taylor, 8th L. C.—Capt. Robert Mitchell, 6th N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 26. Capt. H. R. Kirby, 4th N.I.—29. Lieut. R. Cannon, 40th N.I.—Capt. H. Griffiths, 11th N.I.—Capt. D. Wynter, 11th do.—Capt. Geo. Nott, 19th do.—Lieut. T. J. Fischer, 4th do.—Lieut. E. O. Smith, 42d do.—Jan. 2. Ens. Edw. Slack, 13th N.I.

The following gentlemen have accepted annuities on the Medical Fund for the present year, viz. Mr. James Amesley and Sir Thomas Sevestre, K.T. & S., large annuities; Mr. C. Price, small annuity.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 29. Lieut. Thos. Snell, 7th L.C., for health (to embark from Western Coast)—2d Lieut. G. P. Eaton, artillery, for health (via Bombay).—Lieut. W. Portwick, 9th N. I. for health (to embark from Quilon).

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Dec. 29. Maj. R. L. Highmoor, 5th L.C.—30. Lieut. A. Russell, 46th regt.

To Western Coast (preparatory to ditto).—Dec. 30. Assist. Surg. W. Burrell, 11th regt.

To Bengal.—Dec. 29. Lieut. G. Cumine, 8th L.C., until 31st July 1838

To Sea.—Dec. 29. Lieut. C. W. Burdett, 41st N.I., for six months, for health.—Jan. 2. Lieut. John Bower, sub. assist. com. gen., until 1st July 1839, for health (also to Cape).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 27. *Lady Flora*, Ford, from London.—JAN. 7. *Mary Ann*, Tarbutt, from London.—H. M. S. *Algerine*, Thomas, from Trincomallee.

Departures.

Dec. 23. *Tom Thum*, M. Gill, for Penang; *Senotris*, Yates, for Calcutta; H.M.S. *Fletcher*, Crozier, for ditto.—JAN. 6. *Royal George*, Richards, for London.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 26. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Tallan, H. M. 41st Foot, of a son.

27. At Trichinopoly, the lady of R. Parr, Esq., of a daughter.

28. At Madras, the lady of W. H. Wormsley, Esq., veterinary surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. At Madras, Wm. Fagden, Esq., 1st Madras N.I., assistant to the resident at Andore, to Maria Sidonie, second daughter of the late Isadore De Laselle, Esq., Judge of the Royal Court at Pondicherry.

2. At Masulipatam, Lieut. Col. P. E. Craige, H.M. 54th regt., to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Col. Trewhman, commanding at Masulipatam.

DEATH.

Dec. 29. At Royapetah, Isabella, relict of the late Mr. Felix de Monte, aged 56.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

General Department.

Jan. 8. L. R. Reid, Esq., sec. to gov. in territorial department, to act as chief secretary to government, and W. S. Boyd, Esq., to act as secretary to government in general and Persian departments.

16. Mr. E. Menesse to act for Mr. Willis as French and Dutch translator to government.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 1. Mr. James Little to be acting junior magistrate of police.

11. Mr. C. McLeod to be acting clerk of Court of Requests.

Territorial Department.

Jan. 10. Mr. D. A. Blane to act as collector and magistrate of Candesh.

Mr. E. H. Dallas to act as second assistant to collector and magistrate of Candesh.

16. Mr. A. Richardson to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Tannah.

Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 8. W. H. Wathen, Esq., chief secretary to government, to Cape, for eighteen months, for health.—10. Mr. J. Buchanan, to Neilgherries, for twelve months, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 1, 1838.—Assist. Surg. Bradley placed in temporary medical charge of Irregular Horse in Cutch.

Maj. F. P. Lester to act as agent for manufacture of gun carriages, during absence of Major Foy.

Jan. 2.—Lieut. W. Loch transferred, at his own request, from 2d to 1st L.C., as junior lieutenant, to fill a vacancy occasioned by prom. of Major Sandwith.

2d L.C. Cornet W. C. Halles to be lieutenant, v. Loch removed to 1st L.C.; date 1st Dec. 1837.

Jan. 3.—15th N.I. Lieut. T. Dickson to be capt., v. Pringle dec.; date 24th Dec. 1837.

Maj. D. W. Shaw, 23d N.I., to assume command of brigade at Baroda, consequent on death of Brigadier Burford; date of station order 6th Dec.

Jan. 6.—Surg. C. Kane to receive immediate charge of the Medical Stores from Surg. Walker.

Surg. Sinclair to act as civil surgeon at Sholapore, as a temp. arrangement, in consequence of Surg. Patch being obliged to proceed to presidency on sick cert.

Jan. 8.—Surg. Gray removed from 21st N.I., and posted to Marine bat., v. Kane appointed medical storekeeper at presidency.

Jan. 9.—Surg. Burnes, x.h., to take temporary medical charge of Marine bat., until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Durham removed from 2d bat. artillery to European regt., and to assume medical charge of H.M. depot at Colaba.

Jan. 11.—Maj. Wilson, 23d N.I., to act as agent for clothing, during absence of Maj. Henderson, proceeding to the Cape.

J. Orton, Esq., 2d member of Medical Board, to be 1st member; G. Smytten, Esq., 3d member, to be 2d member; and Superintending Surg. Weekes to be 3d member.

Surg. Henderson to be superintending Surgeon, and attached to presidency division.

Assist. Surg. T. Graham to be surgeon, v. Moyle retired, and to be attached to 5th N.I.

Surg. Bird to be surgeon to European General Hospital.

Surg. Gray to act as civil surgeon at presidency until arrival of Surg. McLennan; and Surg. Bird to act as ditto until arrival of Surg. Gray.

Surg. Bell to have charge of Native General Hospital until arrival of Surg. McLennan.

Assist. Surg. Barrington app. to charge of Lunatic Asylum, v. Graham prom.

Capt. Jacob, artillery, to have charge of gun carriage manufacture from Maj. Foy, pending arrival of Maj. Lester.

Jan. 12.—Lieut. Woodward, Europ. regt., to command invalids of B. C. service proceeding to England by the ship *Boyne*.

Capt. Harris to be executive engineer at Belgaum; and Lieut. Kilner confirmed in appointment of executive engineer at Decsa.

Brev. Capt. Cotgrave transferred from 2d bat. artillery to 4th tr. horse brigade; and Lieut. Harding from horse brigade to 2d bat.

Jan. 13.—Lieut. Hendley, 21st N.I., to command detachment over convicts employed in making road between Scroor and Ahmednugger.

Jan. 15.—Surg. Anderson, Goulundauze Bat., to act as civil surgeon at Ahmednugger, during absence of Assist. Surg. Straker.

Lieut. H. B. Rose to be Mahratta interp. to European regt., from 6th Jan.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of season 1832, to be Capt. by brevet, viz.—Lieuts. C. Shiri, 20th N.I., R. Shortford, 14th do.; and J. Holland, 22d do.; all from 4th Jan. 1838.

Cadet of Cavalry L. M. Valiant admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry E. C. Fanning, M. M. Macdonald, Jas. Bedford, and H. L. Evans admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Surg. C. Kane to be medical storekeeper at presidency, in suc. to Surg. Walker proceeding to Europe.

Jan. 19.—18th N.I. Lieut. S. H. Partridge to be adj., v. Davidson app. to revenue survey in Decan; date 5th Dec. 1837.

Lieut. Col. D. Capon, 18th N.I., to assume command of station of Baroda, from 3d Jan.

12th N.I. Lieut. W. J. Eastwick to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostance; date 28th Dec. 1837.

23d N.I. Ens. R. Travers to be lieutenant, v. Brown dec.; date of rank 10th Jan. 1838.

9th N.I. Lieut. P. K. Skinner to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostance language, v. Bellasis app. to revenue survey in Decan; date 5th Dec. 1837.

Lieut. G. Wilson, 26th N.I., to be commissariat agent at Hursolo.

2d Lieut. C. R. Dent to be Mahratta interp. to 2d bat. artillery, from 15th Oct. 1837.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 5, 1838.—Ens. F. E. Woodhouse, at his own request, removed from 16th to do duty with 24th N.I.

Jan. 6.—Ens. Steer to join and do duty with 24th instead of 6th N.I., as formerly ordered.

Jan. 17.—The following young officers to do duty:—Cornet L. M. Valiant with 3d L.C.—Ensigns E. C. Fanning and M. M. Macdonald, 23d N.I.; J. Bedford, 23d do.; H. L. Evans, 15th do.

Jan. 19.—Surg. T. H. Graham posted to 5th N.I. Cornet W. F. Hunter to join and do duty with 3d L.C. at Decsa.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 13. Lieut. Col. W. R. Lester.—Lieut. E. Andrews.—Ens. C. Grey.—Surg. J. Burnes, x.h., m.d.—Surg. R. Pinkey.—Surg. J. McMorris.—15. Ens. G. J. D. Milne, 24th N.I.—Brev. Capt. T. E. Cotgrave, artillery.—Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th N.I.—2d Lieut. G. A. Fruen, artillery.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 1. Capt. J. R. Woodhouse, 6th N.I., for health.—3. Capt. H. Patch, 73d N.I., for health.—5. Capt. Symons, Bengal artillery, for health.—9. Capt. O. Poole, inv. estab.—10. Lieut. Wood, right wing European regt., on private affairs.—13. Ens. J. L. Taylor, attached to 8th N.I., for health.—15. Surg. J. Patch, 7th N.I., for health.—19. Lieut. J. Tait, 6th N.I., for health.

To Visit Bombay (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Jan. 5. Capt. W. H. Waterfield, 14th N.I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 1. Maj. W. H. Foy, artillery, for two years, for health.—11. Maj. Henderson, agent for clothing, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 15.—Lieut. A. H. Nott to be an acting commander, while in command of H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*.

Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 1. Lieut. Kempthorne, to Europe, for health.—3. Lieut. G. Jenkins, to Madras, for six months, for health.—19. Commander McDowell, inv. estab. I.N., to England.—Lieut. Boulderson, to Europe, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 5. *Thomas Harrison*, Harrison, from Llanely.—6. *Sandwich*, Morgan, from Manila and Singapore.—11. H.M.S. *Raleigh*, Jarvis, from Ceylon; *Tartar*, Rough, from Java and Malacca.—12. *Sir Herbert Compton*, Boulton, from China, &c.; French frigate *L'Arctique*, from the East.—14. *Glenelg*, Langley, from Singapore.—17. *Fero-banor*, Adamjee, from Colombo.—18. *May*, Glass, from Llanely.—19. *Reliance*, Robertson, from Liverpool and Ceylon.—20. *Castle Huntly*, Johnston, from London and Cochin.—21. H.C. steamer *Heretic*, Lowe, from Suez (with overland mail of 25th Nov.).—22. *Janet*, Holmes, from Calcutta.—23. *Fanny*, Sheariff, from Calcutta and Ceylon.

Departures.

JAN. 4. *Sandwich*, Wittycombe, for Cape.—5. *Urania*, Moaks, for Liverpool.—6. *Lady Fever-sham*, Webster, for Cape and London; *Regia*, Lovett, for China.—7. H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, Powell, for Red Sea.—8. *Mulbar*, Bax, for London.—11. *Boyna*, Richardson, for London; *Haywood*, Jones, for Ceylon and Calcutta.—14. *Gilmore*, Lindsay, for London.—*Ganges*, Ardlic, for Mau-

ritius.—17. *Princess Charlotte*, Sproule, for Liverpool; *Sir Herbert Compton*, Boulton, for Persian Gulf.—20. *Nasurino*, Guerin, for Bourbon; *Betsy*, Suffield, for Madras.—21. *John Knox*, Thompson, for Liverpool.—22. *Sultana*, Page, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.—23. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Red Sea.

Freight to London (Jan. 26).—£2 10 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATH.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 29. At Bhoj, the lady of Assist. Surg. Ferrar, 11th N.I., of a son.

Jan. 5. At Bombay, the lady of James Erskine, Esq., of a son.

12. At sea, on board the *Castle Huntly*, the lady of Surg. J. McMorris, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. At Belgaum, Lieut. J. C. Hartley, 2d Grenadiers, to Miss F. M. L. Sandwith.

11. At Byculla, Capt. T. Candy, 20th N.I., superintendent of Poona College, and of Government Mahratta Schools, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rev. B. Boyce, Cornuaught Terrace, Regent's Park, London.

20. At Bombay, Lieut. Stock, 23d Regt. N.I., to Miss Sinclair.

DEATH.

Jan. 10. Lieut. F. H. Brown, 23d N.I.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 22.

Minor Presidencies of India.—Mr. Wynn presented a petition from the merchants and other inhabitants of Bombay, representing that it is most detrimental to the interests of the two presidencies of Madras and Bombay that the whole powers of Government should be vested in the Governor-general of India, who is also the Governor of Bengal; and praying that the powers formerly exercised by their Governors in Council may be restored to them.

Appeals from the Mofussil Courts.—Mr. Ward, agreeably to notice, called the attention of the House to the petition he had presented some time back from the inhabitants of Calcutta and Madras, complaining of the Act of the Legislative Council, XI. of 1836, respecting appeals from the Mofussil Courts of India to the Supreme Courts at the presidencies. The hon. member complained of the act as unjust to those whose right of appeal it took away, and concluded by moving for a select committee to inquire into the allegations of the petitioners, and report to the House how the Act of the East-India Legislative Council affected the interests of the native inhabitants, the prerogative of the Crown, and the interests of the United Kingdom.

Sir John Hobhouse replied to his speech, showing the groundlessness of the complaints in the petition, and the justice and expediency of the act; and moved an amendment, calling for the minutes of the Council on which the act was framed.

After Sir Charles Grey, Mr. Hogg, Sir J. Carnac, Mr. Wynn, and other members, had spoken, Mr. Ward withdrew his motion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

For the information of travellers overland to India, steam-packets of the first class, commanded by French naval captains, leave this, on the first, tenth, and twenty-first of every month, touching at Leghorn, Civetta Vecchia, Malta, Athens, Syria, and on to Alexandria; the accommodation on board is excellent, and a good table kept, at six francs per day, about seventeen days in all. The price of the first class is 538 francs. An omnibus across the desert to Suez is likely to run in the course of a few months; it will add much to the expense of the overland trip, but the facility and convenience to travellers will be great, and amply repay the additional outlay. Colonel Wm. Gordon and his family embark on board the

Rhames, this day; Dr. Kemball, Mr. Kemball, Mr. Stuart, and Mrs. Macdonald, embark also, Dr. Kemball and Mr. Stuart going as far only as Civetta Vecchia.—*Marselles*, 21st March 1838.

COMMANDER OF THE FORCES IN CEYLON.

Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Arbutnot, K.C.B., has been appointed commander of the forces in Ceylon, *vice* Maj. Gen. Sir John Wilson, who returns home.

JUDGE SETON.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Henry Wilmot Seton, Esq., one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal; date 21st March 1838.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Edward McDowell, Esq., to be attorney-general of the Island of Van Diemen's Land; date, 22d March 1838.

Herbert C. Jones, Esq., to be solicitor-general of the Island of Van Diemen's Land; date, 23d ditto.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 26. *Argyle*, MacDonald, from Bengal 2d Oct., and Cape 24th Dec.; in the River.—27. *Senator*, Grindley, from Mauritius 18th Nov.; at St. Katherine's Docks.—MARCH 1. *Sultan*, Poole, from Bengal 25th Sept.; at Dublin.—2. *Daniel Wheeler*, Bouch, from Bengal 20th Sept.; at Liverpool.—3. H.M.S. *Atholl*, Karley, from Mauritius, Cape, and Ascension; at Cork.—5. H.M.S. *Acton*, Russell, from Valparaiso, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia; at Portsmouth.—*Venus*, Andrews, from Batavia; off the Start.—6. *Mercurius*, Seepe, from Batavia 10th Nov.; off the Wight.—7. *Amwell*, Hesse, from Mauritius 21st Nov.; at Deal.—*Ahel Gower*, Henderson, from N.S. Wales 17th Oct.; off Portsmouth.—*George Canning*, Winn, from Ceylon 14th Nov.; off the Wight.—*William Barrow*, Norrie, from Bengal 13th Oct.; at Bristol.—*Avoca*, Boodle, from Mauritius 16th Nov., and Cape 13th Dec.; at Liverpool.—8. *Renown*, MacLean, from Bengal 21st Oct., and Cape 20th Dec.; off Margate.—*John Marsh*, Clucas, from Bengal 26th Sept., and Cape 14th Dec.; off Liverpool.—*Malabar*, Dunlop, from Mauritius 26th Nov., and Cape 24th Dec.; in the Clyde.—9. *Hope*, Coombes, from Bengal 23d Oct., and Cape 1st Jan.; and *Mary Taylor*, Early, from Mauritius 17th Nov.; both off Falmouth.—*Erasme*, Markes, from Batavia 5th Nov.; at Cowes.—10. *Abol Tasman*, Zellstra, from Batavia; off the Wight.—12. *Malcolm*, Sim, from Singapore 7th Nov.; and *Elizabeth*, Bowles, from South Seas both at Deal.—*Africaine*, MacTegart, from V.D. Land 3d Nov.; in the River.—13. *William Hunt*, Fleming, from Manila 25th Sept., and Cape 26th Dec.; off Plymouth.—*Bristol*, Elbourne, from South Seas; at Deal.—16. *Sarah*, Sadler, from Mauritius 19th Dec.; at Deal.—H.M.S. *Columbine*, from Ascension; at Plymouth.—17. *Norfolk*, MacGilldoway, from Mauritius 23d Dec.; off Portsmouth.—*Harold*, Watt, from Manila 11th Nov., and Cape 12th Jan.; off Eastbourne.—*Duke of Lancaster*, Hargrave, from Bengal 1st Dec.; and *Queen Mary*, Ireland, from Bengal 7th Nov.; both at Liverpool.—19. *Jumna*, Robinson, from China 10th Dec.—*Hinda*, Lowthian, from Manila 6th Oct., and Singapore 4th Nov.; and *Anna*, from Port, Smith, from Bombay 15th Nov.; all at Deal.—*Formidable*, Stagg, from Manila 6th Nov., Singapore 1st ditto; and Cape 21st Jan.; *Mandarin*, Donald, from Bengal 13th Oct.; both at Liverpool.—*Elizabeth*, Cundy,

from Mauritius 23d Dec.; at Bristol.—*Brooklyn*, Richardson, from Batavia 23d Nov.; off Portsmouth.—*Ajax*, Bruton, from Mauritius 11th Dec., and Cape 8th Jan.; and *Thomas Blyth*, Rowe, from Mauritius 29th Dec.; both off Dover.—*John Barry*, Robson, from N.S. Wales 8th Sept., New Zealand 19th Nov., and Pernambuco 5th Feb.; off Plymouth.—*Anna*, Haskam, from Batavia 6th Dec.; off Swanage.—*Orlando Taylor*, from Bombay 1st Dec.; off Liverpool.—20. *John*, Whyte, from Madras 16th Nov., and Cape 14th Jan.; and *Emma*, Goodman, from South Seas, Mauritius, and Cape; both at Deal.—*Mary*, Robertson, from Mauritius 15th Dec.; off Margate.—*Egbert*, Paulin, from Mauritius 3d Dec.; off Swanage.—21. *Gipsy*, Forshaw, from Bengal 23d Nov.; at Liverpool.—*Euphrates*, Hannay, from Bengal 15th Dec.; off Liverpool.—22. *Earl Powels*, Spittal, from Mauritius; at Deal.—*Margaret Catherine*, Schappers, from Batavia; off Dover.—23. *Parland*, Tait, from Mauritius 20th Dec.; at Bristol.—26. *Cumbrian*, Paul, from Mauritius 16th Dec.; off Cork, for Bristol.—29. *Condor*, May, from Cape; off Falmouth.

Departures.

FEB. 22. H.M.S. *Britomart*, Stanley, for Cape and N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—24. *Somersetshire*, Jackson, for Bombay; from Llanely.—25. *Holma*, Waddell, for Launceston; *Young Queen*, Aktius, for Hobart Town; *Indus*, MacFarlane, for Bombay; *Lyons*, Currie, for Bengal; and *Meg Merrilies*, Skinner, for Cape; all from Deal.—*Rather*, Pickering, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—26. *Lady Raffles*, Biles, for Madras, Bengal, and China; *Elen*, Cook, for South Australia; both from Portsmouth.—*Hollas*, Scanlan, for China; *William Allen*, Valerie, for Ascension and Mauritius; both from Deal.—*Rapid*, Field, and *Henry Porcher*, Hart, both for South Australia; from Falmouth.—27. *Felicit*, Smith, for Cape, Hobart Town, and N.S. Wales; from Clyde.—28. *Hope*, Cockbain, from Batavia; from Liverpool.—MARCH 1. *Eliza*, Lay, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Deal.—5. *Royal William*, Francis, for Bengal; from Llanely.—H.M.S. *Alligator*, Bromer, for Cape, N.S. Wales, &c.; from Plymouth.—9. *Kellie Castle*, Buchan, for Madras, Bengal and China; from Portsmouth.—*Ingles*, Routh, for Bombay and China; from Falmouth.—*Lullworth*, Graham, for Bencoolen; *Maria*, Bannatyne, for N.S. Wales; *Viscount Melbourne*, Drayner, for Bombay and China; and *Lord Saumarez*, Simon, for Cape and Algoa Bay; all from Deal.—*Magistrate*, Allen, for N.S. Wales (with government emigrants); from Cork.—10. *Turmeric*, Mackenzie, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Gunner Roberts*, Norway, for Algoa Bay; from Portsmouth.—*James*, Youngusband, for China; from Liverpool.—11. *Dauntless*, Pinder, for Cape and Bengal; from Deal.—15. *John Fleming*, Rose, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Bromleys*, Knox, for Cape; and *Bengal*, Manjoram, for Mauritius; both for Deal.—18. *Amelia Thompson*, Tomlinson, for N.S. Wales (with emigrants); from Deal.—21. *Mary Sharp*, Gray, and *Aradine*, MacLeod, both for Bengal; from Greenock.—22. *City of London*, Reynolds, for N.S. Wales; *Cleveland*, Morley, for Bombay; *Henry*, Walsley, for Launceston; *David*, Carr, for South Australia; *Miranda*, Hoppor, for Mauritius; and *Cecilia*, Walker, for N.S. Wales; all from Deal.—H.M.S. *Volage* (28 guns), Smith, for India; from Plymouth.—23. *Mary Somerville*, Roberts, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—24. *Patriot Queen*, Hoodless, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—26. *Westminster*, Molison, for N.S. Wales; and *Mumford*, Cleveland, for Launceston; both from Deal.—27. *Hygeia*, Hannah, for V.D. Land; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, from Bombay 6th Jan., to Red Sea: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. McIntosh and two children; Col. and Mrs. Barr and two children; Mrs. Richardson and three children; Mrs. McLean; Dr. and Mrs. Mill and child; Lieut. Col. Elderton; Col. Hicks; F. Brown, Esq.; Capt. Solihy; Capt. Rose, I.N.; Capt. McLean; Capt. Piggett; Capt. Cooper; Col. De Hematta, from Calcutta; W. H. Tracy, Esq.; Commander W. Iggleston, I.N.; Asst. Surg. T. Taplin; Mr. T. Keays, Esq., and child.

Per H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Bombay 28th Jan., to Red Sea: Mr. and Mrs. Prendergast;

Mrs. Hine; Mrs. Wright; Lieut. Col. Little; Dr. E. Baillie; Capt. A. Wilson; Capt. H. H. Lloyd; Capt. Turton; Capt. Nott, I.N.; W. A. Forsyth, Esq.; Lieut. Coffin; Lieut. Lewis; Lieut. Bennett; Lieut. Wigston; Lieut. Hare; Lieut. Boul-derson, I.N.; Ens. J. L. Taylor.

Per H.C. brig of war Euphrates, from Bombay 7th Jan. to Red Sea: Sir R. W. Horton, Bart., late governor of Ceylon, and suite; Dr. Walker.

Per Ernaad, from Bengal 7th Jan., to Red Sea: Mrs. and Miss Pigou; Mrs. Trotter; General Ventura; Capt. M. G. White; Lieuts. Arthur Conolly and Agar; D. C. Smyth, Esq., C.S.; H. Russell, Esq., C.S.; H. M. Pigou, Esq., C.S.; R. Trotter, Esq., C.S.; B. Harding, Esq.; J. S. Stopford, Esq.; J. B. Higginson, Esq.; N. C. Hale, Esq.; J. J. Sim, Esq.; E. Davis, Esq.

Per Pegasus, from Mauritius to Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Cherwick and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Hewlett.

Per John Marsh, from Bengal and Cape: Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy.

Per Orient, from Bombay: Mr. Elwon; Mrs. Elwon and child.

Per Euphrates, from Bengal: Col. and Mrs. Hall and family; Mrs. Lamb and family; J. Lamb, Esq.; Lieuts. Waugh and Reid.

Per Herald, from Manila: Mr. Thompson.

Per Elizabeth, from Mauritius: Mr. Robinson.

Per John Barry, from N.S. Wales: James Loveless, James Brine, Thos. Stanfield, and John Stanfield, four of the Dorchester labourers who were transported in 1834 for illegal combination, and who have since received a free pardon.

Per Atholl transport, from Mauritius: Lieut. Col. Simpson; Brev. Maj. Hicken; Capt. Lucas; Lieuts. Hon. W. F. Byng; J. O. Lucas, W. Hemp-hill, G. L. Way, and A. St. George Stepney; Paym. Farewell; Surg. Ingham; Assist. Surg. Hemphill, all of H.M. 29th regt.

Expected.

Per Seringapatam, from Bengal: Lady Malkin and two children; Mrs. Maj. Mathias and two children; Mrs. Dr. Garden and child; Mrs. Rose; Sir David Ximenes; Col. Tickell, C.B.; Wm. Wil-kinson, Esq., C.S.; T. C. Scott, Esq., C.S.; W. H. Martin, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Rose, 11th L. Drags.; Capt. Todd, Madras army; Lieuts. Hind and Cressh, H.M. 9th F.; — Cobbe, Esq.; Capt. and Mrs. Trevelyan for the Cape.

Per Madagascar, from Bengal: Mrs. Swiney; Mrs. Siddons; Mrs. Robertson; Mrs. Dorin; Mrs. Binell and two children; Mrs. Forbes; Mrs. Walker; Miss Siddons; Dr. Swiney, senior member Medi-cal Board; G. J. Siddons, Esq., C.S.; Rev. T. Robertson; Capt. Webster, N.I.; Lieuts. Bazett, Child, and Siddons; R. Savi, Esq., and two chil-dren; C. G. Millman, Esq.—For the Cape: Capt. Roberts, artillery; Mrs. Roberts and 3 children.

Per London, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Valpy and family; Dr. Innes and family; Capt. and Mrs. Evans and family; Mrs. Vigmon and son; Mrs. Page and family; Mr. and Miss Cunningham; Mrs. Major Ramsay and child; Mrs. Capt. Liptrap; two Misses Watson; Miss Low; Masters Wilkinson, Thompson, Hudson, and Parker.

Per Scotia, from Bengal: Mrs. Brutton; Mrs. Stonehouse; two Misses Brutton; Miss Lemar-chand; two Misses Taylor; Col. Shubrick, 7th L.C.; Col. Brutton, late 11th L. Drags.; Col. Cock, 23d N.I.; Col. Taylor, 29th N.I.; Col. Wat-kins, 63d N.I.; Cornets James Gordon and G. R. Budd, 3d L.C.; Cornet T. L. Harrington, 5th do; G. Stonehouse, Esq.; A. Guthrie, Esq.; J. Pur-vis, Esq.; J. Garrett, Esq.; Master Brutton.

Per Windsor, from Bengal: Lady Ryan and two children; Miss Ryan; Mrs. Franks and two chil-dren; Mrs. F. C. Smith and child; Mrs. Boswell and child; Capt. Chadwick and three children; R. E. W. Ramsay, Esq., C.S.; Master Shaw.—Colo-nel and Mrs. Boileau and two children for the Cape.—(Sir John and Lady Herschel and family will em-bark at the Cape for London).

Per Lord Hungerford, from Bengal: Mrs. Jen-nings and three children: Mrs. G. P. Thompson and four children; Mrs. Trevelyan and child; Mrs. Newmarch and three children; Mrs. Mansell; Misses Jeremy and White; Hon. T. B. Macaulay; Mr. Trevelyan, C.S.; Capt. Mansell, commanding H.M. troops; Capt. Farquharson; Lieuts. Short-

read and Farquharson; two Masters Caulfield; Master Grote; Serj. Hogan, and 52 troops.

Per Protector, from Mauritius: Lieut. and Mrs. Younghusband and child; Mr. Webb; Mr. Dayera.

Per Lady Faversham, from Bombay: Mrs. Cooke and four children; Mrs. Browne and child; Mrs. Allen; Capt. Browne, 10th N.I.; Capt. Cooke, 19th N.I.; Capt. Allen, H.M. 6th regt., in charge of invalids; Lieut. Bennett, H.M. 2d regt.; Lieut. Ponsonby, 29d regt.; Lieut. Diggle, 13th N.I.; Ens. Ponsonby, 29d regt.; John Wooler, Esq.; Masters Elliott and Baumgardt; Misses Elliott and Otley; detachment of invalids.

Per Malabar, from Bombay: Mrs. Elphinstone and four children; Mrs. Tomkins and one child; Mrs. Douglas; Mrs. Bell and three children; Mrs. Ironside; Mrs. Young and two children; Miss Grant; Hon. Edward Ironside; Capt. J. Young, Nizam's Service; Dr. Stewart, Bengal estab.; Lieut. White, in charge of H.M. troops; three children of Capt. Jameson.—For the Cape: W. H. Wathen, Esq.; Lieut. Morris; Capt. Symons.

Per Carnatic, from Bombay: Mrs. Col. Stewart; Mrs. Shaw and three children; Mrs. Clunes and two children; Mrs. Harcourt and three children; Mrs. Patch and four children; Miss Stewart; Col. Stewart; Major Clunes; Major Henderson; Dr. Harcourt; Alex. Shaw, Esq., C.S.; A. Hornby, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Patch, Bengal army; Dr. Patch, Bombay estab.; Lieut. Dalbail, H.M. 4th Lt. Drags.; Lieut. Tate, Bombay army; Mr. Stewart; Master Elliot.

Per John Knox, from Bombay: Mr. E. Casley.

Per Urania, from Bombay: Mrs. Hebbert and two children; Mrs. Nixon and child; Master and Misses Thomson.

Per Royal George, from Madras: Mrs. Geddes; Mrs. Glover; Mrs. Carlyle; Mrs. Kenny; Miss Carlyle; two Misses Kenny; Dr. Geddes; Lieut. Glover; Lieut. De Ballinhard; Lieut. Lowe; Lieut. Darvall; Masters Geddes and Glover.

Per Gilmore, from Bombay: Mrs. Gordon and child; Mrs. Barrington and four children; Mrs. Nutting and two children; Mrs. Hay and two children; Miss Hancock; Miss Collier; Colonel Gordon; 3d L.C.; Major Buchanan, Madras Cavalry; Dr. Moyle, Medical Board; Capt. Hay, 20th Madras regt.; Capt. Poole; two children of Lieut. Turner; seven servants.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Bengal: Mrs. Voss and family; Mrs. Smithson; Mr. and Mrs. Twentyman; Capt. Hickman.

Per Duke of Bedford, from Bengal: Mrs. Major Lister; Mrs. Bedell; J. Maclean, Esq.; Lieut. Boileau and family; Lieut. Inglis; Nuwab Ikbal-ood-Dowlah, from Oude; Capt. Coventry.

Per Repulse, from Bengal: Mrs. Armstrong; Mrs. Shuttleworth; Col. Andree; Col. Morison.

Per Thames, from Bengal: Brigadier Penny; Capt. and Mrs. Montgomerie.

Per St. George, from Bengal: Sir C. T. Met-calf, K.C.B.; Capt. and Mrs. Higginson; Mr. and Mrs. W. Dick.

Per Boyne, from Bombay: Mrs. Outram and child; Mrs. Pope and three children; Mrs. Stock-ley and three children; Mrs. Richardson and child; J. M. Macdonald, Esq.; R. Ferguson, Esq.; J. C. Le Geyt, Esq.; Lieut. Woodward, in charge of invalids; Master Hathway; three chil-dren of Maj. Blair; 45 invalids of H. C. service.—For the Cape: Major and Mrs. Foy, artillery; Mr. and Mrs. Willis and two children.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Aberton, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal: Mr. Blackstaff and family; Mr. Smart; Mr. Boul-t, assist. surg.; Messrs. Brodie, Adamson, Marshall, Stone, Dawitt, Impey, and Law.

Per Downless, for Cape: Dr. Greig, &c.

Per Keltie Castle, for Madras and Bengal: Capa and Mrs. Shirreff; Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, 15th B.N.I.; Mrs. Binney and niece Mrs. Col. Frus-hard and two Misses Frushard; Miss Alder; Lieut. and Mrs. Gottaux, 1st M.N.I.; Lieut. Hawtrey, 37th B.N.I.; Rev. Mr. Humphrey; Messrs. Conolly, Cookson, Holroyd, M. Mullin, Scobell, Conyn, Herbert, Fairclough, M. Cane, Coleridge, Fotheringham, Lumden, Westers, Nell, Mead, Faddy, Woodford, Colebrook, Vaul, Bowley, Tripe, and Dunford.

Per Indus, for Bombay: Mr. Callum, assist. surg.; Messrs. Trower and Stack, cadets.

Per Hellas, for China: Messrs. F. S. Burkard and D. H. Racine, merchants.

Per John Fleming, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Messrs. Maling, 68th B.N.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Henderson; Misses Patten and Sewell; Mr. O. W. Mallet, C. S.; Lieut. Barker, M. Europ. Regt.; Messrs. Malony, Wilford, Lukin, Layard, Shaw, Ferguson, Money, Gorges, Baillie, Boileau, Lambert, Salisbury, Wallace, Terrot, McLeod, St. Clair, Rich, Mayne, Newton, De Tessier, Dickinson, Hughes, Reynolds, Burneiser, and Bonar.

Per Cleveland, for Bombay: Mr. Cameron; Mr. Bowditch; Mr. Kempt; Mr. Neilson.

Per Francis Smith, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Edmonds; Miss Morton; Miss Missing; Miss Pennington; Dr. Morton; Capt. Mann; Mr. Lyne; Mr. Carruthers; Mr. Scott; Mr. Smith; Mr. Grant; Mr. Rickards.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Sir Charles McCarthy*, Duff, is lost in Holdfast Bay, South Australia.

The *Orient*, Taylor, from Bombay, which was on shore in Bootle Bay, with five feet water in the hold, got off on the morning of the 23d March, without much damage.

The wreck of the *Thalia*, Biden, has been sold at Madras for 5,000 rupees.

The bark *Elvira*, Simpson, which sailed from Liverpool on the 23d March for Calcutta, put back in great distress, and sunk on the 24th in the Rock Channel; crew saved. She has since been got off, and on the 27th was towed into Liverpool by two steamers.

The *Elizabeth*, Thomas, from Bristol to Madras, ran on shore on the evening of the 9th Jan. near Linga Chetty's Choultry (fifty-seven miles South of Madras), and is lost; crew and passengers saved. The cargo expected to be landed with little damage; but from the shallowness of the water there is no chance of ever getting the vessel afloat. The weather was fine and very little surf at the time she ran ashore.

The *Strabane*, Thompson, from the Clyde to Bombay, was towed into Kingstown 25th Feb. dismasted, and 5½ feet water in the hold; lost masts, anchors, and cables. The captain and one man drowned.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 24. In New Cavendish-street, the lady of Capt. T. Maitland, of H.M.S. *Wolverton*, of a son.

27. At the Cedars, Putney, the lady of Colonel the Hon. Leicester F. Stanhope, C.B., of a son.

— At Staplegrave, near Taunton, the lady of Capt. Francis Blundell, 11th L. Drags., of a son.

— At Stoke Newington, Mrs. James Rundall, of a son.

28. At Englefield-green, the lady of Lieut. C. S. Teale, 4th regt., of a daughter.

March 5. In Great George-street, Westminster, the wife of S. Villiers Surtees, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Judges in Mauritius, of a son.

17. In Cambridge-Terrace, Hyde Park, the lady of Col. Raper, Bengal army, of a daughter.

21. The lady of Col. Lechmere Russell, Bombay horse artillery, of a daughter.

22. At his seat, Woodstock House, near Sittingbourne, Kent, the lady of Francis Law, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service, of a daughter.

Lately. At Cilgwyn, Carmarthenshire, the lady of Major Gwynne Halford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 19. At Yeovil, John Newton, Esq., of Somerset, to Matilda Anna, eldest daughter of Capt. John Hall, late of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

27. At St. Matthew's, Brixton, E. D. Betts, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales, to Miss Fanny Lettman, of Cadogan-place.

— At Marylebone Church, and afterwards at the house of his Exc. the Baron de Cetto, Lieut. F. B. Kierzkowski, to Sealina, eldest daughter of the late Robert Steuart, Esq., of Bombay.

— At Ludlow, Shropshire, Lieut. Col. John Colvin, Bengal engineers, to Josephine Puget, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Baker, R.N.

March 6. At Walcot Church, Bath, Capt. T. Blair, eldest son of the late Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B., to Mary, relict of Col. F. F. Stewart, of the Madras artillery.

— At Norwich, D. T. Roy, Esq., surgeon, of Hammersmith, late of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Harriet, daughter of the late Capt. Simpson, R.N.

— At Montrose, James Alex. Guise, Esq., third son of the late John Guise, of Bombay, to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Douglas, Esq., of Montrose.

10. At St. Giles's, Camberwell, R. H. Winstanley, Esq., of Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square, to Margaret Frances, only daughter of the late Wm. Falkowfield, Esq., surgeon, of the Hon. E.I. Company's medical establishment, Madras.

14. At Tor, Devon, Capt. Charles Yates, R.H. the Nizam's cavalry, to Catherine, second daughter of S. Wright, Esq., Shelton, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

Dec. 5. At Sierra Leone, Mr. John W. Williams, formerly of the Mauritius.

Jan. 31. At Slatwoods, Isle of Wight, Agatha, relict of R. Sheddin, Esq., in her 86th year.

Feb. 7. At his house, Old Burlington-street, R. Pollen, Esq., in his 52d year.

10. At Renens, near Lausanne, aged 86, Colonel Benj. Duxat, formerly of the Bengal artillery.

12. At Clifton, Arthur Burnes, infant son of Colonel R. Whish, Bombay army.

14. At Cheltenham, of apoplexy, J. W. Ingram, Esq., captain in the Bengal army.

16. At Madeira, the Hon. Arthur Baring, youngest son of Lord Ashburton.

21. At Paris, of apoplexy, Baron Silvestre de Sacy, the celebrated Orientalist, Peer of France, &c., aged 85.

25. At Allsop-terrace, New-road, Major John Lloyd Jones, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, Madras establishment, in his 63th year.

27. At Camberwell, David Dykes, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 46.

29. At Edinburgh, Anna, youngest daughter of the late Major James Davidson, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

March 6. At Taunton, aged 86, William Blundell, Esq., late of the Bengal artillery.

— At the house of Colonel George Constable, Park Crescent, London, Miss Maria Nicoll, daughter of James Nicoll, Esq., of Dundee.

8. At St. Helen's, Cockermouth, aged 8 years, Adelaide Frances, second daughter of Major Steel, Bengal army.

— At the Company's Military Seminary, Addiscombe, Ann, wife of R. M. Leeds, Esq., aged 70.

10. At Burnfoot, the residence of her brother, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, after a long illness, Mrs. Briggs, widow of the late John Briggs, Esq., counsellor-at-law.

18. At 49, Portland-place, Charlotte, wife of N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.

19. In Piccadilly, Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., M.P. for Sudbury, in his 63d year.

21. At his seat, Dalhousie Castle, North Britain, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B., in his 68th year.

24. At Shirley, near Southampton, in his 74th year, J. C. Hyde, Esq., for forty-five years in the Hon. E.I. Company's home service.

Lately. At St. George's, in Upper Canada, Mr. Bishop Burnett, late of Vauxhall, London.

— At Taunton, Charles Durand, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, aged 72.

— At sea, on board the *Palmyra*, Capt. T. Medley, 5th Regt. Madras N.I.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds. The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, January 13, 1838.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 11	@ 17 0	Iron, Swedish, sq...	Sa. Rs. F. md.	5 3 @ 5 5
Bottles	100	12 0	— flat	do.	5 4 5 6
Coals	B. md. 0	6 10	— English, sq.	do.	2 13 2 15
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md. 33	8 34 0	— flat	do.	2 12 2 14
— Brassiers,	do. 34	8 35 0	Bolt	do.	2 14 3 0
— Ingot	do. 31	0 31 4	Sheet	do.	4 8 5 8
— Old Gross	do. 32	0 32 4	Nails	cwt. 9	8 14 8
— Bolt	do. 33	8 34 8	Hoops	F. md. 4	0 4 4
— Tile	do. 31	0 31 8	— Kentledge	cwt. 1	12 1 14
— Nails, assort.	do. 30	8 36 0	Lead, Pig	F. md. 6	7 6 12
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	—	— unstamped	do.	6 8 6 9
Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	—	Millinery	15 D.	— 30 D.
Coppers	do. 2	4 6	Shot, patent	bag 3	4 4 2
Cottons, chintz	do. 1	0 9 0	— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 11 5 13
— Muslins	do. 1	0 12 0	Stationery	30 D. to 50 D.	—
— Yarn 16 to 180	mos. 0	4 3 0 7	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md.	6 0 6 4
Cutlery, fine	10 D.	— 20 D.	— Swedish	do.	6 8 6 12
Glass	15 D.	— 30 D.	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes	15 8 16 8
Hardware	10 A.	— 30 A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 5	0 12 0
Hosiery, cotton	10 D.	— 35 D.	— coarse and middling ..	0	13 5 0
Ditto, silk	20 D.	— 40 D.	— Flannel fine	0	8 1 4

MADRAS, November 1, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100	@ 15 14	Iron Hoops	candy 21	@ 22
Copper, Sheet	candy 280	— 285	Nails	do. 70	— 105
— Bolt	do. 230	— 240	Lead, Pig	do. 60	— 70
— Old	do. 220	— 230	— Sheet	do. 60	— 15 D
— Nails, assort.	do. 300	— 320	Millinery	10 D.	—
Cottons, Chintz	piece 5	— 8	Shot, patent	bag 3½	— 4
— Gingham	do. 3	— 4	— Spelter	candy 42	— 45
— Longcloth, fine	do. 10	— 14	Stationery	do.	— 5A
Cutlery, coarse	5A.	10A.	Steel, English	candy 42	— 45
Glass and Earthenware	P.C.	10A.	— Swedish	do.	none.
Hardware	10A.	15A.	Tin Plates	box 20	— 21
Hosiery	P.C.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P.C.	— 10A.
— English bar	candy 55	— 50	— coarse	P.C.	— 10A.
— Flat and bolt	do. 21	— 22	— Flannel, fine	10 to 12 ans. pr. yd.	—
			— Ditto, coarse	7 to 8 ans. do.	—

BOMBAY, January 20, 1838.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 13	@ 14	Iron, Swedish	St. candy 53	@ 55
Bottles, quart.	doz. 1.2	—	— English	do. 38	—
Coals	ton 12	— 15	— Hoops	cwt. 10	— 12
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 62	—	— Nails	do. 10	— 12
— Thick sheets	do. 62	—	— Sheet	do. 9	— 9.8
— Plate bottoms	do. 60	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 35	—
— Tile	do. 48.8	— 49	Lead, Pig	cwt. 11.8	— 46
Cottons, Chintz, &c. &c.	—	—	— Sheet	do. 15	—
— Longcloths	—	—	Millinery	25 D.	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 ..	lb. 0.8	— 13½	Shot, patent	cwt. 11	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 ..	0.14½	— 0.20	— Spelter	do. 9.8	—
Cutlery, table	P.C.	—	Stationery	40 D.	—
Glass and Earthenware	35 D.	— 40 D.	Steel, Swedish	tub 10	— 10.8
Hardware	P.C.	—	Tin Plates	box 15.8	—
Hosiery, half hose	P.C.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4	—
			— coarse	2	—
			— Flannel, fine	1.8	—

CANTON, December 5, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 3	@ 6	Smalts	pecul 45	@ 55
— Longcloths	do. 4	— 11	Steel, Swedish	tub 3.7	—
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do. 1	— 11	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1	— 1.30
— Cambrics, 48 yds	do. 5	— 9	— do. ex super	yd. 2.5	—
— Bandannoes	do. 1.10	— 2.10	— Carnetts at Lintin	pce. 28	— 27
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	pecul 38	— 44	— Do. Dutch	do. 24	— 28
Iron, Bar	do. 3.50	—	— Long Elle	do. 8½	— 9
— Rod	do. 4.80	—	Tin, Straits	pecul 16	— 16½
Lead, Pig	do. 7½	—	Tin Plates	box 7	— 7½

SINGAPORE, November 16, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	7 @ 9	Cotton Hkfs. Imt. Battick	do.	4 @ 5
Bottles	100	35	do. do Pullicat	do.	12 @ 13
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	35	Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 60	pecul	43 @ 60
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. ..	33-36	pcs. 13	Doitto, ditto, higher numbers. .do.		
Doitto	24	38-44 do. 21	Doitto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50. .do.	120	
Longcloths 38 to 40	35-36	do. 3	Hardware, and Cutlery	30	cent. disc.
do. do.	40-43	do. 4	Iron, Swedish	pecul	4 1/2 @ 5
do. do.	45-60	do. 5	English	do.	3 1/2 @ 4
Grey Shirting do.	35-36	do. 3	Nail, rod	do.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Prints, 7-8 yd. single colours do.	2	3	Lead, Pig	do.	7 @ 7 1/2
Doitto, two colours	2 1/2	3	Sheet	do.	7 @ 8
Turkey reds	6	10	Spelter	pecul	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
fancies	do.	3	Steel	tub	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 ..	pcs. 1 1/2	2 1/2	Woolens, Long Ells	pcs.	9 @ 10
Jaconet, 20	42 @ 45	do. 1 1/2	Camblets	do.	20 @ 30
Lappets, 10	40 @ 42	do. 1 1/2	Bombazetts	do.	5 @ 6

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 13, 1838.—The demand for Chintzes continues limited, and confined to descriptions suitable for European wear; prices remain at previous rates.—The state of the market for White Cottons may be reported the same as in our last, with regard to demand, and prices of the lower descriptions may be considered a shade lower.—The market for Mule Twist continues in a depressed state, and prices throughout the assortments have given way. Turkey Red, and other Dyed Yarns, are in limited enquiry, and prices declining. Some demand has been manifested for Coarse Woollens, and higher prices for a few pieces Scarlet have been obtained.—We have not heard of any sales of Copper since our last.—Several sales of Iron have been effected during the week, but the prices obtained show a reduction on English Flat, Square, Hot, Sheet, Hoop, and Kentledge.—Steel without sale, and the assortments remain as quoted.—Lead has given way in price throughout the assortments.—Spelter, Tin Plates, and Quicksilver, without sale, and without alteration in prices.—*Price Cur.*

Bombay, Jan. 20, 1838.—Metals generally, with the exception of Tile Copper, have a tendency to rise, and stocks are lighter than they have been for some time; but a further improvement in prices is doubtful while the Opium trade, which absorbs so much capital, remains so embarrassed as at present. Tin Plates are without enquiry.

Singapore, Nov. 16, 1837.—No importations of Plain, Printed, and Coloured Cotton Goods since our last, and none being expected for some time a slight improvement in prices has taken place: the demand during the week for some descriptions has been rather brisk. Common quality of Cambrics

only are enquired for, and there being none in the market we have no sales to report. Maddapollams in good demand, but at low prices. Long-cloths in moderate request. Grey Shirtings are in fair demand, but chiefly stout qualities. Jaconets, stock large, and sales difficult to effect at paying prices. Muls, dull, and stock considerable. Prints, suitable styles in request, and few in the market. Handkerchiefs in good demand.—Twist, Grey Mule, in fair demand.—Woollens: Spanish Stripes—Scarlet, in good demand; assorted colours in little request. Camlets in no demand. Bombazetts, Scarlet, in moderate request, and none in first hands.—Metals: English flat bar Iron much wanted. Nail-rod in demand at quotations. Lead and Spelter dull, and market supplied. Steel in some request, and little in the market.

Canton, Dec. 5, 1837.—Camlets remain exceedingly dull, and the stock is considerable.—The price of Cotton Yarn has undergone no improvement lately, and there is but little doing.—A sale of about 5,100 pieces Long-Ells has taken place at our quotations, and this article is thought likely to improve. If not checked by further importations. Both White and Grey Longcloths have of late been selling pretty freely and our prices are supported: the Chinese continue to enquire after them, and it is said importers are almost bare.—Several heavy sales of Woollens have been made, but the prices are low, and the market without animation.—The present prices of Iron are supported, the importations being trifling.—Lead has improved, and sales can be readily made at our present quotation of 7 1/2 Dols. per pecul.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 13, 1838.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England .. }	prem. 16	0 14 8
Second { From Nov. 1, 1840 .. }	to buy do.	0 12 3 8
5p'ct. { ing to Number .. }	to sell do.	0 4 3 0
Third 5 per cent.	do.	2 12 2 4
4 per cent.	disc. Co's Rs.	0 14 1 8

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. 3,000 @ 2,900
 Union Bank, Prem. (Co. Rs. 1,000) .. 400 @ 375

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills .. 9 per cent.
 Ditto on government and salary bills 5 do.
 Interest on loans on govt. paper 5 1/2 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy 2s. 2d.; to sell 2s. 3d.

Madras, Nov. 1, 1837.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—1 to 5 prem.
 Ditto ditto last five per cent.—5 prem.
 Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4 disc.
 Ditto New four per cent.—4 disc.
 Tanjore Bonds—7 disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 1 1/2d.; to sell, 1s. 10 1/2d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Jan. 20, 1838.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 9 1/2d. to 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
 On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 101 to 101.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
 On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 98.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23—Bom. Rs.
 Ditto of 1825-26, 108.8 to 111.8 per ditto.
 Ditto of 1829-30, 111.4 to 111.8 per ditto.
 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106.4 to 106.8 per do.
 Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 109.8 to 110.
 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 110 to 118 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, Nov. 16, 1837.

Exchanges.

On London—About £2,000 of Sydney Treasury and Bank of Australia Bills have been negotiated at 4s. per dol., and Private Bills to the extent of £1,200 at 6 months' sight with shipping documents at 4s. 3d. per dol.

Canton, Dec. 5, 1837.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months sight, 4s. 7 1/2d. per Sp. Dol.
 On Bengal—Company's Bills, 60 days, 2 1/4 to 2 1/6 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols. Private Bills, 30 days, 2 1/6 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.
 On Bombay, Private Bills, no transactions.
 Sycee Silver at Lintin, 6 to 6 1/2 per cent. prem.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL DIRECT.

<i>Bengal</i>	657 tons	Wilson	5th April.
<i>William Money</i>	530	Bouchier	15th April.
<i>Colombo*</i>	450	McKellar	15th April.
<i>China*</i>	658	Biddle	1st May.
<i>Earl of Hardwicke</i>	1000	Fleming	25th July.

FOR BENGAL AND CHINA.

<i>Java</i>	1100	Jobling	5th April.
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FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Francis Smith</i>	650	Edmonds	Proceeding round to Ports-
<i>Asia</i>	1020	Gillies	20th April. [mouth.
<i>Catherine</i>	600	Evans	25th April.
<i>Adelaide</i>	700	Guthrie	1st June. Portsmouth.
<i>Plantagenet</i>	850	Domett	1st June.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Hindustan</i>	530	Redman	5th April.
<i>Strath Eden</i>	500	Cheape	10th April.
<i>Minerva</i>	1000	Ireland	10th May. Portsmouth.

FOR MADRAS, STRAITS, AND CHINA.

<i>Orwell</i>	1400	Collard	15th April.
<i>Reliance</i>	1515	Warner	16th April.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Childe Harold</i>	500	Willis	4th April.
<i>Aurora</i>	600	Cox	20th April.

FOR CAPE AND BOMBAY.

<i>Cambridge</i>	800	Douglas	5th April. Portsmouth.
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FOR BATAVIA.

<i>Margaretha</i>	400	Barcham	10th April.
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FOR BATAVIA AND MANILLA.

<i>Jean</i>	300	MacCutcheon	14th April.
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FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

<i>Hortensia</i>	253	Reed	5th April.
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FOR CHINA.

<i>St. Vincent</i>	500	Muddle	2d April.
<i>Melrose</i>	300	Forbes	5th April.
<i>Crescent</i>	574	Goldie	25th April.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Iris</i>	300	Mackwood	20th April.
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FOR MAURITIUS AND CEYLON.

<i>Caroline</i>	250	Williams	15th April.
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FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

<i>Senator</i>	260	Grindlay	10th April.
<i>Argyle</i>	350	MacDonald	30th April.

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Lady Fitzherbert</i>	400	Ferrier	10th April.
<i>John McLellan</i>	588	MacDonald	20th April.
<i>William Mitcalfe</i>	450	Philipson	14th May.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

<i>Parsee</i>	350	Mackellar	10th April.
<i>Mayflower</i>	350	Headley	15th April.
<i>Minerva</i>	350	Brown	20th April.

* Touching at Madras.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA.

The next mails for Egypt and India, *via* Falmouth, will be despatched from the General-Post-Office on Saturday the 14th of April.

THE LONDON MARKETS, March 27.

Sugar.—The British Plantation Raw market has assumed a more lively and firmer appearance, the late considerable reduction in prices having tempted both grocers and refiners to purchase more freely. Previous prices for Mauritius have been fully supported, and there has been rather more disposition evinced on the part of buyers to purchase. There has been a better demand for Bengal from the grocers, and the public sales went with more spirit at 6l. 6s. advance on previous rates for the better sorts; for export there are very few orders at present for Manilla or Siam, but excepting at fully previous quotations it is impossible to purchase.

Coffee.—The West-India market has again been in a very inactive state; but the supply being short, former rates have been maintained. The market for all description of East-India is in a dull state; the transactions in Ceylon have been very trivial by private contract, but former prices have been supported. Mocha was rather cheaper.

Spices.—Black Pepper has been taken sparingly

by private treaty, but former rates have been fully supported. For Cassia Lignea late rates are required, but there has been less business doing. East-India Ginger is held for stiff prices, but there has been little stirring. Mace, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon remain as last quoted, but there is little stirring.

Tea.—There has been again very little demand; but importers continue firm, and late rates have been fully supported: Canton Bohea is not to be purchased under 1s. 5d. per lb.

Advices from Canton, under date 9th Dec., confirm the previous advices as to the limited extent of the tea contracts, and further state, that the qualities of the Congou musters are considerably inferior even to those of last year.

Cotton.—Both home consumers and shippers have again purchased sparingly of all descriptions; but importers remain firm, and late rates are fully maintained. The quantity disposed of since this day week amounts to only 300 bales.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from February 24 to March 26, 1838.

Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
24	206	93½ 93½	92½ 92½	101 1½	100 0½	15½ 15½	—	92½ 92½	55 57p	54 56p
26	206½ 206½	93½ 93½	92½ 92½	101½ 1½	100 0½	15½ 15½	264½	92½ 92½	54 57p	54 56p
27	206½ 206½	93½ 93½	92½ 92½	101½ 1½	100 0½	15½ 15½	—	92½ 92½	55 57p	55 57p
28	206½ 207	93½ 93½	92½ 92½	101½ 1½	100 0½	15½ 15½	—	92½ 93	—	56 60p
Mar.										
1	206½ 207½	93½ 93½	92½ 93½	101½ 1½	100 0½	15½ 15½	265	93 93½	—	60 62p
2	Shut.	93½ 93½	92½ 93½	101½ 1½	100 0½	15½ 15½	Shut.	93 93½	—	61 63p
3	—	Shut.	92½ 93½	Shut.	100 0½	15½ 15½	—	93 93½	63p	61 63p
5	—	—	92½ 92½	—	100 0½	Shut.	—	92½ 93	62p	61 64p
6	—	—	92½ 93	—	100 0½	—	—	92½ 93½	62 64p	62 64p
7	—	—	92½ 93½	—	100 0½	—	—	93 93½	62 64p	62 64p
8	—	—	92½ 93	—	100 0½	—	—	92½ 93½	62 64p	61 64p
9	—	—	93 93½	—	100 0½	—	—	93½ 93½	61 63p	61 63p
10	—	—	93½ 93½	—	100 0½	—	—	93½ 93½	62p	61 64p
12	—	—	93 93½	—	100 0½	—	—	93½ 93½	—	62 64p
13	—	—	92½ 93½	—	100 0½	—	—	93½ 93½	63 64p	62 64p
14	—	—	92½ 93	—	100 0½	—	—	93 93½	65 67p	64 66p
15	—	—	92½ 93	—	100 0½	—	—	92½ 93	64 67p	64 67p
16	—	—	92½ 93½	—	100 0½	—	—	92½ 93½	64 66p	62 65p
17	—	—	92½ 93½	—	100 0½	—	—	93 93½	64p	62 64p
19	—	—	93 93½	—	100 0½	—	—	93 93½	—	62 64p
20	—	—	93 93½	—	100 0½	—	—	93½ 93½	66p	62 64p
21	—	—	93½ 93½	—	100 0½	—	—	93½ 93½	64p	62 64p
22	—	—	93½ 93½	—	101 1½	—	—	93½ 93½	64p	62 64p
23	—	—	93½ 93½	—	100 0½	—	—	93½ 93½	—	62 65p
24	—	—	93 93½	—	100 0½	—	—	93½	64p	63 65p
26	—	—	93½ 93½	—	100 0½	—	—	93½	64 66p	63 65p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,

7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

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